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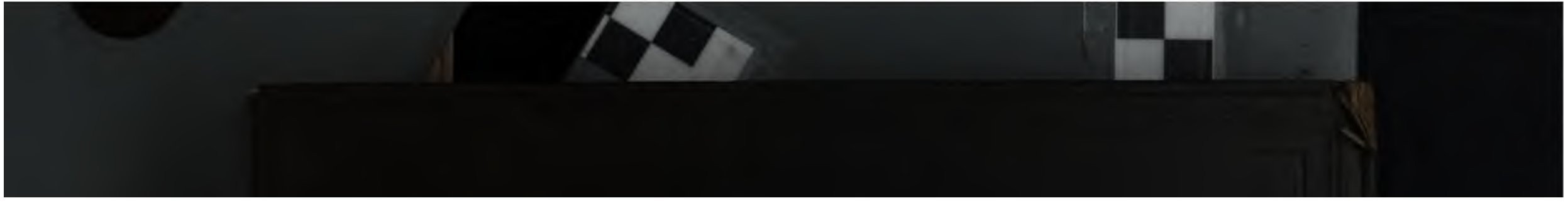
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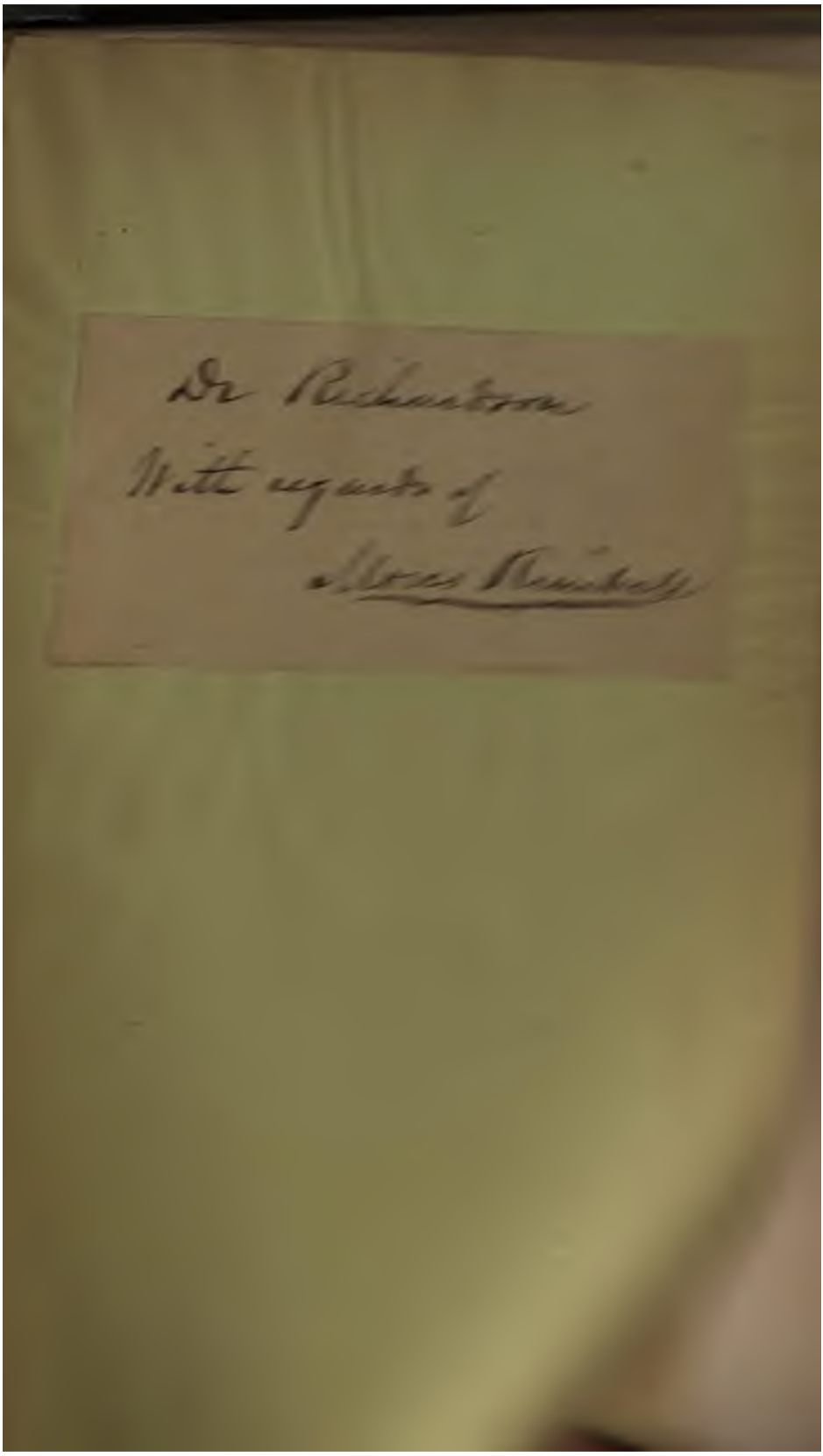



The New York Academy of Medicine.

By

The Society of the New York Hospital,

March, 1898.


Dr Richardson
With regards of
Mary Rumbold



PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 17.

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF

# MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

## REPORTS FROM ITS FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

WITH AN APPENDIX.




JANUARY, 1875.

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## PREFACE, WITH ERRATA.

These pages of the annual volume issued by the Board of State Charities, being the last printed, although the first in order, may be used when necessary for the insertion of later information, additional to that contained in the following Reports, and for the correction of errors occurring there. It has been thought best to give in this place, this year, the number of inmates remaining at the public establishments on the first of January, 1875, namely:

At the Tewksbury State Almshouse, 919, —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men, | 382 | Sane, | 600 |
| Women, | 431 | Insane, | 319 |
| Boys, | 55 | In Hospital for Sick, | 140 |
| Girls, | 51 | | |

At the Monson State Primary School, 524,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men, | 4 | Girls, | 126 |
| Women, | 35 | Pupils, | 463 |
| Boys, | 359 | Other Children, | 22 |

At the Bridgewater State Workhouse, 471,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men, | 168 | Convicts, | 387 |
| Women, | 225 | Adult Paupers, | 6 |
| Boys, | 44 | Children, | 78 |
| Girls, | 34 | | |

At the Worcester Insane Hospital, 493,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Patients, | 72 | Men, | 223 |
| Town do., | 263 | Women, | 270 |
| Private do., | 158 | | |

At the Taunton Hospital, 534,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Patients, | 150 | Men, | 279 |
| Town do., | 313 | Women, | 255 |
| Private do., | 71 | | |

At the Northampton Hospital, 466,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Patients, | 271 | Men, | 220 |
| Town do., | 124 | Women, | 246 |
| Private do., | 71 | | |

At the State Prison at Charlestown,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Men, | 692 |

At the Westborough Reform School,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys, | 335 |

At the Lancaster Industrial School,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Girls, | 79 |

At the County Prisons,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnstable County Prison, | 2 | Nantucket County Prison, | 0 |
| Berkshire County Prison, | 113 | Norfolk County Prison | 123 |
| New Bedford Prison, | 190 | Plymouth County Prison, | 25 |
| Taunton Jail, | 75 | Boston Jail, | 174 |
| Dukes County Prison, | 0 | South Boston House of Correction, | 574 |
| Ipswich House of Correction, | 147 | Fitchburg Prison, | 80 |
| Lawrence Prison, | 133 | Worcester Prison, | 158 |
| Newburyport Jail, | 19 | At all the Jails, | 520 |
| Salem Jail, | 80 | At all the Houses of Correction, | 1,948 |
| Franklin County Prison, | 10 | At the Boston House of Industry. | 853 |
| Hampden County Prison, | 153 | At all the Prisons, | 4,400 |
| Hampshire County Prison, | 42 | | |
| Cambridge Prison, | 320 | | |
| Lowell Jail, | 52 | | |

---

It thus appears that there were at the three State Pauper Establishments (as they have usually been called) on the first of January, 1875, 1,914 inmates. Estimating the Sick State poor receiving out-door relief at that date as 293 in number, we have a total of 2,186, to which, if we add 493, the number of State patients at the three State Hospitals for the insane, we have 2,700 poor persons maintained by the Commonwealth at the beginning of 1875. Of these, however, only 2,235 were legally State paupers, the rest being pupils at the Primary School. Of these 2,235, no less than 850 were insane or imbecile persons, 387 were convicts at Bridgewater, and nearly 500 were under treatment for physical maladies. Ten years ago (January 1, 1865), there were at the four State Pauper Establishments (including Rainsford) 2,226 State paupers, and at the State Hospitals more than 500 State patients; so that in the past ten years, with all their increase of population, and in spite of

the last year's depression in business, the State poor have not increased at all, and now hardly come up to the number in the last winter of the civil war. The number of the town and city poor has increased in the ten years, but not largely; the whole number ten years ago, of those fully supported, being nearly 5,500, and their average number 3,900, while last year the whole number was about 6,100, and the average did not much exceed 4,100. The number of those partially supported has increased but little, if any, more,—being more than 22,000 ten years ago, and not more than 25,000 last year, when all duplicates are excluded. The estimated number of town and city poor receiving support or aid January 1, 1875, was 20,000, of whom 5,000 were in almshouses, hospitals, etc., and 15,000 were receiving out-door relief. But this is only an estimate.

The whole number of prisoners January 1, 1875, exceeded 4,400, or 4,000 after deducting the 387 in the State Workhouse who have just been reckoned among the State's poor. This Workhouse did not exist ten years ago; but all the other prisons did, and in them, January 1, 1865, there were less than 1,900 prisoners, instead of more than double that number now. The contrast is very striking between the slight increase of pauperism and the great growth of crime in the ten years.

---

ERRATA.

Page xxxviii, line 12; for *twenty-nine* say *thirty-two*.
Page xxxviii, line 13; for *twenty* say *eighteen and a half*.
Page xliii, line 9 from foot of page; for 626 say 621.
Page xliii, line 7 from foot; for 849 say 842.
Page xliii, line 5 from foot; for 877 say 858.
Page xliv, line 2; for *of* say *in*.
Page lv, line 15, and in Table; for 846 say 842.
Page lv, in Table; for 2,251 say 2,247.
Page 37; the title-page should read, "Eighth Annual Report of the Visiting Agency," instead of "Sixth Annual Report of the State Visiting Agent."
Page 74, line 12 from foot; for "those discharged" read "those fined," and on the next line for "smaller" read "larger."
Page 84, last paragraph; the date should be September 30, 1874, instead of 1873.
Page 134; the deaths at Bridgewater in 1874 should be 64 instead of 62, and the total number of deaths for 1874 should be 568 instead of 566.

# PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of *past* members in small capitals; of *present* members in italics.]

| Date of original Appointment. | NAME. | Residence. | Qualified. | Re-appointed. | Resigned. | Term expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 30, 1863, | *Nathan Allen*, | Lowell, | Oct. 7, 1863, | Oct. 2, 1874, | – – | Sept. 30, 1879. |
| 30, 1863, | OTIS NORCROSS, | Boston, | 7, 1863, | – – | Sept. 30, 1864. | – – |
| 30, 1863, | ROBERT T. DAVIS, | Fall River, | 7, 1863, | – – | June 12, 1864, | – – |
| 30, 1863, | *Edward Earle*, | Worcester, | 7, 1863, | Oct. 15, 1872, | – – | Sept. 30, 1877. |
| 30, 1863, | H. B WHEELWRIGHT, | Taunton, | 7, 1863, | 1, 1866, | July 4, 1868,† | – – |
| 30, 1863, | *F. B. Sanborn*, | Concord, | 2, 1863, | Nov. 24, 1871, | Oct. 14, 1868,‡ | Sept. 30, 1876. |
| Jan. 26, 1864, | THEODORE METCALF, | Boston, | Jan. 30, 1864, | – – | Mar. 1, 1866, | – – |
| June 14, 1864, | JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL, | Fall River, | June 16, 1864, | Oct. 1, 1866, | Jan. 27, 1870, | – – |
| Nov. 2, 1864, | *Samuel G. Howe*, | Boston, | Dec. 17, 1864, | Sept. 30, 1870, | – – | Sept. 30, 1875. |
| Apr. 17, 1866, | CHARLES H. WARREN,* | Boston, | Apr. 26, 1866, | – – | Sept. 30, 1868, | – – |
| July 24, 1868, | *S. C. Wrightington, Gen. Agent*, | Fall River, | Oct. 1, 1868, | July 24, 1874, | – – | July 24, 1877. |
| Oct. 19, 1868, | JULIUS L. CLARKE, | Newton, | 31, 1868, | – – | Oct. 31, 1869, | – – |
| Nov. 5, 1868, | *Moses Kimball*, | Boston, | Nov. 16, 1868, | Sept. 25, 1873, | – – | Sept. 30, 1878. |
| Oct. 28, 1869, | EDWARD L. PIERCE, | Milton, | 1, 1869, | 28, 1872, | Mar. 31, 1874, | – – |
| Apr. 23, 1874, | *Sidney Andrews, Sec'y*, | Brookline, | July 1, 1874, | June 30, 1874, | – – | Sept. 30, 1875. |

* Died in 1874.

† Though resigning at the date mentioned, Dr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington, was duly qualified.

‡ Resigned as Secretary, and re-appointed a member of the Board, January 28, 1870.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863–4, but declined to serve.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD

FOR

# 1874.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, January 6, 1875.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities, respectfully present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Eleventh Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law; also the Report of the Visiting Agent, and that of the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor.

All which is respectfully submitted by

F. B. SANBORN.
SAM'L G. HOWE.
NATHAN ALLEN.
EDW'D EARLE.
MOSES KIMBALL.
S. C. WRIGHTINGTON.

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

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At the close of the eleven years since the organization of the Board of State Charities, and of ten years since its first collection of observations and statistics was made, it seems proper to review briefly what the experience of the years since 1863 has taught those who have been attentive to the great questions of public charity and correction. During all this period, though with some intermissions and some opposition, a policy quite uniform in its tendency has been maintained, and so vigorously pursued, upon the whole, as to produce certain results, which will be mentioned hereafter.

## Original Powers and Duties of the Board.

When established, in 1863, in the middle of the five years' administration of Governor Andrew, the Board succeeded to little more than the powers and duties of the Alien Commissioners, except that it had a general oversight of the charitable and correctional system of the State and the counties. But in the years that have since elapsed, so much legislation has been had, and so many additional duties, with some few corresponding powers, have been given to this Board, that its work is now a very broad one. It consists of five members, besides the General Agent and Secretary, who are *ex officio* members. The latter hold office for three years, and receive salaries of $3,000 each; the five unsalaried members are appointed for five years; and from these the Chairman has been always selected. Neither the Special Agent for the Sick Poor nor the Visiting Agent

for the children are members of the Board. The former receives a compensation of $2,000 a year, the latter of $3,000. These offices have both been created by the Legislature at the instance of the Board, and in consequence of preceding changes in the laws, which made such agents necessary; and the business of these two departments is now greater than that of the whole Board during the first years of its work. Indeed, the Visiting Agency alone has this year expended nearly as much as the whole Board cost yearly for the first three years; the expenses of the Agency being for the year ended October 1, 1874, $16,800, while the whole expenses of the Board and its two departments from October 1, 1863, to January 1, 1867,—three years and a quarter,—were but $62,809.20, or an average of $19,325 each year, exclusive of the yearly expense of the removal and transfer of paupers, which has remained the same (about $10,000) ever since the Board was established.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the powers and duties assigned to the Board and its departments since 1863, let us briefly sum up what it had to do at that time, and what it has actually done in eleven years under these original powers, which, as was stated in the first report of the Board (for 1864), were of three kinds: "of investigation and supervision, of recommendation, and of execution," or, as we should now say, of administration.

### 1. Investigation and Supervision.

As successors of the Alien Commissioners, the Board in 1863 was required to supervise the state almshouses, then four in number, including Rainsford Hospital, and the lunatic hospitals, three in number, in which state patients were treated or maintained. But, in addition to these establishments, the original Act gave the Board supervision of the State Prison, of the three state reformatories then existing, of the county prisons, about twenty in number, and of the charitable institutions, then six in number, which were either controlled in part by the State, or aided from the State treasury. And in further addition to this part of its duties, the

Board was in 1864 directed by the Legislature to investigate the State Almshouse system, with a view to its abolition or modification, if practicable. Under these powers the Board did in fact make a thorough investigation of the two systems of public relief, in state and in municipal almshouses, holding public hearings, and collecting a great body of information, upon which have been based the important modifications since made by the Legislature in the laws of pauper settlement, the methods of poor-law relief, the classification of the public beneficiaries, and the whole administration of our state charitable and correctional establishments. In the first annual report of the Board, in a special report on the State Almshouse system (Senate Document, No. 28, 1865), in another special report on the prison system, and in the second annual report (for 1865), were laid down most of the principles upon which the Board has acted, and many of the measures were proposed there which have since become laws or institutions. Thus the Board recommended the establishment of a Visiting Agency and a Prison Commission in 1864, the closing of the Rainsford Hospital and the treatment of the sick state poor at their places of residence in 1865; in the same year the military settlement law, and other changes which may best be recapitulated by citing the special report made ten years ago. These were the recommendations, most of which have since been adopted:—

"I. That in our opinion the present State Almshouse system cannot safely be abolished at the present time, and ought not to be; but that all modifications of it should be in the direction of allowing or requiring the towns to do more for the relief of the class now considered state paupers.

"II. That the same relations be established between the towns and the State in regard to the relief of the temporary distress that now exist between different towns, in order that the overseers of the poor shall have authority to relieve such distress without sending the persons involved to the state almshouses.

"III. That the hospitals at the almshouses be improved by separation from the main establishment, by special arrangements for the diet of the sick, and by the appointment of more skilful nurses.

"At the same time provision should be made for the examination of the sick state poor by a competent physician, before they are sent by the town authorities to an almshouse, or to Rainsford Island; and in case their condition is such as to make their removal dangerous, or the occasion of great suffering, they should receive treatment in the towns where they fall sick.

"IV. A better classification should be made in the almshouses, with a view particularly to separate the insane from the sane inmates, and the children from the adults; and greater care should be bestowed on the schools, and on the indenture of children.

"V. The laws of pauper settlement should be modified, in the manner already indicated, or in some equally effective way, and when they are definitely established, pains should be taken to publish their precise nature, and the judicial decisions under them, for the information particularly of state and town officers.

"VI. Existing agencies for the regulation and check of pauperism should be continued and strengthened."

In the second annual report the general principles already shadowed forth were more distinctly stated, and were developed in certain special directions. In that report, published early in 1866, the Board maintained that great establishments for the dependent and vicious classes were open to many objections; that these classes ought to be separated and dispersed as much as possible, consistently with the public safety and their own care and restraint. Special applications of this principle were made in regard to deaf-mutes, juvenile delinquents, etc., and the way was thus prepared for the establishment of new deaf-mute schools in Massachusetts, and also of the State Primary School at Monson, and the Visiting Agency, which grew out of that school in accordance with the former recommendations of the Board. The same report definitely recommended the State Primary School, the State Workhouse and the Asylum for Chronic Insane, which were all established and opened before the close of 1866; and it contained the recommendations, repeated, that there should be a separate board of inspectors for all the prisons, that religious and secular instruction should be required by law in all prisons, and that "there should be at least one distinct prison

for female offenders, which shall be under the control of female officers."

Along with these investigations and recommendations went also an active and vigilant supervision of the state establishments, resulting, gradually, in a better and more economical system of administering their affairs. Establishments which had been jealous of each other, and of the supervising Board, were brought into more reasonable relations; the defects of their administration were frankly pointed out, and, when necessary, brought to the notice of the Governor or the Legislature; and many changes thus effected that have been recognized as improvements ever since.

### 2. Powers of Administration.

The result of all these changes was naturally to increase the administrative work of the Board, which, from the first, was considerable. As Alien Commissioners it has always, through its General Agent, kept watch over immigration, has removed and transferred paupers—in all many thousands—from one establishment to another or to their homes within or without the Commonwealth; has collected head-money, while that was required by law, amounting to $238,632 in the eight years and six months preceding the repeal of the law; and has also collected $95,000 for the board of city and town paupers, for the support of kindred, the disposal of cases of bastardy, settlement, etc., during the eleven years and three months since the Board was established. In all, the collections of money made by our General Agent and paid into the state treasury, have amounted, since October 1, 1863, to $335,000; most of which was collected under the general powers of the Alien Commissioners, continued in the Board of Charities.

In regard to the money paid by the Commonwealth for the board of state paupers supported in the state lunatic hospitals or by the authorities of cities and towns, the burial of paupers, etc., under the statutes of 1869 and preceding years, this Board has exercised, either by law or by custom, the duties of audit and account,—the State Auditor generally accepting

the statement of the Board and its agents as final. These accounts involve much labor on the part of the General Agent and the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor, and have represented an average of more than $100,000 a year, in weekly, monthly or quarterly payments since 1863; while since the small-pox epidemic of 1872–73, about $100,000 a year more has been added for the expenses attending that disease. In connection with the support of the sick state poor outside of almshouses (as well as of those inside), the Agents of the Board have made many investigations into the settlement of paupers, the ability and liability of kindred for their support, the history and mode of life of the individual paupers. The information thus gathered, filling many volumes, has been made a matter of record, and (especially since the establishment of the State Workhouse, in 1866) much of it has been used in prosecuting complaints against the vicious poor, restoring children and others to their kindred, and in transferring the burden of pauperism where it properly belonged.* The power of admission to the State Primary School, and of discharge from both that school and from the State Workhouse, having been vested in the Board by the Acts of 1866, has been exercised since the first of September in that year, requiring many hearings and investigations and has much increased the labors of the Board. A Visiting Agency was established by the Board in 1866, more than two years before the Act passed creating the present Agency; and the investigation of the condition of the children placed in families (chiefly from the Monson State Almshouse and the State Primary School) was carried on under the direction of the Board during this period. Since 1869 the present Visiting Agency has attended to these and other duties, reporting to the Board as often as required, but regulating its expenses without reference to the Board, except so far as the confirmation of the Agent's deputies with special

* The power of removal from the State, or to places of settlement or proper residence within the State, has been constantly exercised by the General Agent. The number of persons thus removed in eleven years has been almost 20,000; the cost of removal less than $90,000; the expense thus saved to the State has been probably $1,000,000.

salaries implied a consent on the part of the Board to the expenditure on that account.

In 1869, under an Act of that year, the Special Agency for the Sick State Poor was established, and has since been continued; the salaries and expenses thereof being fixed or allowed by vote of the Board. The duties of this Special Agent involve the receipt of from one to three thousand notices from cities and towns in each year, followed by bills to be audited for the relief, support or burial of from 1,500 to 4,000 state paupers by the cities and towns during the year; the average number so supported varying from 150 to 400 during the eight years that the present system in regard to this class of the poor has been in full operation. The amount of the claims thus made upon the state treasury since 1865 has been above $400,000; the amount allowed and paid only about $325,000; showing deductions in consequence of the investigations and the audit made by the Board and its Agents amounting to from $75,000 to $100,000, or an average of about $10,000 a year. The cost of the Special Agency, by which this work has mainly been done, has been under $40,000 during this time, or an average of about $4,000 a year; but of late years about $6,000 a year.

The work of this Special Agent and of the Visiting Agency, under existing laws and practices, will be best understood from the reports of these departments appended to this Report. In some respects, the officers employed in these two bureaus do similar work, and the actual amount done by the two is probably about the same in a year, although there is naturally more detail and delay in the Visiting Agent's business than in the Special Agent's, inasmuch as the former has to deal with courts and magistrates, and includes a greater number of towns and hamlets in his visitations. The question has been raised, whether the work of the four bureaus cannot be consolidated, at least in part, so as to reduce the cost to the Commonwealth; and, in case this cannot be done, whether the expenses of the Visiting Agency cannot be brought nearer the standard of the Special Agency. Were the whole matter in the hands of the Board, one or the other

of these courses could, and probably would, have been adopted during the past year, in which the Board has considerably reduced the cost of its other departments. Thus, the Secretary's department, which, during the calendar year 1873, expended $9,488.18, has cost, in 1874, less than $8,000; and the General Agent's department, which, in 1873, cost $12,733.89, has, this year, expended less than $12,000.

But the requirements imposed by law on the Visiting Agency are such as to make its expenses more than would probably be found necessary under statutes that would accomplish the same general result that is now obtained. Some new legislation may, therefore, be found needful in order to secure in this and the other departments of the Board what is desirable in all branches of our charitable administration,—the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost. The aggregate and the detailed expenditure in each department will be found in the several reports for the year ending October 1, 1874, and in the appendix for the calendar year 1874.

### 3. Powers of Recommendation.

The Board has always possessed and exercised powers of recommendation of a twofold nature,—in respect (1) to legislation, and (2) to administration of the public establishments. The powers were given by the fourth section of the original Act (chap. 240, 1863), in these words:—

"They shall investigate and supervise the whole system of the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, *and shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration.*"

This has been held to include, and, by custom and consent for eleven years, has included, both recommendations to the Legislature—which could not be frequently made—and recommendations to the authorities of the different establishments, which might be offered and insisted upon, whether the Legislature were in session or not. Provision was also specially made

in the original Act (sect. 5) for annual reports to the General Court, showing, among other things, "the actual condition of all the state institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they deem necessary and pertinent." All these powers of recommendation, in their various branches and consequences, have been exercised, and the result has been a very great change, already mentioned, in the charitable and correctional system of Massachusetts. In case any institution refused or neglected to comply with the reasonable recommendations of the Board, means have often been found, under the other powers of the Board, to secure the result desired; and, whenever these powers were clear and undoubted, it has sometimes happened that, where the Legislature has omitted in any year to act upon the recommendation of the Board, the measure proposed has been initiated by the Board itself. An example of this is the temporary establishment of the Visiting Agency, and even of the Primary School at Monson, before the Legislature saw fit to establish these institutions by statute. In such cases we believe the General Court has never failed ultimately, and, for the most part, speedily, to confirm and extend the policy of the Board.

### 4. Judicial Powers of the Board.

The Board, through its Agents, has for some years exercised certain powers usually connected with the courts of the Commonwealth. Thus its General Agent, under the Workhouse Act of 1866, has prosecuted complaints against criminal paupers; the Visiting Agent, under the direction of the Board before 1869, and under the statutes since that year, has defended children against complaints in the courts; and the Secretary and General Agent have enforced penalties and commenced suits against towns and cities under the pauper laws, and, in bastardy cases, against individuals. These ministerial or quasi-judicial powers, however, are only incidental to the more general work of the Board, though their exercise has much increased under the legislation of recent years. The power of suspending or mitigating sentences to the State

Workhouse belongs to this same category, but is exercised by the Board as a whole; as is the indenture of certain children.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Having thus briefly set forth the powers and duties of the Board, we may now proceed to one of the most important of those duties, the exhibition to the General Court of the "actual condition of all the state institutions under their control." To do this fairly and faithfully in the few pages which custom allows us, requires a condensation of statement that might be thought too great, were it not for the more detailed information to be found in the annexed reports, and especially in that of the Secretary.

The state establishments now existing under the supervision of the Board are of three main classes:

I. PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS; of which there are three, besides the Agency for the Sick State Poor; namely, the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, and the State Primary School at Monson. The latter is not properly a pauper establishment at present, but since it receives the children from the State Almshouse, it can most conveniently be classed still with the establishments to which it formerly belonged.

II. THE LUNATIC HOSPITALS, of which there are three, besides the Danvers Hospital, now in course of construction in Essex County; namely, the Worcester, the Taunton, and the Northampton Hospitals. To this class also belongs the Insane Asylum at Tewksbury, which is a part of the State Almshouse there; and in one respect all these hospitals might be classed among the pauper establishments, inasmuch as from two-thirds * to five-sixths † of their patients are paupers.

III. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES; of which there are three, besides the Visiting Agency, which was intended to be, and to a great extent is, a state reformatory, without walls or buildings. The three prisons and reformatories are, the State Prison at Charlestown, the State Reform School at

* At Worcester. † At Taunton and Northampton.

Westborough, and the State Industrial School at Lancaster. To this class also belongs, in one respect, the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, which has been more naturally classed with the pauper establishments, its inmates being all paupers.

There are therefore *nine* establishments with walls and buildings already completed, belonging to these three classes, in place of the *eleven* which existed in 1863. In place of the discontinued state almshouse, known as Rainsford Island Hospital, we now have the Agency for the Sick State Poor, costing about the same sum annually, but providing for three or four times as many paupers; and instead of the Nautical School, a state reformatory, we have the Visiting Agency, costing much less than the school ships did, while providing for three or four times as many young delinquents. The three state almshouses have been consolidated into one; the Primary School has taken the place of one discontinued almshouse, and the State Workhouse of another. The state reformatories have not only been diminished in number, but in the number of the inmates. The same is true of the state almshouses; but the population of the state hospitals and the State Prison has greatly increased since 1863, and considerably during the past year.

## I.—The Pauper Establishments.

### (1.) *The Tewksbury State Almshouse.*

During the past year this, the sole surviving State Almshouse, has contained an average population greater than in any year since 1862, when it exceeded 900. For the year ending October 1, 1874, it was 881 (including 310 insane), and for the calendar year little short of 900. It is to be hoped that this number, too large for a single establishment, will gradually fall away under the operation of the new settlement law, and by the extension of accommodations for the insane poor at Taunton and Danvers. Nearly three-eighths of the last year's average at Tewksbury have been inmates of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, which for eight years has been attached to the Tewksbury Almshouse. Something more than

a sixth part were hospital patients, and about an eighth were children, while of the whole number admitted during the year (some 2,250), about a fourth part were children. Notwithstanding the other almshouses have been closed, the admissions at Tewksbury are much fewer than in the years before the war, in consequence partly of changes in the laws of settlement, and the methods of public charity, and partly by reason of the improved condition of the poorest class of our people. Thus, in the first seven months, from May to December, 1854, when the population of Massachusetts was only about two-thirds as great as now, there were 2,100 admissions at Tewksbury, while in the corresponding months of 1874, there were less than 1,400 admissions. Of those admitted in 1854, hundreds were the accumulated state paupers maintained in city and town almshouses. About half seem to have been children, and many others were able-bodied; whereas, of the recent admissions at Tewksbury, less than one-third are children, and very few, except of the insane inmates, are able-bodied. This change in the material of the almshouse population, seen in the admissions, is made still greater by the policy, long since adopted, of removing the school children to Monson, and the criminal paupers to Bridgewater; but must be partially counteracted by the operation of the Sick Poor Act of 1865, which keeps away from the State Almshouse many hospital patients. The general result of the causes operating throughout the State is a decrease of mortality among the state's poor, including the children at Monson and the convicts at Bridgewater. Thus, with an average state pauper population in the four almshouses in 1854–58 of 2,225, there were nearly 3,000 deaths in the five years, or an average of 600 in a year; while with an average population of the state's poor in the pauper establishments, of 1,600 in the five years, 1870–74, there were but 1,942 deaths in the five years, or an average of less than 400 deaths in a year. Still, it is true, that a greater part of this diminished mortality of recent years has concentrated at Tewksbury, preceded and accompanied, as it needs must be, by all forms of disease and debility. Such a burden thrown upon the one remaining state

almshouse should certainly make this Board and the General Court tolerant in judging its sanitary condition.

Yet it cannot be denied that the sanitary arrangements of the Tewksbury Almshouse, of late years, have not been wholly satisfactory; and though they have been greatly improved since our last report, they are susceptible of still further improvement. The statistics of disease and death there, in the last two years, while not absolutely proving the great mortality of 1873 to have been due to imperfect nursing, unsuitable hospital arrangements, and insufficient medical care, do tend to indicate that fact; for no sooner were measures taken to correct the evils and neglects complained of, than the death-rate began to decline. Thus, in 1873, with an average population of only 816, and a total of but 2,721 different persons, the deaths were 348; while in 1874, with an average population of 881, and a total of more than 3,000 different persons, the deaths numbered but 314.

In the insane asylum connected with the almshouse, a still more noteworthy decline in the death-rate of patients has taken place, showing an improvement, not only over 1873, but over most of the other eight years during which this asylum has been occupied. In 1873, the whole number of reported patients being 435, and the average number 300, there were 60 deaths; while in 1874, with a total of 409 patients, and an average of 310, the deaths were but 42; showing a death-rate on the whole population of 10¼ per cent. this year, against 13¾ in 1873. We believe it is quite possible to reduce this rate to six or eight per cent., instead of from twelve to twenty per cent., as it has been in most of the years since 1866, when the asylum was opened.

It appears that during these eight years the whole number of patients nominally admitted has been 1,329, but of these so many were second comers that the true whole number is not more than 1,250 different persons during the eight years. Deducting from this the 145 patients with whom the asylum opened, we have about 1,100 patients admitted in the eight years, of whom 319 remained on the first of October, 1874. Therefore 781, or thereabouts, have been discharged by death

or otherwise, and of these, no less than 353 died at the asylum, or about 45 per cent. of all those admitted and discharged in the period of eight years. Of the 145 who were in the almshouse when the asylum was opened, 79 have died, and nearly all the rest have been discharged. There is therefore a mortality of 55 per cent. in eight years among this class of the inmates. The possible average residence of these 145 persons in the asylum is between three and one-half and eight years; the possible average residence of the other 781, who have been discharged, is between one and three-quarters and four years, or only half as long. It would, therefore, seem that the mortality was greater among the new admissions than the old residents; and it further appears to have been greater among those admitted from the lunatic hospitals than among those sent directly, or casually arriving, from the cities and towns. Thus, of 746 apparent admissions from the hospitals in eight years, 237, or 32 per cent., have died, while of 438 apparent admissions directly from cities and towns, only 116, or less than 27 per cent., have died. It would thus appear that the most perishable class of inmates is that admitted after a residence in the state hospital and sent directly from there. The mortality among this class at the hospital is certainly much less than at Tewksbury. Thus, of 260 patients transferred from the Worcester hospital to the Tewksbury asylum in eight years, 69 have died, or more than one-fourth; of 209 patients transferred from the Northampton hospital in eight years, 73 have died, or more than one-third; and of 277 patients transferred from the Taunton hospital in eight years, 95 have died, or more than one-third. During the same period, out of 1,110 state patients at the Worcester hospital, 88 have died there, or 7.9 per cent.; at the Northampton hospital, out of 1,000 state patients, 139 have died there, or 14 per cent.; at the Taunton hospital, out of 1,850 state patients, 160 have died there, or 8.6 per cent. As this total at each hospital includes the same patients (746 in all) who appear in the Tewksbury list, and also the acute and recent cases among the state patients, who naturally are more

exposed to death than the chronic cases, this comparison is really too favorable for the Tewksbury asylum.

Of the whole 432 deaths among the 1,250 insane at Tewksbury during eight years, 127 were caused by diarrhœa, 86 by phthisis, and 65 by debility; showing 278, or about two-thirds of the whole number, to have died from these three diseases. This fact points to preventible causes of death at Tewksbury in former years; and that deaths have been prevented in the year just closed, which would probably have occurred under the treatment of 1873, may be inferred from the fact already stated that, with an average insane population greater in 1874 than in 1873, the deaths were fewer.

The appointment of a special physician for the insane at Tewksbury, in accordance with our recommendation of last year, has not only given that class of patients medical supervision which was much needed, but has relieved the regular physician of the sick hospital, Dr. Nichols, of a burdensome duty, and left him free to give his whole time to that for which he is best fitted, the nursing and treatment of the sick. The inspectors of the almshouse have also so much increased the force of nurses in the hospitals during the past year that there are now *nine* where there were but *three* a year ago; and these, so far as we have seen, are doing their work well. Slight alterations in the hospital have also been made, but the thorough method of ventilation needful in such a building has not yet been tried; nor is the special hospital for the sick insane yet ready for their use. An appropriation of $5,000 for "sanitary improvements at the State Almshouse" was agreed to by both houses in the last session, but through some informality failed to become a law. A portion of the improvements authorized by the Resolve directing this appropriation have been made, however, and paid for, in part, out of the annual appropriation for current expenses, to which $3,500 were added late in the session, chiefly for improving the medical care and nursing at the almshouse. We should regard any reasonable sum expended in bettering the condition of the sick and insane at Tewksbury as money well

laid out, and would recommend liberal appropriations in this direction.

The constantly high average of inmates at Tewksbury, for the past year and more, has already been mentioned; but some further particulars in regard to it may be given. On the 6th of December, 1873, the number in all the departments of the State Almshouse reached 905, and it did not fall below 900 again till the first of April. The largest number of inmates was on the 10th of January, 1874, when there were 1,008; but even on the 18th of July, six months after, and when the number is commonly smallest, there were 927 at Tewksbury. The number in all the pauper establishments was highest last year on the 14th of February, when there were 1,979 inmates, against 1,562 on the 1st of October, 1873, and 1,846 on the 18th of July, 1874. When the population at Tewksbury was greatest (1,008) there were but 118 children among them; while ten years before (in January, 1864) there were 288 children at Tewksbury, among a smaller number of inmates than are now there. At the same period, ten years ago, there were also more children, both at Monson and at Bridgewater, than is now the case. The fact is, that fewer children now come upon the State for support than was the case ten years ago, both in the pauper establishments and in the reformatories.

The necessary cost of support at the State Almhouse is probably somewhat diminished by the decrease in the number of children; and the average weekly cost there cannot now be complained of as excessive. So far as the hospital patients and the insane are concerned, we think it might be increased without extravagance; and the changes that have been and are now being made in the hospital and the insane asylum will increase the weekly cost, which, for all the inmates, has been this year a little less than two dollars.

### (2.) *The Monson State Primary School.*

This establishment has been increasing its numbers somewhat of late years, under the operation of the Visiting Agency Act, which allows the Board to send children, placed by the

courts in its custody, to the Primary School. This also raises the average age of the children at Monson, which is now about ten years, instead of a little less than nine years, as it used to be. The average number of persons at the Monson establishment, during the year ending October 1, 1874, was 481, or less by some hundreds than the almshouse average used to be; but, since the opening of the Primary School, in 1866, there has never been a greater average number of pupils in that school than during the past year. Of the 217 new admissions, 62, or nearly one-third, were sent by the courts, the others being transferred from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. The average attendance in the seven schools was 383, of whom a little more than one-fourth, as usual, were girls.

The training of both boys and girls in labor has been steadily continued, and besides chair-seating, the trade of printing is now taught at Monson, in a small way, but with commendable success. The number who have attempted to learn printing is eight, six or seven of whom are still learning the art. The number of boys at work in the chair shop is more than double what it was a year ago, being now 150, and then about 60. The earnings of this work now amount for the State to more than $100 a month, and for the boys themselves to more than a quarter part of that sum. The girls are not employed in any labor which produces returns in money, and so do not enjoy the same privilege of receiving a part of their earnings.

It was found by the Board, at its visit to the Primary School in July last, that the placing out of the pupils under valid agreements signed by the persons into whose families they went, had been allowed to become very irregular—the papers being seldom returned with the proper signatures; and an opportunity apparently existing for the avoidance of duties, which the persons who take these children ought to perform. In order to remedy this and other neglects, the Board, on the 10th of July, passed the following votes:—

"That the Visiting Agent be required to report to the Inspectors of the State Primary School, on or before the twenty-third of each

month, the names of all Primary School pupils (except children committed by the courts to the Board of State Charities) who may have been placed out from the State Primary School with the assent of the Inspectors during the preceding month; that no verbal agreement in regard to such children shall be in force longer than one month, and that every written agreement shall be signed by the Chairman of the said Inspectors, and shall bear upon it a certificate, signed by the Visiting Agent, stating that he had investigated and ascertained at a given date, which shall be specified, that the person in whose family the child is placed by said agreement (which person shall, in all cases, sign said agreement) is suitable to receive said child: *provided*, that no expense to be paid by the State Primary School shall extend beyond the period of one month after such child leaves the establishment at Monson to go into a family, unless and until said child is returned to the establishment as a pupil."

The Inspectors of the Primary School, acting in accordance with the above vote, on the 28th of July passed a vote requesting the Visiting Agent to see that the papers of indenture, sent out with the children who were placed in families on trial, should be signed and returned to the Primary School before the children passed from his custody. This vote had been so little complied with that, on the 24th of November last, when the Chairman visited the Primary School, out of 24 indentures which had been sent out between August 1 and October 21, only six had been returned with the proper signatures. It is the intention both of the Inspectors and of this Board to bring the practice into stricter conformity with what the interests of the children seem to require in this respect. Whenever written agreements are made for the maintenance of children in families, they should be properly signed by both parties, and care should be taken that the conditions are complied with; when the agreement is only verbal, as in many cases it well may be, a record should be made at the institution of the nature of the agreement, so that its fulfilment can be better enforced, if necessary. In regard to one class of the recent inmates at Monson, those children committed by courts to the custody of the Board of Charities, and afterwards placed in the Primary School, some irregular-

ity of practice having existed, it was voted by this Board, on the 5th of August, 1874,—

"That the Visiting Agent be authorized to place temporarily in families, or in the State Primary School, the children committed by the courts to the custody of the Board: *provided*, that a list of such children, with the proposed agreement for their service or adoption, be submitted to the Board at each monthly meeting, and that no child shall be considered as held under such agreement until the Board has ratified it."

The children of this class placed in families by the Visiting Agent, before the passage of the above vote, have had their status examined, and, when necessary, legalized, by vote of the Board. No action has been taken as yet, however, with a view to place these children in families where board should be paid for them, as seems to have been contemplated in the original Act establishing the Visiting Agency. The Inspectors of the Primary School have several times recommended that children from their institution be placed out in this manner, in order to remove them, at an earlier age than is now common, from the influences of a great establishment. With this recommendation this Board concurs, and we may hereafter find it best to place out some of the special wards of the Board in the same manner. To cover the expense of so doing, which ought not to exceed one dollar a week for each child, it would be necessary either to set apart a portion of the annual appropriation for the Primary School, or to make a small special appropriation for this object. In either case the cost would be small, and the effect would be to diminish the number congregated at Monson, which is now too large and is constantly increasing. It may also be possible, in connection with a proposed reorganization of the Industrial School at Lancaster, to place at that establishment many of the girls now maintained in the Primary School. The means of classifying and separating the pupils at Monson are not all that could be desired; and though the general results of the Primary School are satisfactory, and, in most respects, better and better from year to year, it is still possible to improve

them. And we believe it not only possible, but very practicable, to place the children there more rapidly in good families, and thus to train them, under good influences, to an earlier and more complete recovery of that position in the community which is the birthright of every American-born child, however unfortunate his parentage; but which these poor children may lose beyond recovery by long residence in a public establishment.

The average number of inmates at Monson, during the calendar year 1874, was about 500, and the expenditure for their support and instruction has come within the annual appropriation of $44,000. Indeed, if the cash payments into the treasury be deducted, the cost will not exceed $42,000, or only about $84 for a year's maintenance of each inmate. This is but little more than $1.50 a week, and is less by about one-third than the average cost of the boys at Westborough. This reduction of cost is due, in part, to the excellent management of the farm by Dr. Wakefield, the superintendent, who, as his figures show, has, during the last year, made a handsome profit therefrom, besides putting it in good heart for the next year's crops. It may be, however, that a little more liberality in clothing and otherwise providing for the school children, would be better for them and for the State, than a too rigid parsimony. The hope of the community is always in the young; and when children have been guilty of no offence, or of only those slight offences for which childhood is an excuse, they should receive, at the hands of the State, all the consideration that a wise economy will permit.

The schools at Monson, seven in number, are under the care of an experienced Principal, who thoroughly understands what they need and what they can accomplish. They are now too crowded, although a new school-room was added not long ago. Probably it may be necessary, during the winter, to occupy another school-room, and employ another teacher. Any reasonable expense required for the instruction of the poor children, while they remain at Monson, should be freely granted by the State; and we have ample assurance that the money appropriated for the Primary School will be

judiciously expended, as it always has been. The services rendered by the Principal, Rev. Mr. Foster, deserve the acknowledgment of this Board, as they have already received that of the Board of Inspectors.

*The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

The average number of convicts and paupers at this establishment, for the year ending October 1, 1874, has been larger than in any year, except 1868, since the Workhouse was opened, eight years ago; and the cost is also considerably greater than in most of the preceding years. For several reasons the labor of the convicts at Bridgewater is not so productive of pecuniary returns as was anticipated when the Workhouse was established, and this year amounts to only $2,335, or but little more than six per cent. of the whole cost of supporting the convicts, of whom there was an average of 342 during the year above mentioned, maintained at a net cost, after deducting their cash earnings, of about $35,000, or a little more than $100 each. The other inmates, chiefly young children of the convict women, have averaged sixty-one during the year, and their support has cost about $6,500, or a little more *per capita* than was paid for the convicts.

The Superintendent and the Inspectors at Bridgewater have often been urged by this Board to make their convict labor, if possible, more productive, and have made earnest efforts in that direction, but with very little result thus far, except to reduce the gross cost of support by the crops raised on the farm, which is cultivated almost wholly by convict labor. Many of our prisons are now suffering from the failure to obtain profitable work for their inmates, and the State Workhouse is no exception. One reason for the small earnings at Bridgewater, no doubt, is the low standard of health among these convicts, and the fact that a majority of them are women, many of them having nursing infants. Of the men, a majority are either old, or enfeebled by vice and disease,—a class very different from those by whom our other prisons are tenanted.

Of the 342 convicts supported at Bridgewater during the

year, between fifty and sixty were sent in by the local courts, and a few were transferred from the reformatories by this Board, leaving an average of about 280 convicts sent in from the Tewksbury Almshouse. This is a little less than the whole number convicted at Tewksbury during the year,—a fact which seems to show, what is otherwise known, that the average length of sentence at Bridgewater is about twelve months. Of the 268 convicts discharged during the year, about fifty, or a little less than twenty per cent., were pardoned, after serving a portion of their sentence, by this Board; and this is probably about the usual percentage of pardons. The deaths were twenty-nine out of a total of 580 different persons, being one in every twenty; while the deaths of children under five were twenty-four, out of a total, during the year, of about 110, being more than one in five. At Tewksbury, the deaths of children under five were seventy-seven, or more than one in four; while the proportion of deaths to the whole population there, was almost one in nine, or nearly double the rate at Bridgewater. When it is remembered that for several years, in the early history of these establishments, the death-rate at Bridgewater was much the largest of the four almshouses, it will be seen how great the change has been in this respect. The lessened mortality at Bridgewater is due to several causes: to the greater skill and care of the physician and nurses, in recent years; to the small average number maintained in the establishment; and to the fact, that the persons sent to Bridgewater, from Tewksbury, are above the standard of health which prevails in the great State Almshouse. The same is true of the transfers made from Tewksbury to Monson, and in a still greater degree; so that the death-rate at Monson is less than half that at Bridgewater, and not a quarter part so large as at Tewksbury. During the spring of 1874, some complaint was made public concerning the treatment of hospital patients by the male nurse; but legal investigation failed to show that these complaints were well founded. We may say, however, that in all the pauper hospitals the tendency has been to tolerate a poorer quality of nursing, and greater indifference to the comfort of

the patients than is permitted in well-managed general hospitals; and we would recommend at Bridgewater, no less than at Tewksbury, constant attention to the nursing of the sick.

*The Special Agency for the Sick Poor.*

The number of sick state paupers coming under the supervision of this Board in the three establishments above mentioned, is in all scarcely greater than of those with whom the Special Agent, Dr. Wheelwright, deals, under the system of local relief with state reimbursement, adopted since 1865. The number of hospital cases treated at Tewksbury, Monson and Bridgewater, was last year (1874) about 2,500, while the number of sick persons on the Special Agent's lists was more than 2,400 in 1874, and nearly 3,000 (including the small-pox patients) in 1873. The number in future years will be diminished by the new settlement law, but it is probable that for several years to come these outside patients will range from 1,500 to 2,000, with as many more persons belonging to their families, and thus benefited, in some degree, by the aid rendered to the sick. Nor is the sum expended for these patients a large one, for, exclusive of the small-pox claims of 1872–3, which have been allowed, in 1874, to the amount of $100,000, the amount expended for these sick poor in a year has not of late exceeded $25,000, which includes also the cost of the Special Agency.

The outlay at the Rainsford Island Hospital, in its later years, was just about this sum ($25,000) annually; and the substitution for a pauper hospital, inconvenient of access, in one locality, of an Agency, operating throughout the State, has proved of great service to the poor, a benefit to the towns, and a measure of frugality for the Commonwealth. The experience of five years has fully satisfied the Board of the wisdom, economy and efficiency of this method of relieving one class of the State poor. The credit for what has been done under this system is mainly due to the Special Agent, who has organized and administered this department from the first. Under other management, it is probable that the State must have paid, for small-pox claims alone,

$50,000, which has been, or will be, deducted from the bills as first presented by the city and town authorities. Indeed, as has appeared by the statements already made, the whole cost of this Special Agency, since it was established in 1869, has been more than paid by the money saved to the State treasury under the small-pox Act alone. The cost of auditing the sick poor bills from 1865 to 1869 was about $5,000; no visitation being then required. From 1869 to 1875, the cost, exclusive of the small-pox claims, and including visitation, was about $29,000, or less than $5,000 a year. The small-pox claims have cost, for audit and visitation, in the years 1873 and 1874, a little more than $6,000, making a total of $40,000, in round numbers, for ten years' work. According to the books of the Agency, the average number of sick persons maintained throughout the year, under its supervision, is between 250 and 300, and the average weekly cost of each is about two dollars. Many of these invalids are cared for in the city and town almshouses, or in small hospitals, but the majority are at their own homes, where the Agent and his deputies visit them, and, if proper, order their removal to the State Almshouse. There can be no doubt that the comfort of this class is promoted by relieving them at their place of residence, while the cost is no greater, and in many cases is much less, than if they were carried miles away to the State Almshouse, where they might remain for weeks after their recovery. Along with the work of visitation and of auditing the claims of cities and towns for reimbursement, the Special Agent attends to the investigation of settlements; and the cases investigated are numbered by thousands in each year,—more than half as many as those examined by the General Agent. It may hereafter be found advisable to give to one department this whole work of investigating settlements, and to require the department thus relieved to undertake the work of the Visiting Agency; thus allowing the four departments to be reduced to three.

## Present and Past Sanitary Condition of the State Institutions.

Perhaps the present occasion is as good as can be found for saying what the Board desires to report at this time concerning the sanitary condition of the State institutions, inasmuch as it is the condition of the pauper establishments which requires the chief consideration. It was voted at a meeting in July, that the Secretary investigate and report on this subject during the autumn of 1874, but this vote has not taken effect, for reasons which will appear in the Secretary's report. It was therefore voted, at a meeting in October, that the Statistical Committee, consisting of Dr. Allen, the Chairman, and the Secretary, should investigate and report on this topic; and during the month of November the investigation has been made, showing many interesting results.

It is but little more than twenty years since, by the opening of the four State Almshouses, at Tewksbury, Rainsford, Monson and Bridgewater, in May, 1854, and that of the State Hospital at Taunton, about the same time, the State institutions of Massachusetts assumed something like their present number and magnitude. Before that year, there were but three large State establishments,—the Charlestown Prison, the Worcester Hospital, and the Westborough Reform School. In 1856, the Industrial School was opened; in 1858, the Northampton Hospital; and in 1860, the School Ship. Since the latter date, no new institutions have been created, though several have been enlarged, diminished, modified, or abolished; and the same classes of inmates are now under treatment, even where institutions have changed their name. We have, therefore, a period of fourteen years, from 1860 to 1874, in which to make investigations and comparisons among establishments which remained substantially the same, as to the general character and classification of their inmates; while in the period from 1854 to 1860, the growth and development of these establishments furnished an opportunity to study them under another aspect.

Let it be premised that in establishments occupied chiefly

by persons between the ages of five and eighteen, sickness and mortality would naturally be at a minimum, as we actually find the case to be in the Reformatories and the State Primary School. Again, among convicts, who are usually persons exempt from enfeebling or mortal ailments, sickness and mortality, though greater than in Reformatories, will not ordinarily be large. In hospitals for the insane, there is naturally more sickness and death than in prisons, while in hospitals for the sick, the disease and mortality of inmates of course reaches its highest point, though varying with the age and condition of the inmates of different wards or different hospitals. Thus, in maternity hospitals and lying-in wards, deaths are comparatively infrequent, while in nurseries or infirmaries for young infants deaths are much more frequent. In such general hospitals as those in our State Almshouses have always been, the rate of mortality would naturally be high, on account of the low average vitality of the pauper class. With these preliminary observations, it has seemed best to set forth in tables or otherwise,—

1. The Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Almshouses, 1854–60.
2. The Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Almshouses, 1860–66.
3. The Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Pauper Establishments, including the State Workhouse and the State Primary School, 1866–74.
4. Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the State Almshouse at Tewksbury and among the Sick State Poor in Cities and Towns, 1867–74.
5. Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the Charlestown State Prison and the Bridgewater State Workhouse, 1867–74.
6. Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the State Reformatories and the State Primary School, 1867–74.
7. Comparative Sickness and Mortality among Children at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, and Monson, 1854–74.
8. The Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness at the State Hospitals for the Insane, and the Tewksbury Asylum, 1867–74.

9. Previous Mortality among the Insane in the State Hospitals.

10. The Sickness and Mortality among Foundling and Deserted Infants in the State Almshouses and elsewhere.

The above-mentioned tables, which will be found in the appendix, are necessarily imperfect, but they show the general course of things plainly enough. They make it manifest that in the reformatories there is very little sickness, although the necessity for constant care in regulating the health of the inmates exists there, as well as in other establishments where the mortality is greater. Although the age of the children received at Monson is less, yet, for all practical purposes, the State Primary School may be classed, in this respect, with the two reformatories, being now about as large as both of them. In these three establishments, an average number of about 850 children was maintained last year, and the whole number of deaths was but twelve, or one in seventy. Even this was far above the ordinary death-rate, on account of the brief epidemic at Monson a year ago, by which more children died in six weeks than in all the rest of the year. To what this epidemic was owing has not yet been ascertained.

In the lunatic hospitals the death-rate has varied greatly during the past ten years, nor, till lately, has it been excessive, while in certain years and in certain hospitals it has been very small. Thus, in the Northampton Hospital, in 1873, the total number of different patients being 614, there were but twenty-one deaths,—an almost unprecedented exemption from mortality in a hospital of this kind. In this exemption the other two hospitals have not shared. In 1874, with 626 different patients, there were but twenty-five deaths at Northampton, while at the Worcester Hospital, with 849 different patients, there were seventy-five deaths, or nearly three times as many. In the Taunton Hospital, of 877 patients in 1874, sixty-seven died,—giving a death-rate more than twice that at Northampton. One explanation of the greater mortality is found in the large number of recent and violent cases at Worcester and Taunton, as compared with Northampton; for the mortality

is always larger among the recent than among the chronic insane, when the treatment of both cases is equally good.

Concerning the sanitary condition of the pauper establishments, in which the larger part of the deaths noticed in this Report occur, something has already been said, and much might be added, for the topic is a suggestive one.

As regards the insane at Tewksbury, nothing need be added, but the condition of the infant children there, of which mention has been made in several of our previous Reports, may call for repeated recommendations, and for some discriminating statements. It is not true, for example, as has often been asserted, that the mortality of infants of all classes in the State Almshouse has been so high as seventy or eighty per cent. in a year; though among *motherless* infants sent there, even a higher death-rate than this has been found. But also in respect to motherless infants, an abatement must be made, on account of the selection practised in sending to Tewksbury from Boston chiefly those foundlings whose chance of life is very slight. Yet, as this Board has more than once maintained, a great almshouse is no place for motherless infants, nor is it a good place for infants whose mothers nurse them. Smaller establishments, or best of all, single families, are the proper receptacles for nursing infants; but, if these are sent to the State Almshouse, it is possible to give them better care and diet than they have sometimes received there. A committee of this Board, in 1868, after examining into the condition of the nurseries at Tewksbury at that time, made recommendations which cannot be too carefully complied with. They advised that the motherless infants should take "the unseparated milk of the cow," and that this should be always warm when prepared and given. When possible, the milk of the same cow was to be given to the same infant continuously, and was to be kept warm in the same room where the infants were. It was recommended that special nurses be employed and retained as long as possible in the care of these infants, to which alone they were to devote themselves. How far these and the other suggestions have been complied with, is hard to say; but we doubt not the effort has been

made. Due attention has not always been paid, however, to the condition of the air in the nurseries, which we have sometimes found vitiated by exhalations from the privies and drains, and sometimes by a want of neatness on the part of the nurses. So sensitive are infants to a vitiated atmosphere that they will pine and fall sick, while older persons, long accustomed to such things, will scarcely notice that anything is wrong. Hence the necessity of the greatest vigilance and neatness in all these arrangements; and it is just here that we have found the Tewksbury nurseries defective.

Among young children, and indeed among all the inmates of our great pauper establishments, epidemics are much to be dreaded. The seeds of such diseases—their first causes and approaches—should be watched for and driven away. Closely connected with these are the infectious or contagious diseases which, in large establishments, readily become epidemic, or virtually so, and which are very destructive of life where there is so much susceptibility and so little vitality as among many of the inmates of these establishments. These diseases destroy life by wholesale, and are more readily overcome by prevention and isolation than by medication. Scarcely a year passes in which they do not show themselves—now at Tewksbury, now at Bridgewater, and more rarely at Monson, where of late there has been a serious prevalence of scarlet fever. In the lunatic hospitals and reformatories there have been but few instances of epidemic or contagious disease.

It is not possible to provide our institutions too carefully with medical skill and experience. The State is entitled to have the best service in this respect, and every consideration of the public good requires it. It is true economy, no less than true humanity, to supply our almshouses, hospitals and schools with officers of the highest medical ability, both in the immediate care of the inmates, and in the responsible government of the institutions. Nowhere do the results of skill more clearly show themselves. This Board has lately passed and communicated to the Executive, the following resolution, based upon a long consideration of this subject:—

"That inasmuch as the health and lives of the inmates of our public institutions are or may be greatly affected by sanitary and hygienic agencies, it is the sense of this Board that on the supervisory boards of all these institutions there should be a representation of one or more medical men, familiar with the nature and influence of these agencies; and that the Secretary forward a copy of this vote to the Executive."

The reasons contained in the above resolution were sufficient, ten years ago, to induce the late Gov. ANDREW to appoint a medical inspector or trustee on each supervisory board as vacancies occurred; and in this way sanitary science was represented among the Trustees of the Northampton and Taunton Hospitals, the Inspectors of Rainsford Hospital and of the almshouses at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson; but at present there is no physician on the Board of Inspectors at either of the pauper establishments. A glance at the history and statistics of our public institutions fully justifies the forethought of Gov. ANDREW. It is evident that those establishments in which the most attention has been paid to medical and sanitary science have been the most free from the evils of preventible disease; while in several establishments where, for a period of years, no physician had a place on the supervisory board, the sickness and mortality have been such as to excite public censure. The reasons for the recommendation just made will therefore appear to be not only theoretical, but practical.

Next to the warding-off of disease, by proper sanitary regulations, comes the necessity of meeting it with the proper treatment when it appears; and here we find the grand requisites to be good *ventilation*, appropriate *diet*, and skilful, faithful *nursing*. The last-named includes, also, cleanliness, while under the head of ventilation may come the removal of infection and of the germs and stimulants of disease in the walls and floors and appurtenances of the hospital itself. For, however complete may be the methods of present ventilation, they will be found inadequate wherever the hospital apartments have themselves imbibed (as in old hospitals has often been found the case) the taint of multifarious diseases,

treated for years within their walls. This fact, now well established, that walls and floors do retain a sort of infection, furnishes one explanation of the increased mortality in establishments where the average number of inmates is too large, since crowding would more quickly and certainly breed the infection. Ventilation itself should be *actual* and not merely possible; it should be complete and even superabundant, rather than defective, as is still the condition of several of our institution hospitals. Ventilation is, in some respects, and at some stages of disease, more important than food or medicine; to secure it the sick-rooms should be large, with large windows, and with so few occupants that each invalid should have at least 1,000 cubic feet of air about him; and this air should be frequently changed, since it easily becomes impure without being noticed. Especially is this the case in severe illness, or where there is any defect in the sewers, drains or privies connected with the hospital. These latter should be watched with the most scrupulous care, nor should it be assumed, because foul scents are absent, that therefore the air is pure. Nothing but constant change and renewal will keep it pure, and yet the sense of smell may not detect the impurity.

Next to the ventilation in our pauper hospitals, the thing hitherto most neglected has been the nursing. This is every way very important; and it is not only the day-nursing, but the night-nursing, that needs improvement. It is not safe to trust this duty to inmates, or to any except those who have skill and a good conscience in the matter. The best nurse in the world is none too good for a pauper hospital; though it will be long, probably, before we shall see paupers constantly cared for even by second-rate nurses. The practice of employing paupers as nurses and helpers is not to be wholly condemned, but they should never be the main reliance of a hospital for the poor, at the head of which should be a skilful physician, with well trained and well paid nurses working under him. The employment of women as physicians in hospitals where there are many female patients, is desirable, but they should be women of the best medical education, com-

bined with good sense and resolution. Both physicians and nurses should look to it that there is all possible *cleanliness* among the patients. One of the most prolific causes of disease, especially among the pauper class, is dirt. Greater care than has hitherto been practised should be taken to keep clean the bodies of the patients, their clothing and bedding, the furniture of the ward, the utensils daily in use, the floors and walls, etc. Disinfectants are to be used freely. It will be found that the best are the cheapest, and that the more freely they are used, within reasonable limits, the less costly the hospital service will be.

It is found by experience that one-third, or even more, of all the disease now prevalent in the community can be prevented by the observance of sanitary laws. If this is so in society at large, where every person, or at least every family, acts individually, how much more should it be so in public establishments, where the regulations made can be enforced for great numbers of persons who are liable to disease and death! And it is desirable that Massachusetts should see to it that her own state establishments are models in respect to the prevention and treatment of such diseases as can be prevented or cured; nor should she neglect the incurables, whether sane or insane. A great responsibility rests upon a Commonwealth with a reputation for philanthropy and high civilization; for when defects are found or suspected there, they instantly become the excuse for greater evils elsewhere, and the occasion of indiscriminate reproach. Nothing is more common with states, as with individuals, than to trust to their reputation to ward off reproach; but without a continuance of the measures which earned a good reputation, it cannot be long maintained.

## II. — The Lunatic Hospitals.

### (1.) *The Worcester Hospital.*

The work of rebuilding this establishment in a new locality, two miles east of its present site, has gone on with more activity in 1874 than in any past year, and nearly half the building has now its walls and a portion of its roofing complete; while the rest of the structure is advancing from the foundations. The cost will be quite as great as has been estimated; and it is doubtful whether the plan of building is in all respects what it ought to be. But it will be a great improvement on the present building, and, until fully completed, will act as an enlargement of the old hospital, which cannot, for some years, be wholly given up. The amount of money expended on the new location, up to the first of January, 1875, has been but little less than $400,000, of which $112,000 was for the land alone. The money realized from the sale of the old farm, in portions, has been, thus far, short of $75,000, or not one-fifth of the amount expended on the new hospital; nor is there any immediate prospect of making future sales on advantageous terms. It will, therefore, be needful for the Commonwealth to advance at least $350,000 more, and probably half a million, in order to complete the structure according to the designs.

Meanwhile, the old buildings, like those at Taunton and Northampton, have been crowded with patients,—the average number for 1874, at Worcester, being nearly 500. The increase, already spoken of, in the number of deaths at Worcester (which were no fewer than 75, or nearly nine per cent. of the whole number of patients), may have been partly owing to this crowded condition; although, in 1852 and 1853, when the old hospital was no less crowded (the average number being 515 in 1852, and 537 in 1853), the deaths were but 45 and 41 in the respective years. In 1851, when the average number was almost as great as last year (462 against 476), the deaths were but 39, or scarcely more than half so

many as in 1874. To be sure, the whole number of patients in 1851 was only about 700, while in 1874 it was nearly 850; yet this increase would only add about eight to the deaths of 1851, if the same proportion prevailed now as then; so that the mortality at Worcester seems to be now nearly 50 per cent. greater than it was twenty years ago. Thus, in the five years, 1850–54,—the average number at Worcester being 475 patients,—there were but 216 deaths, or an average of 43 in a year. In the five years, 1870–74,—the average number of patients being less (444),—there were 310 deaths, or an average of 62 in a year; while for the two years, 1873 and 1874, the average number of deaths has been 72. During the last five years (1870–74), the whole number of deaths at Northampton has been but 144, or an average of 29 in a year, while the average number of patients at Northampton has been 433, or nearly as many as at Worcester. The contrast here is a very strong one, and calls for notice. In part, the large death-rate at Worcester is due, as has been said, to the greater number of recent cases of insanity treated there; but may there not be other causes? We find in the report of the Northampton Hospital this passage, which gives an additional reason for the exemption from fatal sickness there:—

"In the course of the last ten years much labor has been bestowed, and large sums of money expended, in the attempt to perfect the hospital in all its departments; to improve the heating and ventilation; to promote cleanliness of apartments and of person; to encourage exercise in the open air, and enlarge the facilities therefor; to insure regularity of habit in respect to food, sleep and bodily activity; to secure the faithful performance of all duties which the physician and the nurse owe to their patients; and to multiply and diversify the mental means and influences which, with all mankind, have an important effect upon the well-being of the individual. That labor and those expenses ought to be followed by evident results. How far such results are apparent in the condition and daily working of the hospital is not for me, but for you, to judge. May it not be reasonably claimed that, on the one hand, the labor and expense alluded to, and, on the other, this important reduction of mortality, are to be regarded as holding toward each

other the relation of cause and effect? I think it may; although I am fully conscious that a physician should be cautious in his assumptions or conclusions when dealing with the delicate issues of life and death."

There are temporary considerations which might excuse the Worcester authorities from taking such pains in this matter as are here mentioned. They have been, for two years past, greatly occupied with rebuilding the hospital. This work is alone sufficient to employ all the energies of one person; so, also, is the work of managing a great hospital for the insane. If the two are combined in the same hands, one or the other can hardly fail to be done less perfectly than its importance requires. Notwithstanding the number and skill of the assistant physicians at Worcester, they can hardly have that oversight of the sanitary condition of the hospital which is needful to its highest perfection. Looking at another hospital: we find that in the four years, 1870–73, the average number of patients at Taunton having been 406, the deaths were 185, or at the rate of 46 a year; but during 1874, the average number having gone up to 481, the deaths rose to 67,—an increase of more than two-fifths in the mortality, though the average population only increased one-fifth. Again, at Taunton, with a whole number of patients greater than at Worcester (858 to 846), and an average number greater (481 to 476), the deaths have been less,—67 to 75. The reason assigned by the superintendent for the increased mortality at Worcester,—the hopeless condition of the patients—many of them, it is said, moribund when received,—unquestionably accounts for much of it; but why should Worcester suffer more than Taunton from this cause? The fact is, that when so large a number as 450 or 500 persons, many of them slowly dying, are congregated in one establishment, it requires the most consummate skill and unceasing care to prevent a rapid rise in the death-rate.

The yearly and the average cost of the patients at Worcester is, as usual, somewhat greater than either at Taunton or Northampton; but of this the State pays only a small part,—but little more than $10,000, out of a total of more than

$100,000. The cities and towns pay nearly half,—$51,000, —and the friends of individual patients pay almost as much, —$49,000. The State supports about one-seventh of all the patients; the municipalities about one-half; while more than one-third support themselves, or are paid for by their friends. At Northampton this is nearly reversed,—the private patients being a little more than one-sixth; the town patients a little more than one-fifth; and the State patients about three-fifths of the whole. At Taunton, while the State supports for a while more than half the patients admitted, it constantly maintains less than one-third; while the municipalities support more than three-fifths; and only about one-seventh are self-supporting.

(2.) *The Taunton Hospital.*

Of all the State patients admitted to hospital treatment during the year, the Taunton Hospital receives more than half, though it constantly maintains less than a sixth of those supported by the State during the year, at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton and Tewksbury,—the whole average number thus supported having been about 775 in 1874, and the average number at Taunton about 120. The average number of town and city patients at Taunton has been but little short of 300; so that nearly six-sevenths of the permanent population, and more than nine-tenths of the admissions, at Taunton, are paupers. This condition of things has been much the same for many years; and Taunton has been, and probably must continue to be, for years to come, more nearly a pauper hospital than any other in the State, except that at South Boston and that at Tewksbury, which are rather asylums than hospitals. Consequently, we find the cost of support at Taunton less than anywhere else, save at Tewksbury,—the whole cost for 481 patients at Taunton having been but $96,000, in 1874, or almost exactly $200 a year for each patient. At Worcester, each patient has cost above $225 a year, and at Northampton about $205. The State pays, however, for each of its patients, but $182.50 a year, which, except at Worcester, is supposed to meet the cost of

each patient of that class; the State also, of course, bears the interest on the construction account of each hospital, which is now, for the three, about $70,000 a year, or $150 a year more for each patient of the average number. The valuation of the three hospitals now exceeds $1,800,000,—that of Taunton being about $400,000. If interest were computed on this it would, of course, be a much larger sum. It thus appears that the State, contrary to what has sometimes been asserted, pays its full share of the burden imposed on the public by these hospitals.

Since the enlargement at Taunton, one-half of which is now occupied, there is convenient room there for about 400 patients; and, when the whole is completed, there will be room for 500. Of course, 600, or even more, can be crowded in, but this is not desirable; and when the new hospital at Danvers shall be completed, or sufficiently to receive 200 patients, it is hoped that there will be no occasion to maintain more than 500 patients at Taunton. Beyond that number we believe no superintendent ought to extend his care; for he cannot even give to 500 patients the supervision which they need. In some respects we find our State hospitals in a less satisfactory condition than they were ten years ago. They are more crowded; the classification of the patients is, of necessity, less carefully made; and the greater and constantly increasing number of incurables tends to make the chances of recovery less for those patients who are curable.

### (3.) *The Northampton Hospital.*

To this general remark,—which is made with no invidious application to persons,—the Northampton Hospital is an exception; for that institution has decidedly changed for the better within ten years. Making allowance for its crowded condition, in which it does not differ much from the other establishments, it may fairly be called a model hospital in the details of its management, wherein are combined a broad comprehension of its general function among our State establishments, with the most minute and painstaking attention to details; so that it is almost as difficult to find matters of cen-

sure at Northampton as it is to give unreserved praise to most hospitals.

In fact, the care of a great hospital of this class is one of the most arduous tasks that can be undertaken, provided a high standard of excellence is to be maintained. The criticisms so often made upon hospital management have commonly this foundation, at least,—that what a hospital professes to do for the insane can only be effected by the best human agencies, working with the utmost skill and fidelity; and that, consequently, every hospital must fall short of this imaginary perfection. Recoveries are expected where they are impossible; freedom is desired where restraint is needful; and the soothing, judicious and patient care, such as only the best attendants can give, is in vain expected of the new and undisciplined attendants who are necessarily employed in all hospitals, more or less. That abuses may exist in the best hospitals is possible, and for this, allowance ought always to be made. Hence, any additional safeguard, even if a needless one, thrown around the patients, will be either welcomed, or, at least, tolerated, by those who know best what our hospitals are. It is not safe to affirm that no abuses exist because none have yet been discovered; for the most unexpected discoveries are sometimes made, changing the whole aspect of affairs in the hospital or asylum.

But, while admitting the imperfections of our system for the insane, and regretting that it is now no better than it was ten years ago, justice requires us to say that we have found no flagrant abuse, and little that calls for serious censure. On the contrary, we believe it to be well administered, by officers who seek to do their duty, and who have a conception of that duty which, in the main, is a high one. The foible of the specialists who manage insane hospitals in this country is to fancy that they have already reached perfection, and that this excellent quality can be received and transmitted, in official succession, like the apostolical function in the church. The earlier a superintendent emancipates himself from this tradition, the greater is his success likely to be. To succeed in the care of the insane, as in most other

callings, demands good sense in constant exercise, under a strict, but not too anxious, sense of duty, and a responsibility, not so much to public opinion, as to the higher demands of enlightened humanity.

At Northampton, of late years (as constantly at Taunton), a judicious financial adminstration has made the hospital independent in its resources; while the efforts to improve the condition of the patients are as unceasing as if the class treated there were the most hopeful, rather than (as it is) wellnigh the most hopeless. Ten years ago, when there were but 352 patients at Northampton, Dr. Earle reckoned only 20 of them as probably curable; and of the 480 patients now there, no more than 30 are probably curable. Out of 621 patients, within the year 1874, only 37 were discharged recovered; while of the 846 at Worcester, 71 were discharged recovered; and of the 858 at Taunton, 93 were discharged recovered. Deducting from the 621 at Northampton, 74 patients transferred thither from Taunton and Worcester, in order that none may be counted twice, the account would stand thus:—

| | Whole No. | Recoveries. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester, . . . . . | 846 | 71 | 8⅓ |
| Taunton, . . . . . | 858 | 93 | 10⅓ |
| Northampton, . . . . . | 547 | 37 | 7 |
| Total, . . . . . | 2,251 | 201 | 9 |

As is well remarked by the Superintendent of the Worcester Hospital, "The success of an institution for the insane is not to be measured by the tabulated recoveries alone." It has other and no less important duties to perform, and these have been performed, year after year, at Northampton. The annual expenses there are midway between those at Taunton and those at Worcester; while it has excelled both the other

hospitals in the improvements made in its buildings and furniture, without drawing on the State for special appropriations. Its surplus at the present time is nearly $20,000, notwithstanding about $100,000 have been expended during the past ten years in extraordinary repairs and improvements.

### (4.) *The Danvers Hospital.*

The Board made its first visit to the location of this establishment, now building, on the 20th of November last. It was found to be pleasantly located, with ample appropriations for its completion, some years hence, at an outlay of $900,000, or nearly double what either of the three existing hospitals has cost the State. The new Worcester Hospital, however, will have cost nearly or quite as much, when completed. The plans for the Danvers Hospital, though much resembling those followed at Worcester, seem to be better in some respects, and the choice of building material is quite as good. The tendency at both places is to make the buildings larger and more costly in some parts than is absolutely necessary, —a tendency which has been found very hard to overcome. In the enlargement of the Taunton Hospital, greater economy has been practised,—the whole cost of the enlargement, for one hundred and eighty patients, being about $175,000, or about $1,000 for each patient.

## III. — Prison and Reformatories.

### (1.) *The State Prison at Charlestown.*

This establishment, in some respects the most important of all that come under the supervision of this Board, is also the most ancient of all, having been opened about seventy years ago. At present it contains nearly 700 convicts, or almost twice as many as at the close of the civil war, ten years since, and more than twice as many as the average number for the first sixty years of the prison. It is now crowded beyond its proper capacity, and, at the same time, fewer convicts are at work than ten years ago. There were 351 convicts at the State Prison, October 1, 1864, of whom nearly 300 were at

work on contracts; on the first of October, 1874, there being 683 convicts present, only 224 were at work on contracts; on the first of December, 1874, 686 convicts being present, only 210 were at work on contracts, and 400 were declared by the warden to be in idleness. Of these, however, 100 were at school. In fact, the labor system at Charlestown has broken down, and more than half the men now confined there are idle. The result is, that the prison, instead of paying its expenses by its earnings, as in former years, is now costing the State from $1,000 to $1,500 a week above its earnings, and will probably show a deficit at the end of the year 1875 of at least $75,000. This is more than the average deficit for a period of fifteen years together; indeed, the whole prison deficit at Charlestown for sixty years (1815–1875) does not exceed $180,000, or an average of $3,000 a year. Were there any moral compensation for this pecuniary loss, we should regret it the less; but, on the other hand, the Charlestown prison, so far as we can judge, was never doing less to check crime, or reform the individuals who commit crime, than at the present moment. Of the 683 convicts there on the first of October, 1874, 106 were recommitments, or nearly one in every six; while, of the 246 convicts received during the year, 29, or nearly twelve per cent., were second-comers. There were never so many convicts at Charlestown as in 1874, and never so many committed in a year as in the year just ended. The average number during the calendar year has been nearly 670, or some 30 or 40 more than there is proper cell-room for. At the same time, the lower prisons are also crowded, the whole number of persons in confinement throughout the State being somewhat an excess of 4,000.

One cause for the crowding of our prisons is an undoubted and lamentable increase of crime,—a fact which shows how little the prisons themselves are doing towards the purpose for which they were established. This great increase of crime, however, seems again to have reached its maximum for awhile; and the commitments at Charlestown are now slightly decreasing. For the calendar year they were some-

what less than for the year ended October 1, 1874; and this decrease, with an increasing number of pardons, seems likely soon to reduce the total in the State Prison to less than the average for the past year. But even then it would have one hundred and fifty more convicts than should ever be congregated in a single prison.

And this leads us to speak of the Act of the last General Court for building a new State Prison in the town of Concord. That Act authorizes the construction of a prison for seven hundred and fifty convicts. We trust none such will ever be built; for great prisons are to be avoided quite as carefully (though for other reasons) as great hospitals or almshouses are. Very few prisons containing more than five hundred convicts, have ever been self-supporting, except for a year or two at a time; while prisons containing from one hundred to five hundred convicts have paid their expenses year after year,—as those of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and most of the New England States have done for thirty or forty years. During sixteen of the twenty-six years in which the Charlestown prison has paid its expenses by its earnings, the average number of convicts was less than five hundred, and generally less than three hundred; while of the last twenty-five years, since the average number first rose above four hundred and fifty (in 1851), more than half—or fourteen years—show a deficit. The deficit for the whole twenty-five years is about $75,000. During most of this time the condition of the market was very favorable to large earnings from the prison; and, in the prisons of the other New England States, there was, generally speaking, no deficit.

Apart from considerations of economy, however, (with which the proposed site for the new prison would have much to do, since the distance from Boston would decrease the market value of the prisoners' labor and add to the cost of prison supplies), there are other conclusive reasons against a large prison. No prison warden can direct the discipline of more than five hundred convicts, without giving up that personal acquaintance with each man which is indispensable to the best management of a prison. No chaplain can give

profitable and edifying religious instruction to so many as five hundred convicts; and, even if this work were divided, as it is in the Irish and some of the English prisons, between a Protestant and a Catholic chaplain, that number would still be too large for frequent personal conversation with each prisoner. Nor can the prevention of communication between prisoners be so well attended to in a large prison as in a small one. Indeed, at Charlestown, this part of the prison code of Massachusetts seems to be practically abrogated; for, according to the warden, the convicts there not only talk with each other, but circulate the contents of the daily newspapers from one to the other, through the prison, and concert plans together for escape and mutiny. For all such breaches of discipline, the presence of a large number of convicts in one prison offers increased facilities; and these would be still more favored by one of the features of the plan for the proposed new State Prison,—that for allowing seven hundred convicts to meet together in a common dining-room three times a day, at their meals. To this, and some other details of the plans, it is understood that objections have been made by the Executive; and it is to be hoped that the whole project will be again considered by the Legislature.

Whenever this is done, we think it will be found that what Massachusetts needs is a small new prison, in which the classification of convicts can be carried out better than can now be done. The need of a better classification among our six or seven hundred State Prison convicts is very obvious; and this can best be attained by the construction of a small prison, auxiliary to the large one at Charlestown. The size of the new prison might depend upon the number of convicts needing to be provided for at the time of building; but, probably, three hundred cells would be enough for the present, and more could be added when found necessary. To this prison could be sent the privileged convicts, who by good conduct had shown themselves worthy of some alleviation of their penalty, and also those who might need close confinement, for which provision could be made by means of solitary cells in one wing of the new prison, to be built

with more than ordinary strength, for that purpose. In this way three distinct grades could be established among the State Prison convicts; promotion to the upper grade being a reward, and condemnation to the lower grade a penalty. The number removed by this classification from the Charlestown prison, would relieve the over-crowded condition of the buildings there. Those buildings could also be improved, at no great outlay, and would serve afterwards for the general receptacle of convicts, where they might learn trades, as now, and carry on work much more profitably than would be possible in an inland prison.

In reorganizing the labor system in the State Prison, now so completely deranged by the burning of the workshops, the condition of the labor market, and other causes, it is every way desirable that the convicts should receive some share of their own earnings. Even though justice to the convict may not always require this, it commonly seems to him unfair, and even cruel, to let all his labor go to enrich the prison contractors, after he has earned (as all prisoners ought) the cost of his support in prison. He will, therefore, labor more diligently under this stimulus, and will regard the necessary prison discipline less as a hardship or a personal grievance. In some prisons, where this custom of giving a part of his earnings to the prisoner has prevailed long enough to show its natural results, it has very much increased the amount of work done, and has served as an aid in the discipline. It is found, for instance, at the Allegheny Workhouse, near Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, that the short-sentenced convicts received there do more work in a week than free laborers outside; and that they not only earn something for themselves, above the cost of support, but give the prison a profit. There are difficulties in the way of arranging for this system of overwork, but they are not insurmountable. The Inspectors at Charlestown recommend it in their last report, and this Board heartily concurs in the recommendation.

We agree with the Inspectors also in recommending the continuance and extension of the prison school at Charlestown, in which at present about one hundred of the convicts

are daily taught. It should be placed under a competent school-master, however, and not left, as now, chiefly on the hands of the convicts themselves. The prison school-master might also coöperate most usefully with the Agent for Discharged Convicts, whose work, valuable as it is, might be greatly extended. It is gratifying to learn that the clothing now given to convicts upon their discharge is better than formerly, and that the new prison regulations, lately approved by the Governor and Council, provide for greater frequency in washing and bathing the prisoners, and a more satisfactory care of the prison hospital. The power of the Inspectors is still abridged by the continuance of an absurd regulation, requiring them to ask the Warden's permission before they can see and converse with a convict. If the Inspectors are competent to perform their duties, they should of course have access to the convicts at such times as they see fit; if not competent, they should be displaced.

(2.) *The Westborough Reform School.*

This establishment, the oldest State Reformatory in the country, is now in a better state of discipline than a year ago, and the new Superintendent, Colonel Shepherd, has shown himself to be well qualified for his difficult position. The great number of large boys, many of them grown men, at Westborough, is still a source of anxiety to the authorities; but these lads appear to be under good control, and to be doing well. They lack employment suitable for persons of their age, and it is the wish of the Superintendent and Trustees to build workshops and teach them trades. Instead of doing this on a large scale, we would rather see a portion of the younger boys removed to Monson; thus leaving room in the main building for workshops, and for a better classification of the boys.

The earnings from labor at Westborough have never, of late years, been so large as they were in 1874,—amounting to $13,000, or nearly a quarter part of the cost of supporting the institution; which was, in round numbers, $54,000. Of this, however, the cities and towns paid about $8,650, so

that the net cost *to the State* of supporting an average of three hundred and twenty boys there, was but little more than $32,000, or about $2.00 a week. The cost to the community is a little more, or $2.50 a week. The whole number of different boys at Westborough during the year was about four hundred and fifty; and permanent places were found in families, of their relatives or other persons, for a little more than one hundred of these during the year. Few of them were indentured,—we believe only two; and there seems to be a little of the same want of strictness about requiring pledges from the persons receiving the boys that was noticed in speaking of the Primary School. The finding of places is left almost wholly with the Visiting Agency; but the Trustees keep a record of the placing out of each boy, and the Superintendent keeps himself informed, through the Visiting Agent, of each boy's whereabout and condition. In some cases too long a time seems to intervene between the placing out on trial and the formal agreement under which the boy serves; nor is the information derived from the Agency so regular and frequent in all cases as would seem desirable. The number reported by the Visiting Agent as placed out during the year from the Reform School (141) is too large, the true number of different boys being about one hundred and twenty, many of whom returned to their own families on probation.

### (3.) *The Lancaster Industrial School.*

In the same way, that is, by counting the same persons twice or thrice in some instances, the number of girls placed out from the Lancaster School is reported by the Agent as sixty-five during the year, when in fact it was but little more than fifty. The whole number received at Lancaster during the year (new admissions) was but twenty-two, so that the number of pupils has gradually fallen away, until now it is less than eighty. On the first of October it was eighty-two. Consequently it has been found expedient to close two of the five family houses and in other ways to abridge the work of the institution. Partly as a result of these changes, the Superintendent, Rev. Marcus Ames, has resigned his position, though still remaining

in charge of the School until a new superintendent has been appointed and taken his place. Although dissenting on some points from the policy favored by the retiring Superintendent, this Board desires to express its high sense of his fidelity to an important trust, and the zeal and singleness of heart with which he administered the affairs of the Lancaster School.

Concerning the future of this School there is much uncertainty, and two or three courses are open to it, according as the turn of events shall decide. It evidently cannot continue to be what it was ten years ago, the chief place of commitment for young girls exposed to neglect and liable to fall into vice and crime. Other preventive and reforming agencies have intervened and turned away the tide from Lancaster. There are more girls at Monson than formerly, and more in the truant schools and private reformatories; perhaps also more in families. That the whole aggregate of feminine crime is diminishing in Massachusetts can scarcely be asserted, however. A table in the Secretary's Report (page 94) shows that there were eight hundred and thirty-seven women in prison on the first of October, 1874, against seven hundred and fifty-four in October, 1870. Adding to these numbers the number at Lancaster, in 1874 and 1870 (October 1), we had, four years ago, eight hundred and ninety-seven women and girls under restraint in Massachusetts, and nine hundred and ten three months ago. Probably there has been little change, either way, in the number arrested during the past six or eight years, while the population has considerably increased. But it is a well-known fact that women escape arrest longer than men, and perhaps little importance can be given to statistics showing that feminine vice and crime have relatively diminished in Massachusetts since the war, while masculine crime has so fearfully increased.

At all events, there is a necessity for maintaining at Lancaster, in some form or other, a place of restraint and instruction for girls and young women who need it. Perhaps it may be thought best to fill up the building with older girls, giving the School more the character of a reformatory prison; or, again, it may be found advisable to transfer thither, from

the State Primary School, a portion of the girls now maintained at Monson. In either case, the period now passing is a good time to make the needful changes in regard to the State Industrial School. It has been a useful establishment in the past, and need not cease to be such in the future.

### (4.) *The Visiting Agency.*

We present in this volume the Eighth Annual Report of the Visiting Agency of the Board of Charities, being the Sixth since it was reorganized and extended under the statute of 1869. This is a peculiar feature of our State Charities, and the facts presented in connection with it deserve close attention. As originally organized, in 1866–7, it dealt chiefly with the children sent out to places from the State Almshouses and State Primary School; but the Acts of 1869 and subsequent years have given the Agency a much broader field, and allowed it to look after the children complained of in the courts, before their sentence to a reformatory. This work in the courts has apparently interfered somewhat with the prompt visitation of the children already in families, and with the search for new and better places to which children can be sent. The multitude of business undertaken by the Visiting Agency has also led to some irregularities of procedure (which during the last year the Board has been seeking to correct) in regard to the children placed by the courts in the custody of this Board. Overlooking the fact that the legal status of these children, who in five years have numbered about 500, could only be changed by the vote of the Board, to which the names and facts should all have been reported, the Visiting Agent has sometimes disposed of them according to his own theory of what their good or the convenience of the Agency required. Consequently, when the Board, after allowing this procedure to go on for some years, trusting that all was methodically and properly done, attempted, in the summer of 1874, to ascertain what was the actual location and condition of each of the children committed to its custody, some difficulty was experienced in reaching the facts. In order to obtain them, and for the better regulation of this

part of its business in future, the following votes were passed on the 10th of July, after an examination into the subject:

*Voted.* 1. "That the Visiting Agent, now and hereafter, be directed to place in the office of the Board, for preservation and reference, the warrant or mittimus furnished by the court for the commitment of all children placed in the care of the Board of State Charities under the laws relating to the Visiting Agency; such papers to be kept on file by the Secretary of the Board, who shall also keep a list of all such children, now or hereafter in the custody of the Board, with all necessary particulars concerning their history and the disposition made of them under the votes of the Board."

2. "That the Visiting Agent furnish the Board with a list of all such children supposed to be in the custody of the Board on the first of July, 1874, with the latest information concerning them, and the date thereof, specifying particularly such as are in the State Primary School, or in any other State or county institution; and that he also furnish the agreements, or copies of agreements, if any, under which any such children may be serving or living in families."

3. "That hereafter such children may be temporarily placed in families by the Visiting Agent, but that no agreement for a longer time than one month shall be made until the same has been reported to the Board, and approved by the Executive Committee; and that the Visiting Agent shall, in his monthly report, include the names of all children of this class received from the courts or placed in families, with the necessary information concerning them, and shall at the same time notify the Board of any changes made by death, escape, termination of indenture, change of place, or in any other way, in the list of children in custody of the Board."

Much delay was experienced in the preparation of the list called for in the above votes, and it was not finally submitted to the Board until October, being then made out up to the first of that month. Upon looking further into the condition of the children named in the list, it appeared that they had not all been placed in families under such agreements, written or verbal, as could easily be enforced in case of an attempt on the part of the person holding the child to evade the performance of his stipulated duty; and some pains have since been taken to establish a stricter course of proceeding. It did not appear that serious evils

had as yet sprung from this loose way of making and recording agreements; but there was much uncertainty and more or less dispute as to what the actual situation and needs of some of the children were. The vote of August 5, quoted on page xxiii, relates to this subject, and so also do several votes since passed. It is our hope to secure hereafter a more prompt and systematic placing out of the wards of the State, in such households, and under such conditions, as shall be best for the children and just towards those who take them into their families; and this is particularly necessary in the Primary School.

It is not easy to follow and compare the somewhat intricate statistics of the Visiting Agent, as presented in his Report; but it would seem that, of the numerous complaints before the courts during the past five years, coming to the notice of the Agency, 11¼ per cent., or about one-ninth, are repeated complaints against the same children. Of the 7,000 children complained of in five years and two months (an average of 1,355 in each year), 6,272 have been the occasion of one complaint, while the other 728 children have occasioned 1,616 complaints. It would also seem that, though the complaints are nominally increasing, there are in fact no more children complained of now, before 53 courts, than there were two years ago before 40 courts. This may indicate, what is sometimes alleged by police officers and others, that many children, especially girls, escape without being complained of, though really delinquent. This allegation is supported by the fact that while about one in 12 of the complaints were against girls in the first year of the Agency; in the third year the proportion was less than one in 18, and for two years past has been but one in 16⅔. Had the number of complaints against girls increased as much since 1871 as those against boys have increased, there would have been, last year, about 150 girls arraigned, instead of 122; whence it seems probable that nearly one-fifth of the girls, against whom complaints were formerly made, now escape arrest. If the arrests and commitments in the county which furnishes the greatest number (Suffolk) are

considered, the probability that many girls escape arrest becomes almost a certainty. During the first fifteen months after the Agency began to attend the courts (in 1869–70), about 800 cases were tried, and 44 girls were committed to the Industrial School, 17 of whom were from Suffolk County. During the year 1874, the number of cases from that county alone, both boys and girls, being upwards of 700, only one girl was committed to the Industrial School; while in the same year, 1874, more than 130 young women under the age of twenty-one were committed to one city prison, the House of Industry. It does not seem possible that vice among young women should be so common as it is known to be in Boston, and yet vice and moral danger among girls should be so infrequent there as the statistics of the courts would indicate. We must, therefore, believe that, for some reason or other, the complaints against girls are not made; and further, that of those who are complained of, a very much smaller number than formerly are committed to the Industrial School. If they are better provided for elsewhere, this is not to be objected to; but if, as the authorities at Lancaster believe, the number of girls neglected and exposed to vice is growing larger each year, there would seem to be a serious fault somewhere, which should be searched out and corrected. It should be the aim of the Visiting Agent and his deputies to see that all proper means of checking juvenile crime are taken, and for this purpose the instrumentalities formerly in use should be employed, as well as those which have been more recently put in motion.

It would appear, from the same statistics in the Agent's Report, that the extreme limit of prudence in discharging and placing on probation the children complained of, has been reached. Thus we find that of 4,356 children who, upon arrest, were either discharged or put on probation, 570, or more than 13 per cent. were rearrested and reconvicted; while of about 1,400 committed to the State reformatories, or to the custody of this Board, less than 10 per cent. have been rearrested and convicted. This, perhaps, confirms the statements made by the police authorities in several of the

cities, to the effect that the discharge, either unconditionally or upon probation, of so many arrested children, has a bad effect; at any rate it shows that the policy pursued for the past four or five years, while producing many good results, has been carried, in the direction of leniency towards young offenders, quite as far as their good or the safety of the community will permit. We would, therefore, recommend to all committing magistrates, before whom these offenders may come, that they exercise with more strictness their discretion of commitment to the established reformatories, instead of imposing so many fines, or allowing so many children to go at large upon probation.

This term "probation," it may be observed, is a very general and deceptive one. It may imply that the child goes to a good place, where he is carefully looked after, and where good influences are brought to bear upon him, or it may signify a return to the vicious or ungoverned family from which he came, and to the very influences which were leading him into vice. In the case of girls this is still more true than of boys; for to return a girl who has had evil companions to the locality where she was arrested, is often to hasten her ruin; the stigma of arrest acting, in many cases, as an additional incentive to vice. If we felt sure that all these children, discharged upon probation by the courts, (amounting for the last four or five years to more than 400 a year, and in 1874 to nearly 500) were closely and effectively watched over by the Visiting Agency or the local police, we should the less distrust the growing tendency to this disposal of such cases. But, except for a few months after the trial, it does not appear that such is generally the fact. Probably it cannot be done thoroughly until there is in each town and district some person, either a resident or a frequent visitor, unpaid, but giving attention to the matter from interest in the reformation of children, and exercising a constant watchfulness in individual cases, which is beyond the power of paid agents, traversing extensive sections of the State. The latter cannot be dispensed with, but their number should not be large, and they should, so far

as possible, reside in and be familiar with the region which they traverse. They should also be persons selected on account of eminent fitness for the work of visiting and providing for children of this class, and not by reason of personal or political friendship, local popularity or partisan activity. Nor should they ever mingle their official business with political labors. But they might, without hindrance to their regular work, often combine with that some of the other business performed by deputies of this Board, such as transferring persons from one establishment to another, visiting the Sick State Poor in distant localities, etc. In this way much cost in travelling expenses, and many hours of unemployed time, could be saved to the State, while the number of paid agents could be somewhat diminished, and a better understanding than has sometimes existed could be maintained among the different departments of the Board.

In regard to the attendance of the Visiting Agent and his deputies, at all the sessions of every court where young offenders are tried, this Board is inclined to believe that law, as it now stands, is too exacting. Practically it makes the business of the courts wait upon the convenience of the deputies of the Visiting Agency, while it compels the latter to hasten from one court to another, in order to put in an official appearance, which, in at least half the cases, cannot affect the interests of the child or of the Commonwealth. The sitting magistrates ought to be, it is presumed that they are, judges and commissioners fully competent to dispose wisely of the cases brought before them, provided the evidence is within their hearing, or at their perusal. It is often as likely to mislead as to benefit the court, to have a State officer at its elbow, advising what is to be done in each case. These officers are not always sworn; they have no special training as to laws and rules of evidence; while they have each his own prejudices and partialities, against which the magistrate may not be so much on his guard as against those of the local police, by whom the complaints are generally brought. Would it not answer every purpose in half these cases, to have the statement or deposition of the

Agent or his deputy submitted to the court at its hearings? These could be sent by mail, with less delay than now attends the presence of the State officer himself, and, being in writing, and made a matter of record, they would be much more useful for subsequent proceedings, than the unsworn verbal statements, probably not recorded at all, upon which, it is presumed, many cases are now disposed of. It would still be within the power of the Agency to give its personal attendance at most of the important places, where large numbers of children are tried. Thus the 730 cases before the seven courts of Suffolk, most of the 375 cases before the six courts of Middlesex, and the 245 cases before the six courts of Essex; the 150 cases, more or less, in the city of Worcester, the 100 cases at Springfield and Holyoke, the 100 cases in the three chief cities of Bristol County, and some others—say 1,500 out of the 2,000 cases annually occurring—could, if necessary, have the personal attendance of the State officer. This would be allowing an average of five cases in a day to a single officer, or less than two a day to three officers, while the rest of their time might be occupied with the other work assigned to them.

At present the Visiting Agency employs a constant force, including the Agent, of ten persons, at a cost, for salaries and travelling expenses, of nearly $14,500 a year, being an average to each person of about $1,450. In the General Agent's department (including the transportation of paupers), about the same average number of persons is employed, at a cost per year, for salaries and travelling expenses, of less than $12,500, or about $1,250 each; in the Secretary's department, an average of 6½ persons have been employed the past year, at a cost of about $7,000, or not quite $1,100 each; in the Special Agent's department, an average of nearly eight persons have been employed at a cost, for salaries and travelling expenses, of something more than $8,400, or about $1,100 each. It thus appears that the rate of compensation is greater in the Visiting Agency than in the other departments; yet we do not find that the quantity

or quality of the work done there is such as to call for any excess of compensation.

For the reasons given, and for others relating to the concentration and more efficient performance of the whole work of the Board, we would recommend that the annual appropriation for the Visiting Agency, during the year 1875, be reduced to $10,000, and if the work now performed at the courts and elsewhere cannot, under existing laws, be satisfactorily done for that sum, that the laws be amended so as to permit the retrenchment to be effected. So far from this reduction being injurious to the interests of the children of the State, this Board believes that, under a proper reorganization of the work, the children would be gainers thereby. At present little is done by the persons active in local charities, or even by the authorities at Westborough, Lancaster and Monson, to promote the placing out of children in good families. For this there are various reasons, one being the Visiting Agency law, which, in some cases, acts as a hindrance; another the practical superseding of the work of the local charities and the legal authorities by the Visiting Agency, with or without warrant of law; a third, the unwillingness of some of these authorities to permit the children to go out from their establishments into families. With all its beneficent results —and the Visiting Agency has been, beyond doubt, a very useful branch of our charitable system—it has had the effect (which too often follows a vigorous centralization of power and responsibility) to weaken and partially paralyze the efforts formerly made at the different establishments in the same work of providing good homes for children. Thus, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1874, according to the Visiting Agent's report, 381 children were so placed out during the year;* yet, upon excluding from this number the children retained in the Primary School, those transferred, placed out twice, etc., the true number of different children thus placed does not probably exceed 340. Now, four years ago, the Visiting Agent reported 571 placed out (during the year 1869–70), of whom probably 450 were different children; so

* See page 39.

that there has been a decrease of places found, in the four years, of more than 25 per cent. In the year 1870–71, 629 were reported as thus placed out, being at least 500 different children, after all deductions are made. In 1871–2, this number fell to 529 reported, and probably 450 actually placed; in 1872–3 to 346 reported, and perhaps 320 actually placed. There has, therefore, been a slight increase during the past year over the number placed out in the year before; but in the same period the whole number of children in the establishments and the custody of the Board has increased from 1,258 to 1,311, and the number remaining on the 1st of January from 866, in 1874, to nearly 900 in 1875. It is believed (and in this belief the Visiting Agent concurs) that good places can be found for all the children of suitable age and disposition in the establishments, and also that children can be placed out much younger than is now generally done, by the payment of a small sum per week. If it should be thought best to appropriate the usual large sum for the expenses of the Visiting Agency, it would be well to require that at least $3,000 of this amount should be paid for the board of children now in the Primary School, who might be placed out at a cost not exceeding $50 a year. This would maintain an average of 60 children, each of whom, in the Primary School, would cost at least $80 a year.

Let it not be supposed that, in these criticisms and recommendations, this Board has lost sight of the great good undoubtedly accomplished by the establishment of the Visiting Agency. It was a very effective means of improving the condition of poor and vicious children, before its powers were extended by the statutes of 1869 and succeeding years; it is still more capable of doing good work now. No other State or country, so far as we know, has organized a bureau so comprehensive in its aim, or so practical in its results; and it wins the admiration of citizens and strangers who become acquainted with its working. But, like all bureaus, it is liable to the twofold fault, on the one hand, of too great interference in some directions with the affairs of individuals and the customary habits of the people,—with

local interests and local charities,—and, on the other, of too much formality and routine in its own business. The tendency to extend and magnify its jurisdiction, and to increase its expenses, is another feature common to such departments, and requiring to be constantly guarded against.

## Establishments Aided by the State.

The bureaus and establishments already spoken of, are under the immediate supervision of this Board. By law, also, it has been required to take some notice of other establishments, not supported, but aided by the State. At present these are but eight in number: five for the instruction or relief of persons afflicted with blindness or deafness; one for the care and discipline of idiotic children; one for foundling and neglected infants, and one for discharged female prisoners. There are three schools for deaf-mutes aided by the State,—at Hartford, Northampton and Boston; one school for the blind (the Massachusetts Asylum, at South Boston); one infirmary for diseases of the eye and ear (the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Boston); a school for idiotic and feeble-minded children, at South Boston; the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, at Brookline; and the Home for Discharged Prisoners, at Dedham. The principal facts relating to these establishments, for the year 1874, will be found in the Secretary's report; but concerning several of them something more may be said.

### (*1.*) *The Deaf-Mute Schools.*

When the Board began its work in 1863–4, it found the deaf-mute children of Massachusetts instructed in a single school, in another State, where but one of the recognized and approved methods of teaching them was in use. The average number of State pupils taught in this school (the Hartford Asylum) was then about eighty-five, and the term allowed for their education was six years. They entered, on the average, at about twelve years old, and actually remained less than five years; though some stayed through the full term of six years. At that time the number of deaf-

mute children in Massachusetts needing instruction was supposed to be but one hundred and twenty-five, though it was, probably, about two hundred. In consequence of an active movement for the earlier, more complete and more varied education of this class of children (beginning in 1865–6, and continuing for several years), all this has been greatly changed for the better. The Hartford Asylum still receives, and faithfully instructs, according to its improved methods, about sixty Massachusetts pupils, or nearly as many as ten years ago; about fifty are taught by the method of articulation and lip-reading at the Clarke Institution in Northampton; and nearly sixty are taught in a day school, maintained in Boston by the city, but aided by the State; so that now about one hundred and seventy deaf-mute pupils, or twice as many as ten years ago, are receiving an education, which they begin earlier (at about seven years old on the average) and carry on longer,—the period of six years having been extended to ten by statute. In this movement, the results of which have been so gratifying, this Board, for several years, took an earnest part; but, since 1867, it has given up the supervision of deaf-mute instruction to the Board of Education, to which it more naturally belongs. It has been found that the number of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts is much greater than was supposed ten years ago; and the number of such children who ought to be at school is now estimated at two hundred and fifty. A list of deaf-mutes, of all ages (residing in Massachusetts), numbering more than 1,100, has been printed, and the whole number is believed to be more than 1,200. Of course the appropriation yearly made for the education of deaf children is much larger now than in 1865; but it will be admitted on all hands, probably, that the same amount of money accomplishes more now than then. And one of the most satisfactory developments of the last year or two has been a readiness, on the part of those teaching by the different methods, to learn from each other, and to work together for the better instruction of the whole class of deaf children. The time will soon come (it is believed) when the deaf pupils of Massachusetts (no longer necessarily mute)

will be admitted or transferred to that school which is best adapted to their respective needs; and when the three schools will form parts of one diversified system of instruction, without jealousy, and forsaking controversy.

*(2.) The Blind and Idiotic Schools.*

Although there is no necessary connection between these two useful establishments, it is natural to speak of them together, so long have they been under the direction of their founder, Dr. HOWE, lately and for several years the Chairman of this Board. His colleagues cannot better say what needs to be said concerning these schools, and the class of pupils taught in each, than by quoting from the last reports of Dr. HOWE.

"During childhood, the wise parents of a blind or otherwise defective child will encourage him to mingle freely with ordinary children in all their sports and occupations. They will procure for him such special instructions as he can most profit by at home; and send him to some school which other children of his condition in life attend. The child may do this to great advantage, even in the common schools, provided he can have a boy of his own age to act as leader and reader; and provided the teacher is disposed to adapt the mode of instruction used with others to his peculiar case, and to give him a little extra time and special attention. It has been shown, in many cases, that blind children can attend common schools advantageously, and be instructed in classes with common children. They labor under certain disadvantages, such as inability to follow demonstrations upon the blackboard; but, on the other hand, they have certain advantages, and become fashioned and fitted for future social relations, as they cannot be in a school filled with blind children.

"I was much struck with the plan proposed by the late Mr. Blanchet, of France, of having mute children taught in the common schools of their district, with common children. I was convinced by his argument of the soundness of his theory; and, when in Paris, I sought out several cases where pupils were attending common schools; and, following up some of them to see the practical results after leaving school, I found several mutes who were doing well, and who were hardly distinguishable, by manners or language, from ordinary workmen. I have attempted to introduce the same

method here, and have had satisfactory proof of the practicability and usefulness of sending blind children to the common schools. I made a beginning, and availed myself of an opportunity of sending select pupils to a neighboring school, and with good results. I trust that others, with more zeal and vigor than I have left, will put this into practice, until it shall be the custom to send to the common school such blind children as do not need the special attention and instruction which only can be had in institutions calculated to meet their wants.

"The object of this Institution is to give to children and youth who have not sight enough to be instructed by the methods used in our common schools, a knowledge of the ordinary branches of education through the senses of touch and hearing; by means of oral instruction; by books, maps, etc., in tangible type. In a word, to be what a common school is to ordinary children. Besides this, to give such instruction to all, in vocal and instrumental music, as will be an accomplishment, and a source of pleasure to themselves and to others. Then, to give special instruction to those who possess talent and taste for music, and a special fitness for teaching music, or playing the organ, or tuning pianos, to the end that they may be fitted to teach some branch of music as a profession.

"This object has been steadily pursued during forty-two years, at considerable cost, but with a gratifying measure of success. It aims at nothing which is merely ornamental, and is regarded as an accomplishment; but at training the pupils to consider work as their vocation, and preparing them to follow it seriously.

"There have been taught and trained in this Institution, 865, and graduated, 535, blind persons. Of these, 470 are known to be now alive; and probably there are more, though not so many as survive of graduates of ordinary schools. The actual condition of 406 of these is known, and may be expressed approximately as follows: 230 are earning a respectable livelihood; and 52 more are eking out their wants with what assistance their relatives or neighbors, or the town, may give them. Of the former, 92 are engaged either in teaching music successfully, or in tuning pianos and selling musical instruments, and are earning various sums from $200 to $2,500 per annum. The remaining 130 follow various occupations, and are earning a comfortable livelihood, averaging from $180 to $700 or $800 a year. Of this self-supporting class, 72 are married and maintain or take care of families; and many are laying up money for a rainy day; while several are living on the income of their savings. As a whole, they maintain a more respectable position

than the blind of most countries do. The example of so many blind persons living without accepting alms, but upon their own earnings, disabuses people's minds of the prejudice that blindness and pauperism are about the same thing, and that blind men and women are necessarily idle, and dependent upon charity in one form or another."

In regard to idiots, and the method of instructing and caring for them, Dr. HOWE says :—

"The present movement in favor of providing schools for idiotic children, is taking a dangerous direction, especially in Great Britain, where new societies are being formed all over the empire for the aid of this unfortunate class; and new schools, asylums, etc., are either designed or in progress of construction. The same thing is going on in the United States, with equal, if not greater activity. Now, the danger of misdirection in this pious and benevolent work is, that two false principles may be incorporated into the projected institutions, which will be as rotten piles in the foundations, and make the future establishments deplorably defective and mischievous. These are, first, close congregation; and second, the life-long association of a large number of idiots; whereas, the true, sound principles are: *separation of idiots from each other; and then diffusion among the normal population.* The same thing applies to institutions for other classes of defectives and of dependents. Even more than with lunatics, the very idea of life asylums for idiots suggests, to thinking persons, formidable objections and grave consequences. It implies social and moral isolation and ostracism. It implies unwise and uncharitable social segregation. It implies a sundering of the tender ties of family, and the important ties of neighborhood.

"* * * No school requires for teachers persons of better natural endowments, and greater aptitude for imparting knowledge, than ours. They should have, in addition to these qualifications, a zeal for benevolent work, which will supply courage and enduring patience to relieve a class of unfortunates, whose infirmity, unlike that of the blind, or the deaf-mutes, makes them rather repulsive than attractive to most people.

"It is a common error to suppose that any ordinary person may make a good teacher for such mere children as young idiots are. The fact is, that the lower the capacity of the pupil, the higher should be the ability of the teacher. * * *

"Our school differs from ordinary ones in this: that the first and constant care is to increase the bodily strength, and to check the tendency to disorders and unwholesome condition in our pupils; to develop muscular power and activity; to guard against or cure secret vices, and to fortify their bodies against the various disorders to which their mental infirmities or peculiarities make them liable. This is to be done by abundance of plain and nourishing food; by fresh air; by sufficient bodily exercise; by sea-bathing in summer, and daily bathing and frequent washing and friction upon the skin at all seasons; by much sleep; and by vigilance to prevent any excess in diet, over-fatigue, or irregularities of any kind. As an adjunct to these, is daily exercise in the gymnasium, which promotes the formation of new tissues, and prevents fatty and other morbid secretions, while, at the same time, it promotes health by the pleasant and exhilarating fun, which is always wholesome. The lessons in the gymnasium are calculated to exercise and to strengthen the mental as well as the bodily powers. The pupils must count; must learn various kinds of steps and marches; must distinguish different kinds of ropes, etc.; must be precise in timing their movements; and must, perforce, take a little thought, but without any anxiety. The pupils must learn to distinguish the different colors, and name and describe certain qualities of the tools which they use. Pains are taken to make them of service, and to fix in their minds these and many other properties and relations of things which common children learn of their own accord, and never forget.

"I attach great importance to the exercises of the gymnasium, and consider them as hardly second to the exercises of the schoolroom. If carried on by a zealous and vigorous leader, and especially if regarded with interest, and occasionally partaken in by some of the other teachers and members of the household, they are very useful adjuncts to our system. They should be conducted with spirit and with noise; by tread and occasional stamp of the foot; by clapping of hands and the like; and the whole enlivened by music.

"All the pupils devote part of every day to work, under special teachers. There is a large and convenient shop, supplied with simple tools, benches, broom-machines, etc. The principal employments are broom-making, mat-weaving, etc. The pupils are improved in various ways by their attendance here. All acquire a certain dexterity and command of their hands and limbs; and a few become skilful enough in making brooms, seating chairs, etc., to be able to

earn something. The workshop also plays an important part in our plan of training. It is a sort of gymnasium; and although it does not admit of the motions, music, noises and frolic, it does serve a double purpose.

"* * * Abundant evidence of the good effects of this system, strictly enforced, is to be seen in the changed and improved appearance and demeanor of pupils who have been in school some months or years. Still more gratifying proof is sometimes found in the improved condition of some of those who have left the school many years, and are now partially, if not wholly, self-supporting; and show that relapse into the former low condition does not always or necessarily follow a cessation of active good influences and example, although it is apt to do so when the unfortunate is left to himself. Some take nearly the whole care of their persons, dress themselves, etc., and in most of the cases of relapse into brutishness, it is clear that utter neglect or gross ill-treatment was among the causes. The objection is sometimes made by those of little faith and hope, that the effect of this careful training, and the good habits formed during five or seven years' teaching, are only short-lived. Granted that this is true in some sense, it does not lessen the duty of making it as lasting as is possible. But the effect of some of the exercises is good and lasting, especially that of gymnastics, which is visible in the appearance and bearing of the person during many years."

### (*3.*) *The Massachusetts Infant Asylum.*

This establishment, in which the Board has always taken a warm interest, goes on from year to year quietly fulfilling its mission, by the preservation of infant lives that would otherwise be lost or sacrificed. Its statistics, as published in our Tenth Report, showed that up to December 1, 1873, out of 337 admissions in five and a half years, 143 infants had died, or 42 per cent. Adding the admissions and deaths since, up to December 1, 1874, this percentage is reduced, as it has been very considerably for the last two or three years. The whole number of admissions being now 364, the deaths number 147, or 40 per cent.; while for the period since April 1, 1872, the death-rate has been but about half as great.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1874.

## Proceedings of the Board, 1874.

During the past two years, the Board has been somewhat delayed in its work on account of the absence of a Secretary, whose place needed to be supplied by an Acting Secretary, chosen from among the other members. Before his return from Europe, in November, 1873, the late Secretary had tendered his resignation, and continued to hold the office (mainly for the purpose of writing his annual report) only until the 1st of April, 1874, having sent in his formal resignation in February. The present Secretary was appointed by Governor Washburn towards the end of April, but did not assume the work of the office until the 13th of July; so that during fourteen months (from the middle of May, 1873, to the middle of July, 1874), the Secretary appointed by the Governor was present with the Board less than five months. Of the nineteen meetings of the Board held in 1873, eight were recorded by an Acting Secretary; and of the twenty-four meetings held in 1874, nine were recorded by an Acting Secretary. The number of meetings of the Board during the year, has just been mentioned; several of them were held in connection with visits to the State establishments, the number of such formal visits during the year having been fourteen. Visits by the Chairman, Secretary, General Agent, or some member of the Board, have been much more frequent, amounting in all to forty or fifty at least. For three months of the year, from July 1 to October 1, the health of the General Agent was such as to require a vacation, during which his duties were performed by the Special Agent. Several special investigations have been made during the year: one in February and March concerning the Pauper Returns from the cities and towns; one in July, August and September, concerning the location and indenture of children placed in families, and one in October and November, concerning the sanitary condition of the State establishments. The By-laws of the Board have been thoroughly revised and printed; the Secretary has also revised and enlarged the Manual of Laws for the use of the

Board, and the Chairman assisted in preparing a schedule of questions to be answered in all the States where Boards of Charities are organized. The more important votes of the Board, not already cited, have been as follows:—

(*March 4, 1874.*) A ballot electing Hon. Moses Kimball temporary Chairman of the Board, during the absence of Dr. Howe from the Commonwealth.

(*March 16, 1874.*) A vote electing Mr. F. B. Sanborn Acting Secretary of the Board.

(*October 7, 1874.*) A ballot electing Hon. Moses Kimball Chairman of the Board for the year 1874–5, in place of Dr. Howe, who declined a re-election.

(*October 15, 1874.*) A ballot electing Mr. F. B. Sanborn Chairman of the Board for the year 1874–5, in place of Mr. Kimball, who declined to serve.

(*April 27, 1874.*) That there is no longer any necessity to employ a chief clerk in the Secretary's Department.

(*July 1, 1874.*) *Voted*,—1. That the General Agent, in consideration of his health, have leave of absence for three months from this date.

2. That the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor be authorized to perform the duties of the General Agent, whenever the General Agent shall request him in writing to do so, for a period not exceeding three months at one time.

(*July 9, 1874.*) That the Special Agent be authorized to make transfers and removals, within and outside the State, acting instead of the General Agent, now absent upon leave of absence granted by the Board.

(*August 5, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the officer acting for the General Agent be instructed to ask, in the name of the Board, the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the second section of the two hundred and seventy-fourth chapter of the Acts of 1874, with express reference to the acquisition of a settlement by married women, under the first clause of said section.

(*July 9, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Secretary (Mr. Andrews) be allowed further time in which to prepare and submit the topics for his Report, and that the Board suggest to him, as one subject, "The Sanitary History and Condition of the State Institutions."

(*July 10, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Secretary be directed, during the month of August, to print the By-Laws of the
now stand, and, in connection therewit

relating to the Board of State Charities and its departments, and to the institutions and interests committed to its investigation and supervision; the number of copies printed not to exceed five hundred, of which one hundred may be bound and the rest put in paper covers.

(*August 5, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Secretary have such further time as may be necessary, not exceeding two months, for compiling and printing the Manual heretofore ordered, and that he print the By-Laws of the Board at once, in convenient form for the use of its members.

(*August 5, 1874.*) That the Secretary of the Board arrange with the Inspectors of the Primary School to meet the Board for consultation at a convenient date prior to the first of October.

(*August 5, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Secretary be directed to call the attention of the superintendents of the several lunatic asylums in the State to the Act (chapter three hundred and sixty-three) of the last Legislature relating to the correspondence of the insane, etc.; and to notify them that, in order to collect the correspondence provided for in said Act, the Secretary, or some other member of the Board of State Charities, will visit each of the said institutions monthly.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That letters found in the locked boxes at the lunatic hospitals, when addressed to persons not specified in the Act providing for said boxes, be left with the superintendents of the hospitals, and that the Secretary return to said superintendents all letters of this class now in his hands.

(*September 2, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the settlement laws of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, be appended to the Manual now preparing for the use of the Board.

(*April 1, 1874.*) That the Board approve of the calling of a Conference of all the Boards of Charities in the country in New York, about the 20th of May, and that Mr. Sanborn be empowered to represent this Board at such a Conference.

(*August 5, 1874.*) That the forms of questions prepared by the New York Board of State Charities, and by the Committee appointed by the New York Conference of Boards of Charities, be referred to the Committee on Statistics, with instructions to report on or before the annual meeting, in regard to uniform statistics concerning pauperism from all the States which have Boards of Charities.

(*October 15, 1874.*) A vote adopting the Form of Questions agreed upon at the Conference of Boards of Public Charities, held

in New York on the 9th of last month, in regard to uniformity of statistics concerning pauperism, from States having Boards of State Charities.

In regard to Returns, etc., it was voted,—

(*January 7, 1874.*) That the Superintendents of the State Lunatic Hospitals be requested to note the condition of patients transferred from them to the receptacle of the insane at Tewksbury, with respect to health and disease, and that the physician at the State Almshouse be requested to make a similar record on their arrival, and that such superintendents and physicians be requested to report the same to this Board.

(*March 4, 1874.*) That the information as to the physical condition of persons transferred from the State Lunatic Hospitals to the insane receptacle at the State Almshouse, be communicated at each monthly meeting of the Board, by the Secretary, with a statement of the numbers at such receptacle.

(*March 4, 1874.*) That there should be a return made from the Tewksbury Lunatic Asylum on blanks, which should be a copy of the register kept there, and the lunatic hospitals should be required to furnish to the asylum at Tewksbury all the facts known at the hospitals concerning the condition and belongings of the inmates of the asylum who have been patients in the hospitals—using for this purpose the information in the "case books" at the hospitals—as well as other facts ascertained subsequent to the commitment of the patients to the hospitals.

(*January 26, 1874.*) 1. That the Chair appoint a Committee of three to revise the interrogatories now addressed by the Board to the Overseers of the Poor, with a view to make the labor of answering them less burdensome, and the compilation of statistics from them less expensive to the Board.

2. That the same Committee consider the interrogatories now put to the officers of the State institutions, and of the city and county prisons, with a view to reduce the amount of labor bestowed upon the answers thereto, and that it make a report on both these matters at the monthly meeting in February.

(*February 4, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the returns from the Overseers of the Poor, containing a list of vagrants, be discontinued; that the returns concerning paupers fully supported be retained, with an amendment in form, and that an effort should be made so to revise the general questions concerning partial support,

as to obtain returns that will be more exact, and will not contain so many duplications of number and cost.

That the copying of the prison returns in the Secretary's office be dispensed with, and that the Statistical Committee examine and see if there is any other copying in the four offices of the Board which may be dispensed with.

(*April 1, 1874.*) A vote adopting the new form of Pauper Questions.

(*June 3, 1874.*) That the prison returns heretofore made to the Board, under the Act of 1864, chapter three hundred and seven, should no longer be required, but instead thereof, the records and returns required under the Act of 1874, chapter two hundred and sixty-four, be deemed sufficient to fulfil the intent of the Statutes.

(*June 3, 1874.*) A vote amending and adopting the revised By-Laws of the Board, reported by Messrs. Kimball and Sanborn.*

In regard to children placed in families, etc., it was—

(*May 6, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Visiting Agent be required hereafter to include in his monthly report a statement of all his expenditures during the month, in detail, and with the aggregates of each class of expenses; and that, also, he report, as by law directed, "especially concerning children placed in families under the fourth section" of the Act of 1869, chapter four hundred and fifty-three.

(*July 1, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Visiting Agent and the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor report to the Board whether any arrangement can be made in future cases to prevent hardship in regard to the medical care of children placed out from the public institutions, and, if so, what; also that they report whether any change in the law, or any additional appropriation by the Legislature, seems to be necessary in such cases.

(*September 2, 1874.*) *Voted*, That the Visiting Agent be requested to report such further information, up to the first of August, 1874, concerning the four hundred and eighty-five children returned by him as committed to the custody of this Board, as does not appear in his report of this date, and is required by the vote of this Board, passed July 10, 1874; particularly in regard to the nature of the agreement under which each child is now held, and the name and residence of the person so holding the child.

(*September 2, 1874.*) That the Visiting Agent be required, whenever notice of an application is received from any State institu-

* These By-Laws are printed in the Manual of the Board, pages 79–88.

tion for investigation by him of the propriety thereof, as provided by section four, chapter three hundred and fifty-nine, of the Acts of 1870, to file his report in writing with such institution at the earliest possible date after such notice is received, not exceeding two weeks from the day of mailing such notice.

(*October 15, 1874.*) *Voted*, To suspend so much of the vote of this Board of July 10 as required the filing, with the Secretary, the warrants for the commitment of children placed in charge of the Board; and that hereafter they shall be kept by the Visiting Agent, subject to the control of the Board.

(*November 4, 1874.*) Vote confirming the action of the Visiting Agent respecting the children taken from the courts in October.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That the Chairman of the Board prepare and report a form or rule relative to the dropping from the Board's list all children who, for good reasons, ought to be so dropped and finally discharged.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That the Visiting Agent be requested to at once make out and present to the Secretary, indentures in the cases of the children whose indenture has been recommended, as appears by the list furnished by him.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That all children now in control of the Board, who have been out on trial for more than thirty days, be either indentured, placed under a recorded verbal agreement, or removed to some other place.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That the Visiting Agent be requested to report, at his earliest convenience, on the subject of placing out children from the State Primary School, whether suitable homes cannot be found for many of those now in the school; whether due effort is made to find such homes; whether any sufficient reason exists for keeping the children in the school after homes are found; and, generally, why it is that more children are not placed out from the school.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the State Almshouse, etc., it was voted,—

(*June 3, 1874.*) That, in the opinion of this Board, there should be a full and prompt investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Philip Dollard, and the general treatment of the hospital patients at Bridgewater by the nurses there.

(*June 3, 1874.*) That, in the opinion of this Board, the treatment of the hospital patients at the State Almshouse should be the subject of full investigation.

(*December 2, 1874.*) That, upon investigation of the complaint concerning the treatment of hospital patients at the State Almshouse, it appears to this Board that, under the new and better organization of the nurses there, adopted since the complaints were made in 1873, there is no ground to believe that either ill treatment or culpable neglect of the hospital patients has occurred; but the Board would recommend to the Almshouse authorities increased vigilance in regard to the care of these patients, and continued improvement in the quality of the nursing.

(*August 5, 1874.*) *Voted*,—1. That, in commenting on the results of certain sanitary deficiencies at Tewksbury, this Board intended no reflection on its medical supervisor, whose faithful services for so many years command their confidence and esteem; but simply to advise additional facilities in the medical department, with special reference to the insane; which suggestion was subsequently endorsed by the Legislature by the grant of liberal appropriations for this purpose.

2. That, so far as removals have been made in the medical department at Tewksbury under the misapprehension that it was the desire of this Board, the Board places on record its regret at such misapprehension, and its belief that the interests of the sick would be promoted by a renewal of the services of Dr. Nichols.

3. That this Board is highly gratified with the action of the Board of Inspectors at Tewksbury, in providing special medical supervision for the insane inmates of the Asylum, which it deems a partial compliance with its suggestions, and a measure of relief that will be fully sanctioned by public opinion.

4. That, in the judgment of this Board, the nursing, as well as the medical attendance at the State Almshouse, should be still further improved, as far at least as the appropriation made by the Legislature for that purpose will admit.

There were also passed, from time to time, many votes concerning the regular business of the Board, approving the schedules of small-pox bills submitted by the Special Agent; admitting, discharging, transferring, indenturing, etc., inmates of the institutions and wards of the State, according to law; allowing the towns of Amesbury, Attleborough, Easton, Brockton, Grafton and Salisbury, to make use of the State Primary School for the confinement of truants, etc.

COST OF CHARITIES TO THE STATE.

## Finances of the State Institutions.

In the report of the Secretary will be found detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions owned or supervised by the State, for the official year ending September 30, 1874. The regular appropriations for the same institutions for the calendar year 1874, and their expenditures, are shown by the following Schedule A, the figures being furnished by the auditor. The total sum appropriated for these institutions for 1874 was $564,000; the total expenditures have been $564,107, showing a very small deficit. As a partial offset to this expenditure, a large sum has been received for the labor of convicts at the State Prison, and smaller sums from the Almshouses and Reform Schools, the whole amounting to about $100,000.00. The actual cost to the State would thus be reduced to about $464,000, or $80,000 more than in 1873.

SCHEDULE A.

*Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Regular Appropriations for 1874. | Sums Expended. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester Hospital, | $95,000 00 | $18,442 50 | $2,710 82 |
| Taunton Hospital, | | *24,988 56 | |
| Northampton Hospital, | | 53,858 12 | |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 93,000 00 | 94,621 75 | 1,621 75† |
| Monson Primary School, | 44,000 00 | 42,192 00 | 1,808 00 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, | 43,500 00 | 39,986 02 | 3,513 98 |
| Westborough School, | 55,000 00 | 53,060 46 | 1,939 54 |
| Lancaster School, | 25,000 00 | 20,708 11 | 4,291 89 |
| State Prison, | 120,000 00 | 133,000 00 | 13,000 00† |
| Deaf-Mutes at American Asylum, | 30,000 00 | 12,791 04 | 249 81 |
| Deaf-Mutes at Clarke Institution, | | 10,955 00 | |
| Deaf-Mutes at Boston School, | | 6,004 15 | |
| Eye and Ear Infirmary, | 8,500 00 | 8,500 00 | - |
| Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, | 30,000 00 | 30,000 00 | - |
| Massachusetts School for Idiots, | 20,000 00 | 20,000 00 | - |
| Totals, | $564,000 00 | $564,107 71 | $107 71† |

* Partly estimated. † Deficit.

Sundry other appropriations and expenditures for charitable purposes outside of the permanent institutions are exhibited in Schedule B, which follows. The amount of these appropriations is $270,900, and the expenditures on account of the same have been about $192,586, leaving unexpended $78,313. The sums for the support and burial of State paupers, in consequence of the small-pox expenses, were unusually large, but less than was estimated.

SCHEDULE B.

| AGENCIES. | Appropriations for 1874. | Amounts Expended. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Charities and its departments, | $42,700 00 | $37,264 55 | $5,435 45 |
| Agent for Discharged Convicts, | 3,000 00 | 2,993 97 | 6 03 |
| Discharged Female Prisoners, | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | - |
| Soldiers' Employment Bureau, | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | - |
| State Paupers, support, including small-pox cases, | 200,000 00 | 135,000 00 | 65,000 00 |
| State Paupers, burial, | 7,000 00 | 2,062 00 | 4,938 00 |
| removals, | 10,700 00 | 9,982 86 | 717 14 |
| Settlement and bastardy, | 2,000 00 | 783 14 | 1,216 86 |
| State Pauper Convicts' support, | 1,000 00 | - | 1,000 00 |
| Totals, | $270,900 00 | $192,586 52 | $78,313 48 |

Summing up these expenditures for the calendar year, and adding thereto the expenditure for State aid in 1874 ($470,000,) the net cost of maintaining the county and city prisons, and of supporting and relieving the towns' poor,—all of which expenses are a tax upon the community, though only in part assumed by the State in its corporate capacity,—it will be seen that more than $2,500,000 has been disbursed within the State during 1874, for the purposes of charity, reform or correction. The additional sums expended by private organizations for similar purposes cannot be ascertained exactly, but by estimate they must exceed $1,000,000, divided approximately as follows:—

COST OF PRIVATE CHARITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the support of hospitals and infirmaries or dispensaries, | $350,000 00 |
| For the relief of the poor, | 250,000 00 |
| For the maintenance of orphan and neglected children, | 100,000 00 |
| For the support of private reformatories, | 100,000 00 |
| For the employment of persons out of work, | 25,000 00 |
| For the support of special classes of the indigent, | 175,000 00 |

The whole number of the beneficiaries of the above-named private charities (from which *educational* charities are excluded) can only be guessed at, but, no doubt, exceeds 50,000 for the whole State.

## General Considerations.

The Board will here offer a few general remarks, sometimes with a special application, on the facts already presented, or those to be gathered from the reports of the four departments. These reports have been prepared with much labor, and embody the statements of fact and suggestions of opinion which the heads of these departments saw fit to make. They do not, in all cases, express the opinion of the Board, which is to be gathered from its own Report; but each of these special reports is worthy of attentive study; and all are commended to the perusal of the Legislature. The General Agent and the Special Agent, in discussing the new law of pauper settlement (Chapter 274, Acts of 1874), recommend that no further change be made for the present in this system of laws, but that time be allowed to observe and become familiar with their effect on the legal status and actual condition of the poor in Massachusetts. The Special Agent discusses, in a few pages, the nature and probable working of the recent amendments; and his long experience in the administration of public charity should give great weight to his conclusions. Without adopting all these conclusions as its own, the Board cordially agrees in the recommendation made—namely, that there should be a period of years in which the new Act shall be allowed to take undisturbed effect, except so far as judicial decisions by competent courts may modify its operation. It will be remembered that the policy of the Board has always been tending to a partial

restoration of the old town system of relieving the poor; but this restoration has gone as far as, for the present, we should deem advisable. What is now most needed, is some efficient means of restraining and setting at work the vicious poor of the cities and towns, and that large army of vagrants which from year to year infests the streets and highways of the Commonwealth. For this purpose, some new legislation may be deemed necessary, but of greater importance is the more vigorous enforcement, by local authorities and committing magistrates, of the laws as they stand.

In respect to insanity and the general condition of the insane in Massachusetts, this Board has not thought it best to anticipate the conclusions of the specially appointed Commissioners of Lunacy, whose report will soon be in the hands of the Legislature. But, so far as powers and duties respecting the insane have been imposed by law upon the Board, they will be exercised and complied with, as they have been, to protect the insane, and particularly those considered incurable, from all neglect and unnecessary hardship. In our opinion labor is one of the best means for the discipline and sanitary improvement of this class; but labor should never be considered as punishment, nor punishment be used to compel labor. In a well-regulated establishment, other inducements can be found, such as the allowance or deprivation of privileges; and for this purpose, as well as for more important ones, we would favor the most varied classification of the insane, in all our establishments.

In regard to the chronic insane at Tewksbury, of whom mention has been made in the early part of this Report, the Board would express the opinion that the mortality among them must necessarily be larger than among the same class at the hospitals. Those sent from the hospitals to Tewksbury, are probably, as a rule, less likely to remain in physical health than those from whom they are selected; and this tendency toward disease, aggravated in each successive year, no doubt accounts in part for the high death-rate at Tewksbury. Other causes have existed, and are not yet wholly removed; but this Board is now in conference with the Inspectors

of the State Almshouse, as to the best means of removing them, and of giving to the Asylum at Tewksbury all the facilities possible for the proper care of its inmates. It may here be suggested that, since there is but one State Almshouse, and this quite as much an hospital as an almshouse, its inspectors should be appointed from the whole State rather than from the old almshouse district of Middlesex and Essex; and that one of them at least should be a medical man of skill and experience.

What has been said concerning the liability to death among the insane at the State Almshouse, is true also of the young children there, many of whom are from their birth diseased, or so feeble that they cannot easily outlive infancy. A table in the Appendix shows that, of the 4,716 deaths at Tewksbury in 20 years, more than a third part, or 1,625, have been children under five years old. The number of births there in the same period has been 1,413; while the other admissions of children under five have probably amounted to 2,500, or above 100 a year. Thus, of all the children under five in the Almshouse, more than one-third have died there. Inevitable as most of this mortality probably was (because these children were below the average vitality at their age, the better lives having been selected before the rest were sent to the Almshouse), there were some infants who could doubtless have been saved, had the best methods of caring for them been persistently employed. This subject, also, and at all times, claims the notice of the medical officers at such establishments.

The recommendations made by the Board, last year, in respect to vaccination, especially of immigrants, and other precautions against the return of the small-pox epidemic, are herewith repeated. Although for the present, there may be little danger of such an epidemic, yet every successive year, as the number of unvaccinated immigrants and young children grows larger, this danger will increase. The State Board of Health, or some other competent authority, should be charged with the duty (by no means impossible to be performed) of preventing small-pox. The statements of

the Special Agent upon this subject deserve attention. We would also refer to his exhibit of the claims and allowances for small-pox bills which have been paid by the State.

The General Agent exhibits the facts concerning immigration for a long period, by which it appears that the number of immigrants has greatly decreased, of late. Should this continue, it would tend to diminish the expenses of the State for its poor, since these come, in great part, from among recent immigrants. The number of the poor, of all classes, was greater in 1874 than for some years previous, on account of the depression in business, which has now existed for more than a year. While the State's poor increased but slightly in number and cost of support, and those of the smaller towns not at all, there was a large addition to the number fully supported in the cities and large towns, and a still greater increase among those partially supported. In consequence of this, and of the change in the laws of settlement, the pauper expenditure of the towns and cities is larger than ever before, although the proportion of paupers to the whole population was no more in 1874 than it had been in several of the years before the civil war. How this expenditure and this pauper population are distributed among the towns and counties will be seen in the tables in the Appendix.

Perhaps the most noticeable of all the facts coming under the observation of this Board, is the immense increase of our prison population since the close of the war. On the first of January, 1875, there were, in all the prisons that report to this Board, 4,400 persons under confinement. If we add to these the number confined in station-houses, guard-houses, etc., the aggregate was at least 4,500, which the number in reformatories of the State, the cities and the counties, would swell to 5,300. At the close of the war, a little less than ten years ago, the prisoners in these same prisons (exclusive of reformatories) were less than 2,000 in number; so that, in this period, crime in Massachusetts has apparently doubled, although our population has gained but about 35 per cent. This result is deplorable, and it is a plain condemnation of our present system of penal law and

prison discipline, since these are seen to be quite ineffective in checking crime. There must also be active causes of such a state of things, and one of these, no doubt, is the common use of intoxicating drinks, which does more to promote crime in Massachusetts than all other causes combined. In dealing with the sale of these liquors, the General Court should, and doubtless will, bear this fact in mind.

Although the discipline of our prisons now plays a very slight part in preventing or repressing crime, it might be quite otherwise. Well regulated prisons can, and do, check crime, and may effect the reformation of a portion of the prisoners. Our prisons, although they are orderly and secure places of confinement, are not, in this sense, well regulated, since they leave unperformed the highest function of a prison, which is to repress crime and secure the reformation of its inmates. Some of the reasons for this may be seen in what has been said of the Charlestown prison, which, with all its defects, is, perhaps, the best managed prison in the State.

The thing most needed in our whole prison system is now the proper classification of convicts, and their better separation from each other. The laws in this respect, even if complied with, would be found defective; but they are not complied with, and, in the present crowded condition of our prisons, they cannot be. In many prisons two or more convicts occupy the same cell; in others, the corridors and other unsuitable places are used as sleeping-rooms. At the Charlestown prison this is the case; while, as before stated, there is no sufficient effect given to that provision of our laws which forbids the communication of convicts with each other. Probably it is not possible, perhaps not even desirable, to enforce this law with strictness; but more than is now done should be aimed at, and can be accomplished. Especially could this be done if there were a small new prison in some country town not far from Boston (from which city more than half our convicts come), to which those convicts could be sent who are guilty of merely venial offences, or who have earned greater privileges than their

comrades by better conduct in prison. A part of the space thus left vacant at the Charlestown prison could then be improved for the construction of new solitary cells, devoted to incorrigible or dangerous convicts, in place of the wholly unfit cells of this sort now used for the purpose; or such cells could be constructed, as suggested on a preceding page, in a new prison when built. Other changes in the old prison would remove some of the objections now urged against it; and thus, at a much smaller cost than that of the proposed Concord prison, the State would soon have substantially a model prison, and the means of secluding and employing more convicts, in two separate establishments, than could be congregated in the huge structure contemplated by the Act now in force. Nor would the expense of managing these two prisons and of employing their labor be so great, in our judgment (while the income from labor would be larger), as that of managing one huge prison at Concord, so far from the market and from the shops of the prison contractors. Opportunity could be given for trying, in one of these prisons, the experiment of working the convicts without the intervention of contractors, as is recommended by the inspectors of the Charlestown prison in their last report. By allowing the convict a part of his earnings, which, as already suggested may be advisable, a small fund might be acquired, which, on his discharge, could be used to support him during the critical period before he succeeds in finding steady employment in some honest pursuit. In this way, too, something could be done by the prisoner himself for his family, now often thrown upon the State, or city, for support during the years of his imprisonment. We would commend this matter, and, also, a more systematic supervision of discharged prisoners, to the earnest consideration of the General Court. The establishment of a prison for women, has the cordial support of this Board, as indispensable to a complete prison system.

The present county system of prisons is already greatly changed from its original character, by the congregation of criminals in a few cities. Thus the two city prisons of Bos-

ton contained on the first of January, 1875, nearly nine times as many inmates as the county jail of Suffolk (1,427 being confined in the South Boston House of Correction and the Deer Island House of Industry, and less than 175 in the Suffolk Jail), while the number in all the county prisons, except those of Suffolk, is less than the 1,600 now confined in that county. The cost of maintaining these county and city prisons for the calendar year 1874 was at least $350,000 above their earnings, which were less than a third part of the expenditures. The whole cost of crime and its punishment to the tax-payers of Massachusetts now probably exceeds $1,000,000 annually, of which nearly $500,000 is paid for the maintenance of prisons alone.

In Schedule B, on a preceding page, the appropriations for the Board of Charities and its departments are given as $42,700, and the expenses as $37,264.55; exclusive of the Special Agency, for which no specific appropriation is made; audit and visitation being paid for by appropriations for the support of State paupers. The actual expenses of the Special Agency for the calendar year 1874 were $9,437.43, including the extraordinary expenses for small-pox cases. The expenses of the Board itself were $922.24; of the Secretary's department, $7,839.25; of the Visiting Agency, $16,973.77; and of the General Agent (including settlement and bastardy expenses), $12,262.58, against which is to be offset the General Agent's collections, paid into the treasury, amounting to $11,568.41. The total expenses were therefore something less than $47,500, and the net expenses below $36,000.

## Special Recommendations.

Such recommendations, made in former Reports of the Board, as have not been carried out, by legislation or otherwise, and do not conflict with this Report, are now renewed. The special recommendations of this Report are the following:—

1. That liberal appropriations be made for the care of the insane and the nursing of the sick, and for additional hospital room, when needed, at the State Almshouse and the

State Workhouse; and that on each Board of Inspectors or Trustees of the State establishments, at least one medical man be appointed.

2. That a small appropriation be made, to pay the board in good families of some of the younger pupils of the State Primary School, and that in any future change of system at Westborough or Lancaster, the more trustworthy pupils in the State reformatories be transferred to Monson, and placed in family houses there.

3. That instead of a great State Prison for men, a small one be built at Concord, or elsewhere, and the old prison at Charlestown remodelled, with a view to a careful classification of the convicts.

4. That the appropriation for the Visiting Agency be reduced to $10,000, and its legal powers and duties be modified and better defined.

5. That the laws of pauper settlement be no further changed for the present, but that some addition or amendment be made to the laws for the restraint and employment of the vicious and vagrant poor; and particularly, that the provisions of the third section of chapter 258 of the Acts of 1869, in regard to persons committed to the State Workhouse from cities and towns, be extended to all persons committed thereto, who shall be found to have a legal settlement in this Commonwealth.

6. That vaccination of all immigrants and young persons, who have never been vaccinated, be required, so far as practicable, and that some competent authority be designated to secure compliance with this requirement.

7. That powers and duties, similar to those included in section 49 of the 71st chapter of the General Statutes, be vested in the Board of State Charities, to be exercised through its General Agent, in regard to all persons coming under the Board's jurisdiction.

8. That our whole penal and prison system be investigated, with a view to its revision and amendment.

# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

CONCERNING

# THE SICK STATE POOR,

BEING

## THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT.

# REPORT

OF THE

# SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE SICK STATE POOR.

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*To the Board of State Charities:*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned has the honor to present herewith the Tenth Annual Report of his proceedings, in executing the provisions of the Act of 1865, concerning the Sick State Poor, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

He explained in his last report the impossibility of stating accurately the cost of these poor to the towns, or the State, for any other period than the calendar year. It is sufficiently evident from the fact that, under the General Statutes, the overseers are not compelled to forward their claims for any given year, till the third Wednesday of the succeeding year; and these must be up to and include, but not go beyond, the December 31st preceding.

While many overseers, for the interest of their towns, and the convenience of their accounts, present their bills promptly, after the death or convalescence of the patients, and a large majority before the day specified by law, the delinquents are so numerous that another year often elapses before the entire amount of claim can be ascertained.

In this report will be given the entire claim and allowance for 1873, and the approximate amount for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## 1. THE YEAR 1873–4.

On the whole, this year has been favorable to the poor in a sanitary sense. The mildness of its winter, its comfortable

summer and dry autumn have combined to reduce the usual amount of sickness, while enabling them to perform more out-door labor than in ordinary seasons.

The pestilence, so fatal for the past two years, has almost disappeared, and no severe contagious disease has desolated the homes of poverty. The depression of business, however, has considerably increased the number of dependants, and positive want, requiring public aid, has crept up to grades of society where it has not appeared before within the experience of your officer. Unless some immediate change should occur, the prospect for the winter is decidedly gloomy.

The prominent diseases have been, as usual, those originating either in defective stock or in exposure. Insufficient shelter and clothing and poisoned air kill far more of the State poor than any deficiency in the quantity or quality of their food. They need more cubic feet of air, rather than more ounces of daily nourishment, and it is much to be regretted that the philanthropy of our people, which responds so readily to sufferers by famine, fire and flood in distant States, does not take a more practical turn at home. Surely the ingenuity of our race might devise some plan for terminating this hiving of the poor, so destructive to health and morals, and so fruitful of crime. It is not so much a question of money as of interest and effort. Your officer has often expressed to the Board his belief that the mere waste of Boston, with the money and clothing given unthinkingly in charity at its doors, properly utilized, would comfortably support all its poor. Every year deepens his conviction that a thorough investigation of this subject would develop unsuspected and surprising facts, which would form the basis of such legislation and organized action as would result in cheap and roomy homes for the poor; abundance of nutritious food for the absolutely needy; compulsory labor, with certain restraint, for the idlers, tramps and impostors who now absorb so large a share of charitable gifts; less vice and crime among adults; far greater success in saving and educating children, and a considerable decrease in the annual cost of pauperism.

## 2. The Epidemics.

Your officer is fortunately able to report that the small-pox has almost entirely disappeared from the State, though during the past year it has raged severely in close contiguity to our borders. Only 56 cases among the State poor have appeared since September 30, 1873, of which 44 occurred between December 1, 1873, and May 31, 1874, and only 8 since the latter date.

As your officer has been intrusted with the entire investigation of the cases occurring in the last three years, and the examination and audit of the claims therefor, probably no person in the State is more deeply impressed with the terrible consequences of the late pestilence in the loss of money, trade, health and life.

The direct outlay for the sick was enormous. For the State poor alone—a moderate if not small minority of the whole—the presented claims will exceed $200,000, with certainly half as much more which is not called for. The town poor and private persons who were infected will doubtless raise this cost to a million and more, and the loss to trade can hardly be computed. But worse than all was the sacrifice of life, in Boston alone nearly eleven hundred persons having perished through this disease, mostly in the latter part of 1872 and the early months of 1873.

These facts were stated in your officer's last report, and he repeats them now to emphasize the warning that he gives: that non-vaccinated infants and unprotected strangers are accumulating in the manufacturing and business centres; that the fuel for the consuming pestilence is thus gathering and monthly increasing, and that there is every probability of another terrible and costly outbreak at no distant period, unless measures, as continuous as vigorous, be taken at once to prevent the possibility of its recurrence. He trusts that the Board will reiterate this warning, that in no event any share of the responsibility for such a calamity may ever lie at its doors.

The number of cases of measles and scarlet fever is only

67, or 2⅘ per cent. of the whole number of the sick, while of typhoid fever there were 143, or 6 per cent. He cannot help observing that almost all the cases of the latter disease among the poor, especially where it has assumed the malignant form, are traceable directly to violation of sanitary laws. Uncovered vaults, leaking drains and corrupted water are the perpetual destroyers of the innocent and unwary.

### 3. The New Law of Settlement,

approved by the Governor, May 28, 1874, and taking effect June 27, 1874, is as follows: —

[1874—Chap. 274.]

An Act for the more efficient Relief of the Poor.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:* —

Sect. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sect. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act, unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though a whole or part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

Sect. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who, at the date of its passage, is an inmate of either of the state lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane of the state almshouse at Tewksbury, the state workhouse, or the state primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [*Approved May 28, 1874.*

The passage of this law is the most important event of the year in the record of the charities.

ACTION OF THE LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

Action in this direction was urged by your Board, soon after its creation, and has been repeatedly recommended since.

It was suggested also by successive governors, in their annual messages, and prayed for years ago by the unanimous voice of the city council of Boston.

But conservative legislators have hesitated to disturb the established code; plausible objections have never been wanting, and the reforms desired have been long delayed.

The abundant effort, however, produced some fruit. The Act of 1865, granting settlement for military and naval service during the rebellion; that of 1868, removing the disability of alienage and of sex, so far as any such might exist; that of 1870, securing a settlement to unmarried women by ten years' residence, without taxation; and that of 1871, making the Act of 1868 retroactive, all marked the slow but certain progress toward the final and satisfactory result. We call it satisfactory, because, though not what all desired, and open at several points to sharp criticism, it is an immense relief to the worthy poor from anxiety of mind, as well as of their physical wants; a forward stride in sensible, because practical, humanity; a check upon the pauperizing tendencies of huge institutions, and consequently upon the growth of vice and crime; and finally, as much in the way of change as can be dealt with at once by State and municipal officers with convenience or advantage.

Your officer hopes, therefore, that no farther legislation in this direction will be attempted for the present; but that all concerned may have ample and uninterrupted opportunity to become familiar with the new policy, and give it a reasonably long and impartial trial, before condemning it and urging a change. As five years from last June must elapse before it can change any existing settlement, there would seem to be no necessity for hastily disturbing any of its provisions.

Thus far it seems to be well received by all, save some of the overseers and executive officers of a limited number of cities and towns, who really appear aggrieved because a few more of God's poor, whose relief is the Master's continuous

legacy to his followers for all generations, are secured a permanent abode in the locality where for years they have toiled and produced; where their children were born and reared; and which has for them all the ties and sacred associations of home,—even though it be a home of poverty and suffering. Oddly enough, these men seem to take it as a personal injury, because a few more settlements are established in their towns, utterly oblivious of the amount of good they are made the instruments of imparting; of the increase of official power and influence, resulting from the transfer of responsibility from the State to the towns; and ignoring the important fact that the change entails on the towns no pecuniary loss worth naming. For if the parties in question were supported by the State, the proportion of the State tax for such purpose assessed upon these towns would nearly equal, in many cases, and in the remainder exceed, the outlay for their relief by the local authorities. Your officer is satisfied that public sentiment sustains this legislation, and does not demand a modification in the direction of less liberality.

The humanity of the Commonwealth welcomes any law, imperfect though it be in some of its provisions, which will preserve the family relation, retain the children in the public schools, and utilize in the factory or the shop, or for other local purposes, that productive power which is dissipated and lost by commitment to pauper institutions.

And the economists of the State will not find fault with a policy which tends to reduce the number of State officials, and secures so much actual comfort to the deserving poor at no greater cost than the trifling difference between what the towns might pay directly for their support, and what they would pay indirectly in their annual tax should the State continue to maintain them. On the most liberal calculation this difference cannot exceed one cent on each two thousand dollars of the valuation of the State; and in view of the much shorter periods for which the parties are relieved by the towns, than if sent to the State Almshouse, the strong probability is that it would be very near nothing, and quite as likely to be in favor of the towns as of the State.

The Board is aware that the undersigned has long been in favor of local relief for the worthy poor, provided it be supplemented with sure commitment to a workhouse in case of imposture or wilful idleness. He was anxious to incorporate in the new statute the principle which, for so many years, was in part carried out in practice in Massachusetts. If this were conceded, he desired no other change than a reduction of the number of taxes and the term of residence requisite for a settlement, and the application of this policy to the residents and tax-payers of the past, as well as of the future.

In these propositions, your officer was warmly seconded by many influential and experienced persons, representing the most important cities and towns in the Commonwealth; and he still believes that thereby would be reached the nearest possible approximation to exact equity, as between the towns, in distributing the cost of pauperism; while sundry changes in the settlement laws, against which objections really weighty and valid were urged, might be obviated.

But in the Board itself there was diversity of opinion. The late Secretary was in favor of granting settlement for a very short period of residence, and without taxation, which would have had the practical effect, whether for evil or good, of "local relief." The General Agent had a plan of his own, of considerable merit, tending in a less degree to the same result. But none of these propositions suited the law-makers exactly; and the result of the comparison of all the plans was the preparation of a compromise bill, which had the sanction of the Board, and the support of its officers.

This bill differed from the Act as passed in these respects:

1st. In the second section, the word "unmarried" was placed before "woman."

2d. In the same section, the words "or being convicted of a crime" were inserted after "pauper."

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions struck out the word "unmarried," arguing that "married women had as good a right to opportunity to gain a settlement as single women," and that it was especially "proper and desirable that deserted wives, and those having unsteady and improvi-

dent husbands, should be allowed to gain one, as they and their children could be provided for locally in no other way." To the justice of this argument, and the question of public policy involved, there could be no reply. Only the expediency of a change so sudden and sweeping was doubted; it was merely a question of the best time to make it; and it was suggested to the committee that the bill, as presented, would effect as many changes as the average overseer of the poor would be able to comprehend and execute at one time. But its members were firm, and the House sustained them by a deliberate vote and a large majority, after a full discussion upon a proposition to restore the word "unmarried."

On motion of the late chief constable of the Commonwealth, the House also struck out the restriction as to convicted offenders. The Senate endorsed its action, and from these two omissions have arisen nearly all the objections to the law. The bill was prepared with special reference to unmarried women; but, as too often occurs in legislation, it was changed in its most essential point, and its remaining provisions were not altered to conform to the amendment. But for this there would have been no obscurity to men of ordinary sense. As it is, the courts will probably be pestered with all sorts of questions of legal intent, when there is no doubt soever of what the Legislature actually voted understandingly to do; and its successors, for several years, will doubtless be pressed with numerous propositions for change, repeal, or interpretation, most of which, if adopted, would leave the law more ambiguous than at present.

In performing his public duties, your officer has no choice but to obey the plain mandate of the law-making power, as interpreted by the Attorney-General. He, therefore, recognizes all wives of non-settled husbands, who have no prior settlement, and who have lived five successive years since coming to twenty-one years of age in one town without receiving public aid during that period, as having gained a settlement in that town for themselves and their minor children; and he declines to audit any claims whatever on their account. And so he will continue to do till otherwise instructed by the

Board, or till the Supreme Court or the Legislature shall differently interpret the law. But he trusts that it may remain, for the present at least, undisturbed, for he believes that experience will prove it to be a benefit to all and a hardship to none.

Without noticing the many frivolous and absurd criticisms of the law which are put forward, let us pass at once to the main objection,—which comes from the learned and experienced City Solicitor of Boston,—affecting, however, but one of its provisions.

He holds that a married woman, whose husband has a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth, must follow and have the settlement of her husband under an unrepealed provision of chapter 69, section 1 of the General Statutes. As this question cannot arise practically for nearly five years to come, it is hardly worth while to discuss it now. In any event, the woman and her children would have a settlement somewhere; and to secure this end was the main purpose of the Legislature.

There is no harm in suggesting that a woman may gain a settlement under this statute, which shall nevertheless be controlled and held in abeyance by the prior settlement of her husband, but which shall come into full action to protect herself and her posterity in case the settlement of the husband is defeated and lost through any past or future legislation in cutting off the ancient settlements.

But the Solicitor further declares himself in doubt whether the wife of a non-settled husband can gain a settlement in her own right, and he virtually advises his clients not to recognize such a claim for the present.

This position your officer does not understand. The General Statutes say that "a married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State." Failing any on his part, she has express leave to keep her own, if any she had at the time of her marriage, and she is not prohibited from gaining another. The Solicitor thinks she cannot gain; but she does gain. She has been gaining for years, by living the requisite time on her own

separate real estate of inheritance or freehold; by residing ten years together in any one place, and paying all taxes assessed upon her during five of those years; and by being assessed for five successive years, in her town of residence, on an estate of at least $200 in value, or yielding an income of at least $12 per year.

Your officer knows of many such women whose settlement, so gained, has never, to his knowledge, been disputed. The case then seems to him to stand thus: —

1. The new law says that any "woman" shall gain a settlement by a certain mode, and repeals distinctly the old statute confining this right to an "unmarried woman."

2. Neither the General Statutes nor any others say that the wife of a non-settled husband shall not so gain.

3. Under the old laws she *does* gain, notwithstanding the condition of marriage, and now holds without dispute.

4. If she can and does gain under the modes provided in the old laws, why can she not gain by any other mode the Legislature may prescribe?

5. The public policy demands the according of this right. In this generation it is a simple outrage to deny to a virtuous and industrious wife and mother the chance to acquire for herself and her offspring that from which she will otherwise be debarred, during his life-time, by the misconduct of a lazy, brutal or profligate husband.

All other women, spinsters, widows or married, may, in time, be relieved at home; but she and hers, if distress comes, must be huddled off to Tewksbury!

Let this once be made plain to the fair-minded people of Massachusetts, and no law, nor any interpretation thereof, authorizing any such distinction against those most rightfully claiming their sympathy, would be allowed to disgrace the statute book.

Appended are the letters containing the opinions referred to, written in response to inquiries from the overseers of the poor of Boston, and from their secretary. It is pleasant to notice that the committee of that board, appointed to investigate the question of settlement under the new Act, most

liberally and sensibly recommend in their report that "as it would be a great hardship on the poor entitled to relief to be debarred," they should receive "the benefit of the doubt for the present." Your officer feels sure that, after fairly testing the new law by its workings on the poor, and by its financial results to their city, they will not care for any "explanatory Act" in the future.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON, August 19, 1874.

SIR:—It is clear, it seems to me, that by the provisions of chapter 274 of the Acts of 1874, persons may acquire a settlement in any place, so as to be entitled to support as paupers therein, in case of need, by a residence in such place five consecutive years, and the payment of all taxes assessed upon them for any three of the said years. In the case of a person already having a settlement in any place in this Commonwealth, such residence and payment of taxes must all be subsequent to the enactment of the said statute; but in the case of a person not having a settlement in the Commonwealth, such residence and payment of taxes may be either in whole or in part before the enactment of the statute as well as subsequent thereto.

In regard to the construction of the second section of the said statute there may well be doubt whether the section applies to married women or only to unmarried women. It is not to be presumed, unless the language of the Act does not allow a different construction, that the Legislature intended to provide that a husband and wife living together in a place for five years, the husband paying taxes for only two of the five years, the wife should thereby gain a settlement in that place, and the husband should not gain one; so that if they need to be supported at the public expense, they must be separated, and reside in, and draw their support from different places. And as this statute does not repeal any of the provisions of the General Statutes, except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith, I incline to the opinion that the provision of the General Statutes, that a married woman shall have the settlement of her husband, is still in force.

I therefore think that the prudent course for the overseers for the poor to take, until there is some decisive authority to the contrary, is to regard married women as not capable of obtaining a settlement under the Act of 1874, except with or through their husbands.

With great respect,

J. P. HEALY.

HON. THOMAS C. AMORY.

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

BOSTON, August 21, 1874.

HON. JOHN P. HEALY, *City Solicitor:*—

SIR:—1. Does the word "before" in the last line of the third section of chapter 274, of the Acts of 1874, refer simply to the five years preceding the passage of the Act, or to any five years previous to the passage, and since 1794?

2. Does a married woman having a settlement under the old law through her father, but whose husband, previously unsettled, has a settlement under the present Act, retain her old settlement in accordance with the following from section 3,—"no existing settlement shall be changed"?

3. Does the third section apply to simple residence as well as to residence and taxation?

4. Must a widow be a widow five full years in order to gain a settlement, or if a widow when she applies for aid, will five years' residence, during a part of which she was a married woman, have the same effect? If she had lived single five years before marriage, would that give her a settlement after the death of her husband?

In behalf of the overseers of the poor,

BENJAMIN PETTEE, *Secretary pro tem.*

*Answers to the foregoing questions.*

1. Any five years of residence and payment of the taxes required, whenever had, gains a settlement for any unsettled person.

2. When a new settlement is gained, any former settlement is thereby abrogated. The married woman, in the case put, will therefore have the settlement of her husband, and not that of her father.

3. Yes.

4. In determining whether a widow has gained a settlement by a residence of five years, I think that it is immaterial whether or not she was married during some portion of the five years required; that the whole time of her residence, both during her marriage and widowhood, is to be computed. If she had gained a settlement while she was unmarried, she would retain that settlement until she gained another. If her husband had a settlement at the time of the marriage, or gained one afterwards, she would take his settlement, and thereby lose her own. If the husband had no settlement, she would retain the one gained in her own right.

J. P. HEALY, *City Solicitor.*

AUGUST 22, 1874.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT OF 1874.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON, October 19, 1874.

SIR:—The questions which you propose to me seem to be answered in my communication to you of the 19th of August last.

In my opinion, the provision of the General Statutes, chapter 69, section 1, that "a married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State," is unrepealed and in full force; and that while the husband has a settlement within this State, the wife takes that settlement, and cannot gain another under the Acts of the year 1874, chapter 274.

In the case of a husband and wife living together in this State five years, and neither having a settlement therein, and the husband failing to pay taxes for three years during that period, whether the wife gains a settlement, while the husband fails to find one, is a matter of doubt in my mind. It seems to me prudent and reasonable not to allow a claim for support by such a wife, until the statute of 1874 shall have been judicially interpreted to include such cases.

Very respectfully,

J. P. HEALY.

HON. THOMAS C. AMORY.

By vote of the Board the opinion of the Attorney-Genera was asked for the guidance of its officers. It will be seen by the letter herewith presented that he has no doubt of the legal intent of the Legislature to settle married women having non-settled husbands, where no prior settlement exists. This is the only important point to be decided at present.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, September 19, 1874.

*To the Board of State Charities:* —

Prior to Acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 69. By the Act of 1870, "any unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together, in any place, under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the Acts of 1874, section 1 of chapter 392, Acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the Act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the Legislature by this change of the law is to

so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the Act, taken in connection with the Act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the Legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance, the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only, makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the Legislature to use the word "woman" in the Act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and in my opinion no other construction can be given the Act. The intention of the Legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

Before leaving this subject it may be well to add a few words of explanation as to the pecuniary results of this change, as between the towns and the State.

The number of the sick State poor is about 2,400 for the present year. With them, twice or thrice as many more, being members of the same families, necessarily share in the relief. But the entire cost of this relief to the towns, as measured by their claims, does not exceed $36,000. The experience of eight years shows that, on an average, the cases cost about $15 each; while the duration of their support varies little from seven weeks, at a trifle over $2 per week for each sick person.

The support of paupers at the State Almshouse during the same eight years, has ranged from $1.75 to $2 per week; but the average stay of the inmates is from fourteen to fifteen weeks, and the average cost of each for the entire stay from $24.50 to $30. Thus, while the average weekly rate of the towns exceeds that of the State by at most twenty-five cents per week, the average duration of State support is fully double the duration of town support; and hence it is, and not from any want of economy or good management at the State Almshouse, that while 2,400 town patients cost not exceeding $36,000, 3,100 State inmates cost $92,000.

Thus it is plain enough that the transfer of any number

from the State to the towns will not of itself increase the general burden. It will rather tend to diminish it, except where it is unduly swollen by incompetence, negligence and extravagance.

The only remaining questions are, How great will this burden be, and how will it be distributed? Your officer answers:

1st. That it is very unlikely that more than a thousand paupers, in any one year, would be transferred under the new law from the State to the towns. The number would probably be much less than that; and omitting those in the lunatic hospitals, the cost to the towns could not well exceed $18,000 a year for 1,000 paupers.

That this is a liberal estimate appears from the fact before stated, that the sick State poor, whose expenses must be higher than the average, cost the towns about $15 each, as proved by the experience of eight years, or $15,000 for 1,000 paupers. Your officer cannot see how the sick and well together can cost them more than that sum, but has added twenty per cent. for contingencies. It may be assumed, then, that the burden of 1,000 paupers transferred from the State to the towns will not cost the latter over $18,000, while it would cost the Commonwealth in the State Almshouse more than that sum, and, at least, as much as that sum if supported partly in that institution and partly out of it. But the point is not what burden the State carries in supporting these people, but what the towns would have to carry were it transferred to them.

2d. If this were to be expended by the State it would be raised by taxation, and each city and town would contribute in proportion to its valuation, or $1 for every $100,000 of assessed value.

Thus it would happen,—

1st. That a dozen or more of the wealthier municipalities, furnishing most of the paupers, would still pay so much more than their proportion, if based on the number of those paupers, that it would be cheaper to maintain them themselves.

2d. That a very large number of the smaller towns, seldom or never having a State pauper case, would pay from $5 to $30 a year to the State for their support, receiving no equivalent.

3d. That an intermediate class of towns, with a larger number of State cases and a smaller relative valuation, would pay less than their neighbors in the other two classes.

But, under the new law, the first class would save the difference between the cost to themselves of supporting the paupers and their larger proportion of the State tax for that purpose.

The second class, having no paupers, would pay nothing.

The third class, so long favored at the expense of the other two, would have to pay more for the support of those newly settled, than their share of the State tax for the same persons; but the difference would be so trivial that no reasonable man would think of complaining.

In view of these facts, and the greater comfort and security to the poor from the new law, your officer is a little surprised that opposition to any of its provisions enlarging the settled classes, should come from the authorities of the larger and wealthier places.

## The Work of the Year.

This includes,—

1st. The visitation of the sick.

2d. The investigation of their legal settlements.

3d. Communication, oral and written, with overseers of the poor as to their powers and duties, besides a large amount of clerical labor in recording the notices from the towns, the facts learned by investigation, and the figures and dates comprised in some five thousand bills.

4th. The auditing of the bills for the sick and the dead.

3th. The special and extraordinary duty of investigating and settling the claims for small-pox.

### *1. The Visitation of the Sick.*

Its purpose is to expose impostors; to decide upon the possibility or expediency of the patient's removal; to learn

the nature of the ailment, and if its treatment is proper; to inquire into the whole history of the patient and his ancestors, and fix, if possible, his legal settlement, or to find some kindred of ability to maintain him; to ascertain if the relief given is as much as humanity requires, or in excess of a reasonable sum, with a view to make a suitable reimbursement.

The number of visits for the past twelve months has been about 3,000, against 2,100 the preceding year. They have been very advantageous to both the State and the towns, by detecting imposture, developing facts as to means of support other than from the public treasury, and establishing ability of removal to places without the State. The cost of the visitation, and, in fact, of this whole office, is made up to the towns several times over by the prevention of needless expenditure on their part; and if the physical ability of the force now employed were greater, a much larger sum could be saved to them.

The officers of the department have labored with great zeal and faithfulness in this work of visitation. They have travelled more than one hundred thousand miles, encountered all sorts of sickness, and fulfilled all that the Board could have expected of them. The entire cost of travel for the year has been but $897.50 for its ordinary work, and $617.16 on account of contagious diseases. The cost of each visit averages about 30 cents for expenses, and less than $1 for the compensation of the officer.

### *2. The Investigation of Settlements.*

The number of cases investigated for the year is about five thousand. This includes a large number of small-pox cases, which were laid over from last year from uncertainty about the construction of the law and some re-examinations rendered necessary by the change in the laws of settlement. It is impossible to give at present the exact number found, but it will probably reach two hundred. The amount of burden thus transferred from the State will exceed $10,000, besides all the future cost of the parties found to be settled. This cannot be

called a saving, because the towns have to pay what the State does not; but enough, and much more than enough, has been saved in exposing impostors, discovering friends and means of support, and securing valuable information to defray the cost of the investigations, which is not over $1,500.

*3. Clerical Service and Correspondence.*

It is very important, in all the departments of the Board, to preserve in permanent form the valuable information obtained with so much labor and expense. Their files now probably contain much that will be indispensable hereafter, which cannot be found elsewhere, and would otherwise have perished altogether. In this office there is especial need of the constant service of an intelligent and accomplished clerk to receive the vast amount of material daily gathered by the visitors, and the returns of those investigating settlements; to reject what is worthless or irrelevant, condense the remainder in a connected and compact statement, and copy it into volumes properly classified.

Besides, the demands of the overseers of the poor are unceasing, and a constant stream of correspondence flows into this office, bringing questions that a volume would hardly answer, and complaints which, however absurd, are real grievances to themselves, and ought, in all kindness, to be met and removed. Your officer has no assistant whose sole duty is clerical,—the duty of visitation over such an extended field requiring more or less the services of all. He dismissed, last summer, the one employed in that capacity, feeling that the additional expense caused by the cases of small-pox demanded a decrease in some other direction; but he believes that the interests of the State would be promoted by employing permanently a competent clerk for the purposes named.

*4. The Auditing of the Bills.*

A separate account is kept with the towns for every patient coming under the Act of 1865, as the State's liability for each is determined by the facts developed in that particular case. But a complete statement of the results of every year cannot

be given at its close, nor sometimes for years afterward. This is due to the numerous cases of doubtful settlement, and to the holding back of their bills by the towns, on various excuses, for an unreasonable time.

Bills of 1872 and previous years are now in process of audit, and the appropriations for each past year have to be kept open by annual legislation to meet the payments. This is a source of much additional and needless labor, not only in this office but in those of the auditor and the treasurer.

*Claims and their Settlement.*

The following table will show the amount of this work performed from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874, and its results: —

| | No. of Bills. | Claim. | Allowance. | Deduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support in 1870 and previous years, | 4 | $76 05 | $48 05 | $28 00 |
| Burials in 1870 and previous years, | 2 | 22 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Support in 1871, | 22 | 779 23 | 357 15 | 422 08 |
| Burials in 1871, | 2 | 39 28 | 20 00 | 19 28 |
| Support in 1872, | 85 | 1,555 62 | 796 65 | 758 97 |
| Burials in 1872, | 7 | 96 25 | 53 25 | 43 00 |
| Support in 1873, | 708 | 18,905 73 | 14,199 14 | 4,706 59 |
| Burials in 1873, | 451 | 3,393 35 | 3,173 00 | 220 35 |
| Support in 1874, | 1,002 | 18,806 93 | 15,601 20 | 3,205 73 |
| Burials in 1874, | 605 | 4,794 15 | 4,359 00 | 435 15 |
| Small-pox support bills, | 1,126 | 147,464 96 | 103,807 14 | 43,657 82 |
| Small-pox burial bills, | 94 | 1,948 95 | 1,558 40 | 390 55 |
| Total Support, | 2,947 | $187,588 52 | $134,809 33 | $52,779 19 |
| Total Burials, | 1,161 | 10,293 98 | 9,173 65 | 1,120 33 |
| Total, | 4,108 | $197,882 50 | $143,982 98 | $53,899 52 |

Of the foregoing bills for support in 1874, 153 were for children in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 10 for Indians, and 16 for paupers whose wives have settlements, and the amount so paid was $6,806.81.

The above table shows that the work of the past year has resulted in protecting the State from illegality and overcharges amounting to $53,919.52.

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

*The Number of the Sick.*

From October 1st, 1873, to October 1st, 1874, 2,043 notices of sickness among the State poor have been sent to the Board,—covering 2,386 patients. From October 1, 1872, to October 1, 1873, the corrected number is 2,625, covering 2,993 sick persons. The notices are less than in 1872–3 by 582, and the patients by 607. This decrease is due to the subsidence of epidemic disease.

These 2,386 patients represent a population of not less than 7,000 persons, who, though not fully supported, have participated, as members of the same family, in the aid furnished to to the sick, and have thus been kept out of the public institutions.

*The Cost of Supervision and Maintenance.*

The regular appropriation for the year was $25,000, which was expected to cover all the expenses of this office as well as to provide for the sick poor. Whether the amount will be sufficient for both purposes, is somewhat doubtful in view of the increasing stringency of the times and scarcity of labor. Up to the present date about $18,700 has been expended and about seven hundred bills remain unsettled.

The average number of ordinary cases continues to be about 200, and the average cost about $2 per week. These rates have been maintained with great uniformity for several years, but proportionally to the population the number and cost of such cases show a slight decrease.

The entire cost to the towns of the sick State poor, as measured by their claims, including all illegality and extravagance of outlay and all constructive charges, cannot exceed $36,000, and relieved of these would not reach $30,000.

*Cost of Small-Pox.*

This expense was at first defrayed from the usual appropriation for the State poor. It soon became apparent that special provision must be made for it, and the legislature granted an additional sum of $3,500; then a further sum of

$10,000; and finally a third sum of $120,000,—in all, $133,500,—prior to 1874. In the winter of that year, $40,000 more was appropriated, which it was hoped would cover all the liabilities of the State for this disease. This grand aggregate of $173,500 will probably suffice, unless cases have occurred during the past year, without the knowledge of your officer, which may easily happen, as no previous notice is required by statute from boards of health, and the failure to notify does not vitiate the claim. The amount of all the appropriations so far expended is $109,520.14.

*The Time and Locality of the Sickness.*

The following table will show the number of cases in each month between October 1, 1873, and October 1, 1874:—

| MONTHS. | 1873. | | 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notices. | Persons. | Notices. | Persons. |
| October, | 88 | 101 | 159 | 183 |
| November, | 154 | 186 | 237 | 250 |
| December, | 226 | 257 | 336 | 368 |
| | 1874. | | 1873. | |
| January, | 499 | 574 | 723 | 773 |
| February, | 233 | 273 | 344 | 377 |
| March, | 205 | 248 | 181 | 211 |
| April, | 175 | 203 | 157 | 168 |
| May, | 112 | 138 | 129 | 143 |
| June, | 95 | 113 | 119 | 218 |
| July, | 89 | 100 | 88 | 126 |
| August, | 87 | 98 | 80 | 92 |
| September, | 80 | 95 | 72 | 84 |
| Totals, | 2,043 | 2,386 | 2,625 | 2,993 |

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

The next table will show the localities whence came the notices of the last two years, by counties.

| COUNTIES. | 1874. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Barnstable, | 7 | 8 |
| Berkshire, | 38 | 30 |
| Bristol, | 254 | 209 |
| Dukes, | 0 | 0 |
| Essex, | 218 | 347 |
| Franklin, | 17 | 9 |
| Hampden, | 102 | 115 |
| Hampshire, | 39 | 22 |
| Middlesex, | 154 | 305 |
| Nantucket, | 2 | 0 |
| Norfolk, | 51 | 37 |
| Plymouth, | 21 | 20 |
| Suffolk, | 925 | 1,228 |
| Worcester, | 215 | 295 |
| Totals, | 2,043 | 2,625 |

The following table gives the number of notices sent from each county for each month,* showing at once the amount and the locality of the sickness in each month, and the proportion to the population of each county. It will be seen that five counties, with a population of 1,041,600, send 1,766 notices, while the other nine counties, with a population of 415,750, send but 277 : —

* Between October 1, 1873, and October 1, 1874.

THE SICK BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS.

| | 1873. | | 1874. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | Totals. | Proportion to Population. |
| Barnstable, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | 1 to 4,682 |
| Berkshire, | — | 3 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 1 to 1,706 |
| Bristol, | 17 | 27 | 22 | 43 | 18 | 42 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 254 | 1 to 405 |
| Dukes, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 to 3,787 |
| Essex, | 13 | 18 | 15 | 49 | 25 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 218 | 1 to 921 |
| Franklin, | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 1 to 1,920 |
| Hampden, | 3 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 102 | 1 to 769 |
| Hampshire, | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 1 to 1,138 |
| Middlesex, | 13 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 154 | 1 to 1,665 |
| Nantucket, | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 to 2,061 |
| Norfolk, | 4 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 51 | 1 to 1,583 |
| Plymouth, | — | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 21 | 1 to 3,113 |
| Suffolk, | 24 | 54 | 121 | 271 | 133 | 78 | 82 | 44 | 27 | 33 | 37 | 21 | 925 | 1 to 338 |
| Worcester, | 13 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 215 | 1 to 896 |
| Totals, | 88 | 154 | 226 | 499 | 233 | 205 | 175 | 112 | 95 | 89 | 87 | 80 | 2,043 | 1 to 713 |

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

Of the above aggregates, the towns composing the former Monson Almshouse district send 411 notices; while from the Bridgewater district come 335; and from the Tewksbury district, 1,297.

The 2,043 notices for 1873–4 were forwarded to the Board from 172 cities and towns. In 1873, 154 towns contributed notices. In 1872, 160.

The places furnishing the largest number are as follows:—

| TOWNS. | 1874. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston, | 914 | 1,206 |
| Worcester, | 92 | 134 |
| Gloucester, | 71 | 111 |
| Lawrence, | 56 | 106 |
| Cambridge, | 47 | 101 |
| Fall River, | 113 | 86 |
| Charlestown, | See Boston. | 77 |
| New Bedford, | 91 | 67 |
| Springfield, | 42 | 61 |
| Lynn, | 31 | 63 |
| Hyde Park, | 13 | 6 |
| Lowell, | 30 | 34 |
| Taunton, | 34 | 34 |
| Chelsea, | 23 | 22 |
| Salem, | 15 | 21 |
| Holyoke, | 32 | 20 |
| Fitchburg, | 15 | 17 |
| Ware, | 11 | 6 |
| Easthampton, | 8 | 4 |
| Blackstone, | 9 | 13 |
| Somerville, | 15 | 13 |
| Haverhill, | 23 | 12 |
| Attleborough, | 9 | 11 |
| Milford, | 11 | 10 |
| Westfield, | 9 | 9 |
| Chicopee, | 9 | 8 |
| Totals, | 1,723 | 2,252 |

Thus it appears that the above twenty-five cities and towns furnished 1,723 out of 2,043 notices, while the remainder of the State furnished but 320; no other place sending over seven.

COST OF THE AGENCY.

## EMPLOYÉS AND THEIR COST.

The ordinary expenses of the year ending September 30, 1874, have been $5,904.19.

The regular force employed consists of your officer, one medical assistant, and two other assistants, whose compensation will be found below.

These are sufficient for the ordinary sickness among the State poor, with temporary help in distant parts of the State, and, occasionally, in this vicinity when there is an unusual amount of illness.

When it is remembered that the number of persons cared for by this office nearly equals the entire number supported in our largest institution, the smallness of the force required is suggestive.

The expenses from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874, for ordinary purposes have been as follows:—

### *1. Compensation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. H. B. Wheelwright, | $2,347 50 | |
| 2. F. H. Cowing, assistant, | 780 01 | |
| 3. S. A. Wheeler, assistant, | 720 00 | |
| 4. Dr. Henry Shaw, medical assistant, | 440 00 | |
| 5. Temporary assistants, | 531 00 | |
| | | $4,818 51 |

### *2. Travelling Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. H. B. Wheelwright, | $395 99 | |
| 2. F. H. Cowing, | 142 73 | |
| 3. S. A. Wheeler, | 169 16 | |
| 4. Dr. Henry Shaw, | 88 31 | |
| 5. Temporary assistants, | 101 31 | |
| | | 897 50 |

### *3. Office Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Groom and others, ledgers, etc., | $60 19 | |
| 2. Wright & Potter, printing, | 31 40 | |
| 3. Printing, paper, stationery, record books, etc., | 45 00 | |
| 4. Postage, telegrams, express, etc., medicine, messengers and small office expenses, | 51 59 | |
| | | 188 18 |
| Total ordinary expenses, | | $5,904 19 |

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

The expenses incurred on account of the special service intrusted to your officer of investigation and audit of the claims for small-pox, are as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

*1. Compensation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. George B. Tufts, clerk, | $1,200 00 | |
| 2. Henry Shaw, medical assistant, | 480 00 | |
| 3. Charles A. Clark, Jr., clerk, | 578 00 | |
| 4. Temporary assistants, | 428 00 | |
| | | $2,686 00 |

*2. Travelling Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. George B. Tufts, | $242 19 | |
| 2. Henry Shaw, | 145 49 | |
| 3. Charles A. Clark, Jr., | 88 62 | |
| 4. Temporary assistants, | 67 25 | |
| 5. H. B. Wheelwright, | 73 61 | |
| | | 617 16 |

*3. Incidental Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Groom and others, ledgers, etc., | $93 88 | |
| 2. Wright & Potter, printing, etc., | 31 40 | |
| 3. L. F. Lawrence & Co., stationer's supplies, | 21 80 | |
| 4. Postage, telegrams, messages, vaccine virus, and all other expenses, | 84 17 | 230 75 |
| Total extraordinary expenses, | | $3,533 91 |

To the great relief of all concerned this complicated and thankless duty is hastening toward its completion. The panic of the town authorities in some instances, and their utter neglect of duty in many more, have thrown upon the office a great amount of work which no law requires your employés to perform; but unless it was undertaken by some one, the towns would lose large sums to which they were justly entitled. Many difficult cases, it is true, remain to be adjusted, and many thousand dollars more are to be allowed; but the additional expense attending this duty will, it is hoped, soon be terminated.

Appended to this Report are the usual instructions to the

overseers of the poor, with all necessary forms of bills. As these are sent annually to every Board in the State, there is no excuse for errors in fulfilling those requirements of law upon which their right to reimbursement depends, or for inaccuracies in the claims presented. Your Board and its officers must not be held responsible for losses to the towns, resulting from the neglect by their own authorities of directions so simple and explicit as those that follow. These are no traps, as some officials insist, to catch the unwary, but the plainest possible statement of the safeguards placed by the legislature around expenditures for State paupers from the public treasury.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

## Instructions to Overseers of the Poor and Forms of Bills.

When a State pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted one of the overseers should forward to the Board of State Charities a notice similar to the following:—(and for this reason. *The statute allows no reimbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice*).

*To the Board of State Charities.*

Gentlemen:—John Brown, a State pauper, is ill in this town [or city] and unable to be removed to a State almshouse. He has called for aid, which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim reimbursement from the State to the extent of the statute.

Yours respectfully,

John Williams, *Overseer of Poor of*

Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.
Disease, Consumption.

Where there are no streets the overseer must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable. The disease must in all cases be specified.

When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory.

And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the reimbursement to be fixed at *a weekly* rate during its continuance.

Whenever relief is continued in any case beyond the 31st of December of any year, they must send a new notice for that case on January 1 of the next year. When such notice is not renewed, the town has no claim against the State (see Gen. Stat. chap. 72, sect. 57), and when the residence and disease are omitted, the parties are not visited.

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

*Form No. One.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,

from _____ 187 to _____ 187

$ _____

as follows:

1. Provisions and Supplies, . . . . $ _____
2. Clothing, . . . . . _____
3. Rent, . . . . . _____
4. Fuel, . . . . . _____
5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, _____ $ _____

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor of* _____

_____ }

_____ ss. _____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *Justice of the Peace.*

FORMS OF BILLS.

*Form No. Two.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of_____Dr.

For support of_____

A State Pauper too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse, from_____187 to_____187

$.....

as follows:

Cash paid board in_____

_____weeks, at $_____per week, $.....

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor of* _____

_____ }

_____ss._____187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____*Justice of the Peace.*

SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT, 1874.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of_____

For Burial Expenses of_____

An_____State Pauper, $_____

Said_____died_____187 of_____

_____and was buried_____187

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor*

_____ } *of* _____

_____ss._____187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *P.*

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# GENERAL AGENT

OF THE

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1873-4.

# GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the General Agent is herewith submitted, embracing a statement of the powers and duties of that officer, the work of the year, and the expenses attending the same.

## Powers and Duties.

As Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the city of Boston, he must board all vessels arriving from foreign ports, having alien passengers on board who have never before been within the State, and receive from the masters of such vessels a report, under oath, setting forth the name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, last place of residence, and condition of every such passenger. No insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed or maimed person, among said passengers, or alien who has before been a public charge within this State, must be permitted to land until the master, owner, consignee, or agent of such vessel makes and delivers a bond to the Commonwealth for each of said persons, with satisfactory sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that such passengers shall not, within ten years from the date thereof, become a city, town or state charge.

He must, at least once in each year, visit all institutions where state paupers are supported, and ascertain from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly regarded; and if infractions of the law are discovered, make immediate report thereof.

Subject to the approval of the Board of State Charities, he is authorized to make transfers to and from the State almshouse, lunatic hospitals, and the other establishments under the supervision of the Board, in such numbers and at such times as he may deem expedient.

He must visit frequently the State almshouse and lunatic hospitals, and examine the inmates, to ascertain their history and where they may belong. If they are settled in the Commonwealth, he must cause the town of their settlement to make proper provision for their support, to the extent of prosecuting to final adjudication a suit for that purpose. If settled in any other State, he must remove them to such place of settlement as soon as practicable. If foreigners and unsettled, he must ascertain where they landed and paid head-money; and if that place should prove to be without the limits of Massachusetts, must remove them thither forthwith.

He must not only see that such paupers and lunatics are removed to the places where they belong, or whence they came, but must attend personally to the removal of all feeble persons and the dangerous insane, and make all contracts, and pay all bills incident to such removal.

He must take measures to indemnify the State for all expenses incurred in the support of persons having means of their own, or relatives obligated by law to maintain them.

He must investigate all applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than one year, and send them to the "agents of railroad companies or other means of conveyance, or to the corporation or party by whose means they were brought into the State," to be by them returned to the places whence they came, or otherwise provided for in accordance with the laws of 1851 and 1866.

If, in his judgment, the interest of the Commonwealth and of the pauper will be promoted thereby, he may, upon their personal application, remove to any State or place where he may have a legal settlement, or friends willing to support him, any poor person who would otherwise become a state charge, as provided for in chapter 83, Acts of 1860.

Upon complaint of any person confined in any lunatic hospital, or of any person in his behalf, that such person ought not longer to be so confined, the Agent is authorized to investigate and make report thereof to the Board, and if they so direct, to make application for his discharge to some judge of the supreme judicial court.

In all cases of bastardy, where the mother is a state charge, he must see that complaint is made and prosecuted to final adjudication, and must take measures to secure the State against any expense for the support of the child. His consent is also necessary to the settlement of any such case by whomsoever prosecuted.

Upon his complaint, certain of the inmates of the State almshouse may be sentenced to the State workhouse; and at his request, the magistrate or court must suspend the issue of a mittimus in any such case.

## The Work of the Year.

### *Sub-Department of Immigration.*

Massachusetts, in common with other States, and the Canadas, has witnessed a great falling off in the immigration of the past year. In this State, it has decreased from 31,042 in 1873, to 20,223 in 1874.

The following tables show the number and nationality of vessels arriving at the port of Boston for the year ending September 30, 1874. Also the number of passengers, the age, sex and nationality of immigrants, the number bonded, etc.

BRITISH VESSELS.

| WHERE FROM. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Passengers. | Aliens Bonded. | Immigrants not Bonded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 64 | 18,989 | 103 | 17,036 |
| British Provinces, | 317 | 2,942 | 2 | 475 |
| Western Islands, | 7 | 446 | – | 352 |
| West Indies, | 15 | 25 | – | 13 |
| South America, | 3 | 7 | – | – |
| Mediterranean Ports, | 1 | 2 | – | 1 |
| Sweden, | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Portugal, | 1 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Africa, | 5 | 11 | – | 3 |
| Total, | 414 | 22,426 | 105 | 17,882 |

## GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

### AMERICAN VESSELS.

| WHERE FROM. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Passengers. | Aliens Bonded. | Immigrants not Bonded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces, | 132 | 5,653 | 4 | 1,582 |
| Western Islands, | 8 | 651 | 3 | 467 |
| West Indies, | 21 | 76 | – | 42 |
| Africa, | 6 | 8 | – | 1 |
| South America, | 7 | 42 | – | 8 |
| Mediterranean Ports, | 8 | 20 | – | 6 |
| Germany, | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Total, | 183 | 6,451 | 7 | 2,106 |

### OTHER VESSELS.

| WHERE FROM. | Nationality. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Passengers. | Aliens Bonded. | Immigrants not Bonded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palermo, | Italian, | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Palermo, | Swedish, | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Western Islands, | Portuguese, | 2 | 161 | – | 119 |
| Antwerp, | German, | 1 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total, | | 5 | 165 | – | 123 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| VESSELS. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Passengers. | Aliens Bonded. | Immigrants not Bonded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British vessels, | 414 | 22,426 | 105 | 17,882 |
| American vessels, | 183 | 6,451 | 7 | 2,106 |
| Other vessels, | 5 | 165 | – | 123 |
| Total, | 602 | 29,042 | 112 | 20,111 |

IMMIGRATION.

*Classification.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Americans, | 2,403 |
| Aliens previously residing in the State, | 6,416 |
| Aliens bonded, | 112 |
| Aliens never in the State before, | 20,111 |
| | 29,042 |

Age of immigrants:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 15 years, | 4,883 |
| Fifteen to 25 years, | 8,221 |
| Twenty-five to 50 years, | 6,067 |
| Fifty years and upwards, | 1,052 |
| | 20,223 |

Sex of immigrants:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males, | 10,373 |
| Females, | 9,850 |
| | 20,223. |

Nationality of immigrants:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces, | 2,060 | Austria, | 10 |
| England, | 5,146 | Russia, | 33 |
| Ireland, | 8,854 | Spain, | 5 |
| Germany, | 1,234 | Italy, | 162 |
| Scotland, | 602 | Western Islands, | 960 |
| Sweden, | 601 | West Indies, | 26 |
| Holland, | 51 | Africa, | 5 |
| Switzerland, | 6 | South America, | 3 |
| Poland, | 107 | Greece, | 8 |
| Wales, | 23 | Hungary, | 25 |
| Denmark, | 143 | China, | 1 |
| Belgium, | 22 | | |
| France, | 127 | Total, | 20,223 |
| Prussia, | 9 | | |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE *showing the number of immigrants landing monthly from Great Britain and Ireland per Cunard Line, also number ticketed beyond the State.*

| MONTHS. | Number Bonded. | No. never here before. | Number Arriving. | No. ticketed beyond the State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1873.** | | | | |
| October, | 9 | 1,563 | 1,572 | 335 |
| November, | 13 | 1,354 | 1,367 | 482 |
| December, | 6 | 421 | 427 | 136 |
| **1874.** | | | | |
| January, | 2 | 262 | 264 | 128 |
| February, | 1 | 266 | 267 | 119 |
| March, | 5 | 476 | 481 | 191 |
| April, | 9 | 2,120 | 2,129 | 545 |
| May, | 10 | 2,718 | 2,728 | 370 |
| June, | 18 | 2,837 | 2,855 | 670 |
| July, | 13 | 1,783 | 1,796 | 650 |
| August, | 9 | 1,540 | 1,549 | 555 |
| September, | 7 | 1,554 | 1,561 | 206 |
| Total, | 112 | 16,894 | 16,996 | 4,387 |

*Expenses of the Sub-Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries, | $2,700 00 |
| Rent, taxes, etc., | 401 16 |
| Extra boating and wharfage, | 79 97 |
| | $3,181 13 |

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

The Act of the present year (chap. 294), modifying the settlement law, has not been in force long enough to enable your Agent to predict, with any certainty, to what extent it will affect the relation between state and town poor. Some difference of opinion exists among city and town officers as to whether married women and their minor children are included within the provisions of the Act, but the opinion of the Attorney-General is so explicit on that point that little trouble is anticipated from that source.

SETTLEMENT.

Massachusetts has now a settlement law as liberal as that of Maine. In some important respects it is in advance of that State. Other New England States still cling to their antiquated systems. Exactly what disadvantage will accrue to this Commonwealth, in its relations to those States, cannot well be known, but it is to be feared that advantage will be taken of the change, to return to our municipalities a considerable number of poor persons who are now provided for elsewhere.

In February last, Mr. Nash, of this bureau, who had been in the employ of the Board from its organization, resigned his position to accept one of a similar character under the board of directors for public institutions for the city of Boston, at a considerable increase of salary. Fearing a loss of other officers if their inadequate salaries were continued, an increase in their compensation was recommended, which was promptly accorded by the Board. Mr. Hanson, of the transportation department, was nominally transferred to the position made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Nash, but this second vacancy not being filled, the Agent was compelled to continue him in the work of transportation, leaving the settlement cases to accumulate, until a very considerable amount of that business now requires adjustment. Dr. Wheelwright, appreciating the difficulties under which the department labored, tendered the services of his officers, and thus cases demanding immediate attention have been provided for. But it is important that some one person should have the direct charge of this work, its efficient prosecution requiring some knowledge of law, careful training, and, more than all else, ability to carry cases in mind over an extended period to their final settlement.

The table following shows the number of examinations made at the State almshouse, workhouse, lunatic hospitals and at the local office, the number requiring verification, and the number returned, verified or otherwise; also the number of legal settlements found in the State, and the settlements of insane found in other States:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

| ASYLUM. | Number of Examinations. | Number for Verification. | Number Returned. | Number of Settlements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 305 | 193 | 169 | 39 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hosp., | 224 | | | 42 |
| Northampton Luna. Hosp., | 51 | | | 1 |
| Asylum for Insane, . . | 40 | | | 3 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . | 2,228 | 47 | 25 | 45 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, . | 89 | | | 8 |
| Local office, . . . | 1,508 | | | – |
| Total, . . . . | 4,445 | 240 | 194 | 138 |

Settlements of insane out of the State :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, . . . . . | 13 | New Jersey, . . . . | 1 |
| New Hampshire, . . . . | 9 | Maryland, . . . . . | 1 |
| Vermont, . . . . . | 5 | Illinois, . . . . . | 1 |
| Rhode Island, . . . . . | 4 | Virginia, . . . . . | 1 |
| Connecticut, . . . . . | 3 | | |
| New York, . . . . . | 60 | Total, . . . . . | 101 |
| Pennyslvania, . . . . . | 3 | | |

Number of state paupers committed to the lunatic hospitals and asylum for insane during the year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 300 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 218 |
| Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 53 |
| Asylum for Insane, . . . . . | 63 |
| Total, . . . . . | 634 |

Number of state paupers remaining in the various institutions, October 1, 1874 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 128 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 82 |
| Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . | 291 |
| Asylum for Insane, . . . . . | 319 |
| State Almshouse, . . . . . | 486 |
| State Workhouse, prisoners, 307 ; others, 68,— . . . . | 375 |
| State Primary School, scholars, 423 ; others, 70,— . . . . | 493 |
| Total, . . . . . | 2,174 |

INSTITUTIONS.

### State Almshouse.

In the Sixth Annual Report of the General Agent will be found the annexed paragraph, to which I would again call the attention of the Board:—

"The present cumbersome method of causing notices to be sent to the several towns where 'legal settlements' have been found by this Department, should no longer continue. The present arrangement was founded upon the mistaken idea that the duties were to be performed by the almshouse inspectors or their agents. In point of fact they are performed by your officers, and authority to send a legal notice should be intrusted to the Board. By the present arrangement an inmate of the State almshouse is examined by an officer of this Department and a probable 'settlement' found. Perhaps the 'case' may be given to a second officer to verify, and result in the sending of a notice of 'settlement.' This can legally be done only by the inspectors. Communication must thus be had with them, and they requested to send a notice. The answer of the overseers of the poor denying the 'settlement' comes to them and is forwarded to the office of the Board. If it be necessary to know the exact date of the notice being sent, recourse must be had to the same source. And should a correspondence ensue, the absurdity of this triangular system becomes fully apparent."

The number admitted during the year was 2,324.

### State Primary School.

Since the discontinuance of the State almshouse at that place, your Agent's labors in connection with the institution at Monson have been confined to the transfer thereto of children from the State almshouse, and the removal therefrom of persons discharged by the Board.

The number admitted during the year was 239.

### State Workhouse.

I would suggest that Chapter 288 of the Acts of 1870, entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act est
Workhouse at Bridgewater," be amer
the provision in section 3, chapter

relating to persons having a legal settlement in the Commonwealth.

Our present difficulty in connection with trials at the State almshouse is twofold. *First:* It is in many cases impossible to ascertain, in the short time intervening between their admission to the institution and trial day, whether parties against whom complaints may properly be made have legal settlements. *Second:* It often happens that, of two persons about to be complained of, the worst is found to have a legal settlement, which necessitates his discharge, unless the State will undertake to support him during the period of his confinement.

The trials at the State almshouse resulted,—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the conviction of | 292 |
| In the acquittal of | 12 |
| In the continuance of | 9 |
| | 313 |

The number sentenced from institutions :— .

| | |
|---|---|
| Remaining October 1, 1873, | 226 |
| Admitted during the year, | 291 |
| | 517 |
| There were released by expiration of sentence, | 182 |
| Pardoned by the Board of State Charities, | 43 |
| Died, | 29 |
| Eloped and not retaken, | 14 |
| Total, | 268 |
| Number remaining October 1, 1874, | 249 |
| There were in the institution, October 1st, 1874, fifty-eight persons sentenced from the municipal and district courts, and transferred from the reformatories, making the whole number present at that date, | 307 |
| The whole number committed during the year was | 390 |

*Table of Complaints, Pleas, Trials and Sentences.*

| COMPLAINTS. | | | | PLEAS. | | | | TRIALS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lewd, Wanton and Lascivious in Speech and Behavior. | | Idle and Disorderly Person. | | Not Guilty. | | Guilty. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted. | | Continued, Defendant to leave the State. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 41 | 95 | 125 | 52 | 122 | 84 | 44 | 63 | 154 | 138 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 313 | | | | 313 | | | | 313 | | | | | |

*Terms of Sentence.*

| 3 Mos. | | 4 Mos. | | 5 Mos. | | 6 Mos. | | 7 Mos. | | 8 Mos. | | 9 Mos. | | 12 Mos. | | 13 Mos. | | 14 Mos. | | 15 Mos. | | 16 Mos. | | 18 Mos. | | 24 Mos. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 29 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 28 | – | 1 | 2 | 22 | – | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 46 | 45 | 154 | 138 |

Number sentenced, 292; Average Term of sentence of Males, 11 months and 16 days; Average Term of Sentence of Females, 16 months and 12 days.

### *Bastardy.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of cases pending, October 1, 1873, in which proceedings had been instituted under the Act, was | 1 |
| Entered during the year, | 3 |
| Total, | 4 |
| Settled by payment, | 2 |
| by marriage of parties, | 1 |
| Pending, October 1, 1874, | 1 |
| | 4 |
| Amount paid Treasurer of the Commonwealth, | $65 00 |

### *Expenses of the Sub-Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries, | $3,041 67 |
| Travelling Expenses, | 149 00 |
| Record books, stationery, etc., | 389 75 |
| | $3,580 42 |

Paid from appropriation for settlement and bastardy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edwin Morton, counsel fees, settlement cases, | $175 00 |
| Henry Walker, counsel fees, bastardy cases, | 75 00 |
| Henry H. Fairbanks, clerical services, | 245 00 |
| Charles M. Hanson, clerical services, | 52 00 |
| Expenses in bastardy cases, | 38 23 |
| | $585 23 |

### Sub-Department of Transportation.

The great increase in the number to be provided for at the public charge, consequent upon the reduction of business and the less demand for labor of various kinds, has materially increased the labors of this bureau. As the accompanying tables will show, the number removed from the Commonwealth, and the expense incurred, are something in excess of former years.

TRANSPORTATION.

TABLES *of Removals and Transfers, showing the Number, Destination, etc.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To England, | 48 | To Rhode Island, | 134 |
| Ireland, | 42 | Connecticut, | 62 |
| Scotland, | 6 | New York, | 863 |
| France, | 10 | New Jersey, | 5 |
| Germany, | 2 | Pennsylvania, | 31 |
| Italy, | 1 | Maryland, | 3 |
| Algeria, | 14 | District of Columbia, | 1 |
| West Indies, | 1 | Virginia, | 11 |
| Western Islands, | 2 | South Carolina, | 3 |
| Canada, | 49 | Indiana, | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, | 31 | Illinois, | 3 |
| New Brunswick, | 54 | Michigan, | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island, | 3 | Kansas, | 1 |
| Maine, | 194 | Missouri, | 4 |
| New Hampshire, | 62 | Friends, | 389 |
| Vermont, | 32 | Total, | 2,063 |

And they were sent at an expense of $10,242.52, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fares to Trans-Atlantic ports and British Provinces, | $1,908 49 |
| Fares in United States and Canadas, | 4,585 40 |
| Board and provisions, | 400 59 |
| Clothing and outfit, | 231 00 |
| Cartage and expressage, | 1,053 45 |
| Telegrams and postage, | 37 24 |
| Assistance, | 585 60 |
| Transfers, | 1,440 75 |
| | $10,242 52 |

*Removals.*

And from the following named institutions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 71 |
| Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 25 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hospital, | 31 |
| Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury, | 27 |
| State Almshouse at Tewksbury, | 783 |
| State Workhouse at Bridgewater, | 58 |
| State Primary School at Monson, | 21 |
| Local office, | 1,047 |
| | 2,063 |

Of this number, there were removed from the State, under the law of 1851, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Via Old Colony Railroad, | 193 |
| Boston and Providence Railroad, | 168 |
| Boston and Albany Railroad, | 138 |
| Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, | 16 |
| Boston and Maine Railroad, | 25 |
| Eastern Railroad, | 27 |
| Boston and Lowell Railroad, | 37 |
| Fitchburg Railroad, | 6 |
| conveyances by water, | 59 |
| | 669 |

*Transfers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, | 4 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, | 17 |
| Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, | 21 |
| Total, | 42 |
| From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 41 |
| Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 33 |
| State Primary School to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 1 |
| Total, | 75 |
| From Asylum for Insane to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 2 |
| " " to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, | 3 |
| " " to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 9 |
| Total, | 14 |
| From Tewksbury Almshouse to Bridgewater Workhouse (prisoners), | 291 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse to Bridgewater Workhouse (other persons), | 19 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse to State Primary School (pupils), | 141 |
| " " " " " (other persons), | 36 |
| Total, | 487 |
| From State Primary School to Tewksbury Almshouse, | 14 |
| " " " to Westborough Reform School, | 4 |
| Total, | 18 |
| From Bridgewater Workhouse to Tewksbury Almshouse, | 2 |
| Grand total of transfers, | 638 |

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS FROM LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

*Removals and Transfers from Lunatic Hospitals.*

**Transfers to Asylum for Insane:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From | Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 4 |
| | Worcester Lunatic Hospital, | 17 |
| | Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 21 |
| | Total, | 42 |

**Sent out of the State:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From | Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 68 |
| | Worcester Lunatic Hospital, | 31 |
| | Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 24 |
| | Total, | 123 |

**Transferred to town of settlement or removal:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From | Taunton Lunatic Hospital, | 42 |
| | Worcester Lunatic Hospital, | 42 |
| | Northampton Lunatic Hospital, | 2 |
| | Total, | 86 |

Total of transfers and removals from lunatic hospitals, . 251

*Expenses of Sub-Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries, | $2,000 00 |
| Railway guides, news reports, etc., | 48 00 |
| | $2,048 00 |

The reduction in expenses consequent upon the reduction in the number of employés, as before referred to, has been nearly balanced by increasing the salaries of certain other officers, and the total expenditures for the year are but slightly less than for 1873. And considering the amount of labor entailed upon the Department by the late change in the Settlement Law, which must necessarily increase during the coming year, I am constrained to declare that the present force is not sufficient.

## Total of Expenditures for the Year.

### *Salaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. Wrightington, General Agent, | $3,000 00 |
| Merritt Nash, five months, | 666 67 |
| Charles M. Hanson, six months, | 825 00 |
| Wm. J. Stetson, | 1,200 00 |
| Willard D. Tripp, | 1,425 00 |
| Prescott T. Stevens, three months, | 300 00 |
| Henry H. Fairbanks, | 950 00 |
| Patrick Glynn, | 875 00 |
| Charles A. Colcord, | 900 00 |
| Fred. M. Moro, | 600 00 |
| | $10,741 67 |

### *Travelling Expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Merritt Nash, | $74 00 |
| Henry H. Fairbanks, | 75 00 |
| | $149 00 |

### *Office.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent and taxes, | $278 00 | |
| Fuel, | 19 50 | |
| Water rates, | 14 00 | |
| Repairs, | 66 | |
| Stationery and record books, | 270 76 | |
| Printing, | 58 68 | |
| Postage, | 30 71 | |
| Newspapers and railway guides, | 48 00 | |
| Cleaning office, | 52 00 | |
| Incidentals, | 54 60 | |
| | | 838 91 |

### *Boat Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs, | $12 25 | |
| Docking, | 14 58 | |
| Extra boating, | 53 14 | |
| | | 79 97 |
| Total, | | $1,067 88 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The appropriation for the year was | $14,000 00 |
| Total expenditures, | 11,809 55 |
| Deducting the expenditures, there remains an unexpended balance, | $2,190 45 |

CONCLUSION.

## Net Receipts.

| | |
|---|---|
| From sundry persons for board of friends or selves at State almshouses and lunatic hospitals, | $3,389 45 |
| From cities and towns for board of city and town paupers at State almshouses and lunatic hospitals, | 3,906 08 |
| Amount paid treasurer of Commonwealth, | $7,295 53 |

## Conclusion.

The general court, at its last session, provided for the placing of locked boxes in the several wards of our lunatic hospitals; and further, that the inmates of those institutions should be allowed to communicate monthly with their superintendent, the Board of State Charities, and the Commissioners of Lunacy. I shall be surprised to learn that through this instrumentality it is discovered that a single person is illegally detained in a hospital of Massachusetts. Governed by trustees or directors so carefully selected, and officered by gentlemen of such distinguished character, the danger of improper detention would seem to have no existence.

I cannot know, until this Report shall have passed from my control, what changes, if any, in the Settlement Law will be recommended by the Board for adoption by the legislature. But I would respectfully call their attention to the fact, that for a period of more than "threescore years and ten," to wit, from 1794 to 1865, no material change was made in that law. That since the last mentioned date, no less than four important and comprehensive changes have been made, all at the suggestion of the Board; namely, the military settlement act, so called; the removal of the restriction on foreigners not naturalized; the inclusion of women in other than derivative settlements, and the reduction in the number of years necessary to acquire legal settlements.

I would further suggest, for the consideration of the Board, whether present facilities for obtaining eleemosynary aid are not sufficiently great, and present charities, if rightly administered, entirely adequate to the purpose of their creation, in any probable contingency. Again, whether there is not

imminent danger in the multiplication of charities and the division of responsibility; in the countless avenues opening up through which bread may be obtained by means other than by the "sweat of the brow," that many may find the road to the relieving officer made smooth to their feet, and forever thereafter lose that honest independence which was once their pride and their boast. "Charity out of a pure heart" is the highest manifestation of man's nature, but it is important to remember that its counterfeit bears a wondrous resemblance, and is neither unknown nor unsought.

To the kind consideration of the Board I am indebted for leave of absence during a period of ill health, and to Dr. Wheelwright, whose kindness made that leave available.

Very respectfully,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON.

# SUPPLEMENT.

## TABLES

*Showing the number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston from April 20, 1837, to October 1, 1874, and the amount of Head-money received during that period.*

TABLE No. 1.

| YEAR. | Number of Immigrants. | Amount Received. | YEAR. | Number of Immigrants. | Amount Received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837, . | 2,594 | $5,188 00 | 1844, . | 4,602 | $9,204 00 |
| 1838, . | 1,138 | 2,276 00 | 1845, . | 8,550 | 17,100 00 |
| 1839, . | 1,709 | 3,418 00 | 1846, . | 15,504 | 31,008 00 |
| 1840, . | 3,237 | 6,474 00 | 1847, . | 24,245 | 48,490 00 |
| 1841, . | 3,649 | 7,298 00 | 1848, . | 6,784 | 13,568 00 |
| 1842, . | 5,445 | 10,890 00 | Total, . | 79,868 | $159,736 00 |
| 1843, . | 2,411 | 4,822 00 | | | |

From April 20, 1837, to May 10, 1848 (at which date the above table closes), the labor of supervising and collecting was performed by an appointee of the mayor and aldermen of Boston. The dates mentioned represent the calendar year.

GENERAL AGENTS' REPORT.

TABLE NO. 2.

| YEAR. | Number of Immigrants. | Amount Received. | YEAR. | Number of Immigrants. | Amount Received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848, . | 13,927 | $27,494 00 | 1862, . | 2,196 | $4,158 00 |
| 1849, . | 29,518 | 32,288 00 | 1863, . | 5,316 | 9,516 00 |
| 1850, . | 24,739 | 36,770 00 | 1864, . | 5,830 | 10,000 00 |
| 1851, . | 23,307 | 43,314 00 | 1865, . | 7,057 | 13,908 00 |
| 1852, . | 19,618 | 40,838 00 | 1866, . | 11,527 | 23,500 00 |
| 1853, . | 21,206 | 44,528 00 | 1867, . | 11,266 | 23,300 00 |
| 1854, . | 24,229 | 44,507 00 | 1868, . | 15,128 | 30,337 00 |
| 1855, . | 14,408 | 27,215 00 | 1869, . | 26,414 | 52,183 00 |
| 1856, . | 14,022 | 23,545 00 | 1870, . | 30,069 | 45,612 00 |
| 1857, . | 12,536 | 21,982 00 | 1871, . | 22,904 | 31,264 00 |
| 1858, . | 4,551 | 9,830 00 | 1872, . | 7,493 | 8,528 00 |
| 1859, . | 7,096 | 13,319 00 | | | |
| 1860, . | 7,874 | 13,365 00 | Total, . | 367,322 | $639,533 00 |
| 1861, . | 5,091 | 8,232 00 | | | |
| Grand total of Head-Money, . . . . . | | | | | $799,269 |

From May 10, 1848, to March 31, 1872, at which date the above table closes, the supervision was performed by officers of the Commonwealth. The dates mentioned represent the official year, which ends September 30. From June 1, 1849, to March 20, 1850, during which period no head-money was collected, 18,135 immigrants were landed. The amount refunded under the Act of 1853 was $27,496. The amount refunded under the Act of 1870 was $32,412.

TABLE NO. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of immigrants, 1872, . . . . . | 18,464 |
| " " " 1873, . . . . . | 31,042 |
| " " " 1874, . . . . . | 20,223 |
| Total, . . . . . | 69,729 |
| Grand total of immigrants, . . . . . | 516,919 |

From April 1, 1872, at which date the above table commences, the commutation of alien passenger bonds was discontinued.

## TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, '48, to Oct. 1, '74.*

| PLACE OF BIRTH. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces, . | 1,068 | 2,290 | 1,533 | 1,640 | 2,673 | 2,543 | 2,973 | 3,029 | 3,274 | 2,941 | 993 | 1,472 | 1,339 |
| England, . . . | 1,660 | 3,593 | 3,248 | 3,566 | 2,129 | 1,937 | 2,105 | 1,927 | 1,729 | 1,893 | 529 | 1,129 | 2,509 |
| Wales, . . . | 25 | 30 | 24 | 27 | 16 | 73 | 57 | 402 | 703 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Scotland, . . . | 181 | 665 | 89 | 293 | 347 | 429 | 449 | 337 | 208 | 153 | 77 | 37 | 49 |
| Ireland, . . . | 10,827 | 19,441 | 19,432 | 17,209 | 13,141 | 14,429 | 16,143 | 6,724 | 6,687 | 5,592 | 2,356 | 4,132 | 3,492 |
| Sweden, . . . | 86 | 108 | 144 | 160 | 697 | 843 | 1,419 | 716 | 536 | 759 | 131 | 32 | 57 |
| Denmark, . . . | – | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 3 | – | 6 |
| Germany, . . . | 30 | 222 | 144 | 191 | 161 | 376 | 441 | 442 | 264 | 527 | 92 | 65 | 68 |
| Holland, . . . | – | 22 | – | 19 | 106 | 92 | 19 | 43 | 15 | 39 | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| Belgium, . . . | – | – | – | 1 | – | 19 | – | 63 | 142 | 47 | – | – | 13 |
| France, . . . | 20 | 42 | 44 | 51 | 83 | 121 | 119 | 114 | 73 | – | 52 | 38 | 45 |
| Spain, . . . | 8 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 4 |
| Austria, . . . | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hungary, . . . | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Switzerland, . . | – | – | 4 | 3 | 29 | 21 | 11 | 27 | 13 | 15 | – | 11 | 19 |
| Italy, . . . . | – | 24 | 17 | 31 | 45 | 53 | 27 | 49 | 65 | 169 | 25 | 15 | 32 |
| Russia, . . . | – | 7 | – | 8 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 11 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Poland, . . . | – | – | – | 7 | – | 14 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 3 | – | – | 4 |
| East Indies, . . | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| West Indies, . . | 9 | 5 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 34 | 41 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 4 | – |
| South America, . | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| South Africa, . . | 10 | – | – | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Portugal & W. Islands, | 3 | 52 | 21 | 43 | 158 | 176 | 390 | 402 | 230 | 326 | 243 | 116 | 189 |
| Other Countries, . | – | 11 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 18 |
| Totals, . . | 13,927 | 29,518 | 24,739 | 23,307 | 19,618 | 21,206 | 24,229 | 14,408 | 14,022 | 12,536 | 4,551 | 7,096 | 7,874 |

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

| PLACE OF BIRTH. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces, . | 1,011 | 626 | 1,879 | 2,299 | 3,989 | 4,210 | 3,902 | 4,229 | 4,917 | 3,668 | 3,049 | 2,987 | 2,539 | 2,060 | 69,130 |
| England, . . | 1,619 | 576 | 1,491 | 1,025 | 734 | 2,053 | 1,796 | 2,426 | 6,220 | 8,278 | 6,145 | 7,752 | 9,226 | 5,146 | 82,441 |
| Wales, . . . | 11 | 4 | 16 | 179 | – | 109 | – | 19 | 42 | 144 | 97 | 41 | 33 | 23 | 2,099 |
| Scotland, . . | – | 13 | 24 | 52 | 174 | 137 | 117 | 544 | 979 | 1,081 | 574 | 1,020 | 942 | 602 | 9,573 |
| Ireland, . . | 2,003 | 631 | 1,563 | 739 | 917 | 3,252 | 4,286 | 4,212 | 8,558 | 11,321 | 9,240 | 9,498 | 12,474 | 8,854 | 220,153 |
| Sweden, . . . | 100 | 68 | 5 | 249 | 68 | 129 | – | 57 | 493 | 581 | 399 | 1,252 | 1,235 | 601 | 10,925 |
| Denmark, . . | 4 | 2 | – | 10 | 14 | 74 | – | 41 | 27 | 31 | 56 | 76 | 152 | 143 | 718 |
| Germany, . . | 45 | 57 | 81 | 683 | 197 | 555 | 285 | 2,140 | 4,100 | 3,460 | 1,973 | 2,069 | 2,677 | 1,234 | 22,579 |
| Holland, . . | 34 | – | 10 | – | 21 | 49 | – | 149 | 179 | 149 | 100 | 31 | 46 | 51 | 1,204 |
| Belgium, . . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 302 | – | – | – | 210 | 49 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 933 |
| France, . . . | 37 | 32 | 33 | 51 | 36 | 98 | – | 66 | 71 | 195 | 77 | 139 | 128 | 127 | 1,892 |
| Spain, . . . | 8 | 16 | 17 | – | 9 | 16 | – | 19 | 20 | 21 | 31 | – | 6 | 5 | 311 |
| Austria, . . . | – | – | 3 | 14 | – | – | 13 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 33 | 22 | 10 | 201 |
| Hungary, . . | – | – | – | – | – | 78 | – | 41 | 9 | – | 4 | – | – | 25 | 170 |
| Switzerland, . . | 8 | 17 | 14 | 21 | – | 31 | 19 | 29 | 68 | 77 | 23 | 49 | 15 | 6 | 530 |
| Italy, . . . | 11 | 16 | 17 | 19 | – | 21 | – | 40 | 127 | 271 | 287 | 47 | 29 | 162 | 1,599 |
| Russia, . . . | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 7 | 3 | 12 | 19 | – | 96 | 33 | 232 |
| Poland, . . . | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 7 | – | – | 19 | 12 | 49 | 24 | 229 | 281 | 107 | 795 |
| East Indies, . . | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 53 | 42 | 8 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 128 |
| West Indies, . . | 11 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 190 | 187 | 54 | 63 | 74 | 10 | 12 | 26 | 920 |
| South America, . | 1 | – | – | 8 | – | 4 | 35 | 37 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 3 | 168 |
| South Africa, . . | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | 91 | 10 | 31 | 56 | 17 | 11 | – | 21 | 5 | 285 |
| Portugal & W. Isl., | 169 | 127 | 134 | 130 | 807 | 521 | 518 | 509 | 364 | 611 | 664 | 663 | 1,068 | 960 | 9,594 |
| Other Countries, . | 8 | 5 | 10 | 39 | 45 | 72 | 42 | 51 | 21 | 2 | – | 32 | 6 | 18 | 471 |
| Totals, . . | 5,091 | 2,196 | 5,316 | 5,830 | 7,057 | 11,527 | 11,266 | 15,128 | 26,414 | 30,069 | 22,904 | 25,957 | 31,042 | 20,223 | 437,051 |

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

## TABLE NO. 5.

*Showing the Sex of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1874.*

| DATE. | Males. | Females. | DATE. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848, . . . | 7,701 | 6,226 | 1863, . . | 2,842 | 2,474 |
| 1849, . . . | 15,375 | 14,143 | 1864, . . | 3,198 | 2,632 |
| 1850, . . . | 12,615 | 12,124 | 1865, . . | 3,828 | 3,229 |
| 1851, . . . | 12,182 | 11,125 | 1866, . . | 6,416 | 5,111 |
| 1852, . . . | 10,798 | 8,820 | 1867, . . | 6,259 | 5,007 |
| 1853, . . . | 11,166 | 10,040 | 1868, . . | 8,076 | 7,052 |
| 1854, . . . | 12,830 | 11,399 | 1869, . . | 13,485 | 12,929 |
| 1855, . . . | 7,850 | 6,558 | 1870, . . | 16,736 | 13,333 |
| 1856, . . . | 7,713 | 6,309 | 1871, . . | 12,407 | 10,497 |
| 1857, . . . | 6,602 | 5,934 | 1872, . . | 14,300 | 11,657 |
| 1858, . . . | 2,451 | 2,100 | 1873, . . | 16,602 | 14,440 |
| 1859, . . . | 3,848 | 3,248 | 1874, . . | 10,373 | 9,850 |
| 1860, . . . | 4,716 | 3,158 | | | |
| 1861, . . . | 2,634 | 2,457 | Total, . . | 234,211 | 202,840 |
| 1862, . . . | 1,208 | 988 | | | |

## TABLE NO. 6.

*Showing the Age of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1874.*

| DATE. | 15 years and under. | Between 15 and 25 years. | Between 25 and 50 years. | 50 years and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848, . . . . . | 2,784 | 6,264 | 4,184 | 695 |
| 1849, . . . . . | 5,900 | 11,800 | 10,325 | 1,493 |
| 1850, . . . . . | 4,944 | 9,892 | 8,548 | 1,355 |
| 1851, . . . . . | 4,920 | 9,842 | 7,645 | 900 |
| 1852, . . . . . | 4,858 | 9,842 | 3,920 | 998 |
| 1853, . . . . . | 3,244 | 8,476 | 8,734 | 752 |
| 1854, . . . . . | 4,875 | 9,788 | 8,544 | 1,022 |
| 1855, . . . . . | 3,600 | 5,390 | 4,620 | 798 |
| 1856, . . . . . | 2,804 | 5,608 | 4,907 | 703 |
| 1857, . . . . . | 2,574 | 4,989 | 4,382 | 591 |
| 1858, . . . . . | 849 | 1,981 | 1,489 | 232 |
| 1859, . . . . . | 1,927 | 2,726 | 1,924 | 519 |
| 1860, . . . . . | 1,572 | 3,144 | 2,751 | 407 |
| 1861, . . . . . | 1,126 | 2,145 | 1,578 | 242 |
| 1862, . . . . . | 444 | 862 | 740 | 150 |
| 1863, . . . . . | 1,089 | 2,158 | 1,875 | 194 |
| 1864, . . . . . | 1,262 | 2,214 | 2,030 | 324 |
| 1865, . . . . . | 1,428 | 2,789 | 2,475 | 36 |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

## TABLE No. 6—Continued.

| DATE. | 15 years and under. | Between 15 and 25 years. | Between 25 and 50 years. | 50 years and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866, . . . . . | 2,537 | 4,773 | 3,673 | 544 |
| 1867, . . . . . | 2,253 | 4,506 | 3,943 | 564 |
| 1868, . . . . . | 3,142 | 6,359 | 4,923 | 704 |
| 1869, . . . . . | 6,221 | 10,015 | 9,048 | 1,130 |
| 1870, . . . . . | 6,630 | 11,618 | 10,373 | 1,448 |
| 1871, . . . . . | 4,750 | 9,669 | 7,503 | 982 |
| 1872, . . . . . | 5,625 | 11,087 | 8,189 | 1,056 |
| 1873, . . . . . | 6,895 | 12,995 | 9,890 | 1,262 |
| 1874, . . . . . | 4,883 | 8,221 | 6,067 | 1,052 |
| Total, . . . . | 93,136 | 179,153 | 144,280 | 20,482 |

## TABLE No. 7.

*Showing the Number of Vessels bringing Passengers from Foreign Ports to the Port of Boston; the Number of such Passengers, and the Expense attending their reception, from May 10, 1848, to October 1, 1874.*

| YEAR. | No. of Vessels. | No. of Passengers. | Expense. | YEAR. | No. of Vessels. | No. of Passengers. | Expense. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848, | 508 | 15,407 | $2,175 76 | 1862, | 666 | 8,430 | $6,071 04 |
| 1849, | 1,011 | 35,526 | 4,834 43 | 1863, | 770 | 13,787 | 5,957 42 |
| 1850, | 1,005 | 36,567 | 5,985 42 | 1864, | 916 | 14,091 | 3,337 00 |
| 1851, | 1,128 | 29,043 | 6,606 03 | 1865, | 917 | 15,823 | 3,785 83 |
| 1852, | 1,180 | 26,626 | 6,534 21 | 1866, | 1,089 | 21,269 | 3,863 28 |
| 1853, | 1,159 | 25,773 | 5,852 61 | 1867, | 1,074 | 19,812 | 4,713 98 |
| 1854, | 1,067 | 30,842 | 6,492 67 | 1868, | 1,141 | 23,906 | 4,451 57 |
| 1855, | 963 | 22,330 | 6,492 28 | 1869, | 1,386 | 36,118 | 4,879 89 |
| 1856, | 894 | 22,609 | 6,764 86 | 1870, | 1,162 | 39,595 | 5,343 94 |
| 1857, | 869 | 20,808 | 6,567 77 | 1871, | 993 | 31,883 | 4,844 42 |
| 1858, | 760 | 11,587 | 6,671 82 | 1872, | 838 | 34,743 | 3,191 50 |
| 1859, | 807 | 14,623 | 7,276 22 | 1873, | 709 | 40,572 | 3,775 36 |
| 1860, | 872 | 15,721 | 6,997 40 | 1874, | 602 | 29,042 | 3,181 13 |
| 1861, | 661 | 12,099 | 6,765 82 | | 25,147 | 648,542 | $143,413 66 |

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

## TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing the number of State Patients admitted to the State Lunatic Hospitals (excluding transfers) during the past Fifteen Years.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 273 | 1869, | 342 |
| 1861, | 316 | 1870, | 451 |
| 1862, | 245 | 1871, | 467 |
| 1863, | 242 | 1872, | 495 |
| 1864, | 236 | 1873, | 499 |
| 1865, | 219 | 1874, | 571 |
| 1866, | 284 | | |
| 1867, | 314 | Total, | 5,282 |
| 1868, | 328 | | |

## TABLE NO. 9.

*Showing the number of State Patients in the State Hospitals on the 1st of October of each year.*

| YEAR. | Worcester Hospital. | Taunton Hospital. | Northampton Hospital. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 130 | 196 | 221 | 547 |
| 1861, | 156 | 243 | 216 | 615 |
| 1862, | 189 | 271 | 232 | 692 |
| 1863, | 175 | 238 | 248 | 661 |
| 1864, | 116 | 186 | 216 | 518 |
| 1865, | 91 | 152 | 235 | 478 |
| 1866, | 129 | 147 | 272 | 548 |
| 1867, | 101 | 153 | 271 | 525 |
| 1868, | 95 | 181 | 264 | 540 |
| 1869, | 51 | 146 | 234 | 431 |
| 1870, | 35 | 124 | 209 | 368 |
| 1871, | 29 | 91 | 215 | 335 |
| 1872, | 25 | 85 | 230 | 340 |
| 1873, | 76 | 46 | 246 | 368 |
| 1874, | 82 | 128 | 291 | 501 |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT

## Table No. 10.

*Showing the average number of State Patients supported at the three Lunatic Hospitals during the past fifteen official years, and the amount paid for their Board.*

| | Hospitals. | | | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taunton. | Worcester. | Northampton. | |
| **1860.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 202 | 154 | 195 | 551 |
| Amount paid, | $26,260 00 | $20,020 00 | $25,350 00 | $71,630 00 |
| **1861.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 238 | 168 | 219 | 625 |
| Amount paid, | $30,940 00 | $21,840 00 | $28,470 00 | $81,250 00 |
| **1862.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 276 | 184 | 271 | 731 |
| Amount paid, | $36,454 00 | $24,304 00 | $35,793 00 | $96,551 00 |
| **1863.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 257 | 184 | 247 | 688 |
| Amount paid, | $35,080 00 | $25,116 00 | $33,716 00 | $93,912 00 |
| **1864.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 212 | 145 | 232 | 589 |
| Amount paid, | $30,977 00 | $21,187 00 | $33,899 00 | $86,063 00 |
| **1865.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 173 | 106 | 225 | 504 |
| Amount paid, | $28,697 00 | $17,581 00 | $37,323 00 | $83,600 00 |
| **1866.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 162 | 143 | 251 | 556 |
| Amount paid, | $27,378 00 | $24,167 00 | $42,419 00 | $93,964 00 |
| **1867.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 142 | 138 | 262 | 542 |
| Amount paid, | $25,400 00 | $24,685 00 | $46,866 00 | $96,951 00 |
| **1868.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 168 | 96 | 264 | 528 |
| Amount paid, | $30,693 00 | $17,595 00 | $48,257 00 | $96,545 00 |
| **1869.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 165 | 75 | 249 | 489 |
| Amount paid, | $30,025 00 | $13,714 00 | $45,348 00 | $89,087 00 |
| **1870.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 147 | 52 | 237 | 436 |
| Amount paid, | $26,862 00 | $9,530 00 | $43,176 00 | $79,568 00 |
| **1871.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 132 | 46 | 232 | 410 |
| Amount paid, | $24,143 00 | $8,447 00 | $42,236 00 | $74,826 00 |
| **1872.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 114 | 43 | 227 | 384 |
| Amount paid, | $20,787 00 | $7,853 00 | $41,585 00 | $70,225 00 |
| **1873.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 97 | 51 | 248 | 396 |
| Amount paid, | $17,676 00 | $9,296 00 | $45,254 00 | $72,226 00 |
| **1874.** | | | | |
| Average number, | 119 | 65 | 286 | 470 |
| Amount paid, | $21,635 00 | $11,841 00 | $52,287 00 | $85,763 00 |

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

## TABLE No. 11.

*Showing the Number of State Patients from the State Lunatic Hospitals, provided for by the Alien Commissioners and Board of State Charities, during the past fifteen years.*

| YEAR. | Sent to Asylum. | Transferred to Town of Settlement. | Otherwise provided for. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 9 | 4 | 17 | 30 |
| 1861, | 3 | 4 | 31 | 38 |
| 1862, | 3 | 10 | 21 | 34 |
| 1863, | 37 | 13 | 51 | 101 |
| 1864, | 70 | 9 | 64 | 143 |
| 1865, | 70 | 6 | 29 | 105 |
| 1866, | 35 | – | 25 | 60 |
| 1867, | 74 | 22 | 31 | 127 |
| 1868, | 76 | 24 | 28 | 128 |
| 1869, | 102 | 58 | 120 | 280 |
| 1870, | 143 | 90 | 120 | 353 |
| 1871, | 120 | 92 | 128 | 340 |
| 1872, | 103 | 97 | 145 | 345 |
| 1873, | 94 | 97 | 163 | 354 |
| 1874, | 42 | 82 | 127 | 251 |
| Total, | 981 | 608 | 1,100 | 2,689 |

## TABLE No. 12.

*Showing the Amount collected for the Board of Lunatics and Paupers at the State Hospitals and Almshouses during the past fifteen years.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | $1,842 00 | 1869, | $19,741 00 |
| 1861, | 2,500 60 | 1870, | 14,235 00 |
| 1862, | 3,069 00 | 1871, | 9,078 00 |
| 1863, | 3,451 00 | 1872, | 9,232 00 |
| 1864, | 2,869 00 | 1873, | 7,206 00 |
| 1865, | 4,474 00 | 1874, | 7,295 00 |
| 1866, | 6,722 00 | | |
| 1867, | 5,955 00 | Total, | $102,060 00 |
| 1868, | 4,391 00 | | |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

*List of Persons sent away under Act of 1860.*

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1873.** | | | |
| Oct. 1, | Hilton, Lydia, | Jefferson, Me., | $6 50 |
| 3, | Poulit, Joseph, | Quebec, Canada, | 13 00 |
| 6, | McNamara, Sarah, | St. John, N. B., | Free. |
| 6, | Morgan, Geo. W., | Detroit, Mich., | 16 50 |
| 8, | Gunther, Charles, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 16, | Mahony, Dennis, | Bangor, Me., | 3 00 |
| 17, | Johnson, William, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 20, | Smith, Joseph, | " | 4 00 |
| 27, | Steele, William, | " | 4 00 |
| 31, | Shaghnessey, Frances, | " | |
| 31, | Shaghnessey, Jeremiah, | " | |
| 31, | Shaghnessey, Mary A., | " | 8 00 |
| 31, | Shaghnessey, Elizabeth, | " | |
| 31, | Shaghnessey, Johannah, | " | |
| Nov. 3, | Brackin, James, | " | 4 00 |
| 3, | Florence, May, | " | 4 00 |
| 4, | Crowell, Andrew, | " | 4 00 |
| 6, | Harper, John, | " | 5 00 |
| 8, | Ashton, Charles, | Halifax, N. S., | 8 00 |
| 8, | Schofield, Huldah, | Pictou, N. S., | |
| 8, | Schofield, Wm. D., | " " | |
| 8, | Schofield, Clarence, | " " | 20 00 |
| 8, | Schofield, Newman, | " " | |
| 11, | Ford, Mary, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 11, | Barry, John, | " | " |
| 13, | Cunniff, Ann, | Pittston, Me., | |
| 13, | Cunniff, John, | " " | |
| 13, | Cunniff, Mary, | " " | 6 00 |
| 13, | Cunniff, Patrick, | " " | |
| 13, | Douglass, Joseph, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 17, | Davis, John P., | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 20, | Dwyer, David, | St. John, N. B., | Free. |
| 20, | Merrill, Amanda, | " " | " |
| 21, | Lewin, William, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 21, | Brown, Byran A., | Bucksport, Me., | 3 00 |
| 21, | Williams, Arthur, | Philadelphia, | 7 25 |
| 21, | Leigh, Annie, | Liverpool, Eng., | Free. |
| 21, | Leigh, Alice, | " " | " |
| 25, | Hilton, John, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 26, | Myer, Elizabeth, | New York, | 4 00 |
| Dec. 4, | Rohlson, John, | Providence, | 2 70 |
| 4, | Rohlson, Bridget, | " | |
| 8, | Donovan, Daniel, | St. John, | Free. |
| 10, | Kelley, James, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 10, | Rogers, James, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 11, | Ellis, Maria, | Malone, N. Y., | 11 00 |
| 15, | Tracy, Mary, | Halifax, | 4 36 |
| 15, | Judson, Annie, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 15, | Judson, Henry, Jr., | " | |
| 15, | Carter, Archibald, | Baltimore, | 10 00 |
| 16, | Noonan, Jane, | Chicago, | 15 00 |
| 20, | Gibbill, Wm., | England, | Free. |
| 22, | Eubry, Joseph, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 24, | Savage, Milldard S., | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 31, | Davenport, Geo., | New York, | 5 00 |
| 31, | O'Connor, Cornelius, | " | 4 00 |
| 31, | Hopkins, Thomas, | Plaistow, N. H., | 1 15 |
| **1874.** | | | |
| Jan. 1, | Sargent, Wm. J., | New York, | 4 00 |

PERSONS REMOVED

*Persons Removed*—Continued.

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 3, | Merrill, Andrew, | Nova Scotia, | $11 25 |
| 3, | Rowles, John, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 5, | Sweeney, Cornelius, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 5, | Gielle, Adolph, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 7, | Sumner, Alonzo D., | " | 4 00 |
| 8, | Roberts, Samuel D., | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 8, | Sullivan, Eugene, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 9, | Marley, Michael, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 13, | Breslon, Annie, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 13, | Breslon, Bernard, | " | |
| 13, | Breslon, Fanny, | " | |
| Feb. 5, | Stout, Alonzo D., | St. Louis, | 10 00 |
| 5, | Stout, Mary, | " | |
| 5, | Stout, Leon, | " | |
| 5, | Stout, Daniel, | " | |
| 6, | Buckley, John B., | New York, | 4 00 |
| 7, | Ford, Mary, | England, | Free. |
| 7, | Ford, David, | " | " |
| 11, | Doyle, Jerry, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 12, | Harris, Mary D., | Arlington, Vt., | 10 00 |
| 12, | Harris, Addie, | " " | |
| 13, | Preble, Charles, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 16, | Taylor, Henry, | " | 4 00 |
| 17, | Southard, Eunice, | Auburn, Me., | 3 00 |
| 17, | Southard, Millie, | " " | |
| 18, | Herron, John, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 19, | Wilson, George, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 19, | Allcock, Wm., | New York, | 4 00 |
| 20, | Colley, Annie H., | Portland, | 3 00 |
| 20, | Colley, Sarah A., | " | |
| 20, | Colley, John E., | " | |
| 20, | Colley, Eunice, | " | |
| 20, | Colley, Annie F., | " | |
| 26, | McDonald, Thomas, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 26, | Murphy, John, | " | 4 00 |
| Mar. 1, | Stewart, Wm., | " | 4 00 |
| 3, | Landry, James, | " | 4 00 |
| 3, | Borg, Abel, | " | 4 00 |
| 3, | Sheval, Alfred, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 6, | Carren, Martha, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 6, | Harper, Anson, | Scotland, | 30 00 |
| 10, | Miner, George, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 17, | Blain, Thomas, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 24, | Meiersahm, Clara, | " | 8 00 |
| 24, | Meiersahm, Doretha, | " | |
| 24, | Meiersahm, Henretta, | " | |
| 24, | Meiersahm, Louisa, | " | |
| 24, | DeVoy, James, | " | 4 00 |
| 25, | Harvey, Ellen, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 25, | Harvey, Mary A., | " | |
| 28, | Heyrats, Pierre, | Brussels, | 10 00 |
| 29, | Haley, Mary, | Philadelphia, | 7 00 |
| 29, | Haley, John, | " | |
| 29, | Haley, Michael, | " | |
| 30, | Riley, John, alias Karragan, | St. John, N. B., | Free. |
| 31, | McCullen, Mary, | New Jersey, | 8 00 |
| 31, | McCullen, Margaret, | " | |
| Apr. 1, | Campbell, Wm., | New York, | 4 00 |
| 1, | Harris, Louis, | " | 4 00 |
| 3, | Campbell, Georgiana, | " | 4 00 |
| 6, | Richards, Edward, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 6, | Latham, Junia, | " | 1 35 |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

*Persons Removed*—Continued.

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 8, | Atwell, James, | Baltimore, | $12 00 |
| 9, | McCourt, Margaret, | St. John, | 5 00 |
| 9, | Johnson, Wm., | " | 5 00 |
| 10, | Phelps, Charles, col., | New York, | 4 00 |
| 11, | Gill, Margaret, | Ireland, | 30 00 |
| 11, | Barry, Catherine, | " | Free. |
| 11, | Barry, John, | " | " |
| 11, | Barry, David, | " | " |
| 18, | Patch, Charles, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 18, | Gosland, Ellen, | Lowell, | 75 |
| 21, | Levi, Max, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 25, | Escourt, Matilda, | Canada, | 10 00 |
| 28, | Farelly, Richard, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 28, | McDonald, Michael, | " | 4 00 |
| May 1, | Campbell, Mary, | " | 4 00 |
| 7, | Parker, Nancy, | St. John, N. B., | 5 50 |
| 11, | O'Brien, Mary, | St. Stephens, N. B., | 10 00 |
| 12, | Barry, James, | England, | Free. |
| 12, | Affley, Mary, | Ireland, | " |
| 12, | McCarty, Patrick, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 14, | O'Connor, P. H., | Mt. Desert, Me., | 10 50 |
| 20, | Berry, Thomas, | Quebec, Can., | 12 50 |
| 20, | Clark, John A. | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 21, | Norris, Rosanna, | Philadelphia, | 7 25 |
| 22, | Nickerson, Warren, | Cape Breton, | 12 00 |
| 22, | Nickerson, Mary, | " | |
| 23, | McDonald, Mary, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 23, | McDonald, Elizabeth, | " | " |
| 25, | Stuart, Geo. W, | Philadelphia, | 6 25 |
| 25, | Pitts, Willie L., | Rockland, Me., | 2 00 |
| 25, | Heeney, Peter, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 27, | O'Brien, Maria, | Chicago, | 27 00 |
| 27, | Milford, Nettie, | Kingston, Can., | 13 00 |
| 30, | O'Neal, Ellen, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 30, | Farrell, Mary, | " | " |
| June 4, | Millbury, Mary A., | Digby, N. S., | 7 00 |
| 4, | Daniels, Horace, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 5, | McCann, Joseph, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 5, | Sullivan, Wm., | " | 4 00 |
| 6, | Kennedy, Thomas, | Halifax, N. S., | 9 00 |
| 6, | O'Connor Timothy, | " " | 9 00 |
| 8, | Jewell, Fred., | Kansas, | 10 00 |
| 9, | Hunt, John, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 9, | Elliot, Joseph, | " | 4 00 |
| 9, | Thurston, Samuel, | England, | Free. |
| 10, | Armstrong, Mary, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 11, | McIntire, Daniel, Mrs., | St. John, N. B., | 5 50 |
| 11, | McIntire, George, | " " | |
| 11, | Watson, Wm., | " " | 5 50 |
| 11, | O'Dowd, Thomas, | Quebec, | 11 00 |
| 11, | Robinson, Hugh, | St. John, N. B., | 5 50 |
| 12, | Philipps, Harrison, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 13, | Noven John, | Fall River, | 1 50 |
| 13, | Oldhouse, Bridget, | " | 1 50 |
| 15, | Hall, Joseph, | Rockland, Me., | 2 00 |
| 15, | Adles, Chas. T., | New York, | 4 00 |
| 15, | Leport, John, | " | 4 00 |
| 16, | Hennessey, John, | Ireland, | 20 00 |
| 16, | Whitehouse, Lizzie, | Philadelphia, | 7 25 |
| 19, | Murphy, Johanna, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 19, | Murphy, Julia, | " | |
| 19, | Murphy, Charles, | " | |

PERSONS REMOVED

*Persons Removed*—Continued.

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 19, | Powell, Tabitha, | England, | $30 00 |
| 22, | Coffin, Susanna, | St. John, N. B., | 5 50 |
| 22, | Roesch, Herman, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 22, | Dalton, Thomas, | " | 4 00 |
| 23, | Jeffcott, Wm., | " | 4 00 |
| 23, | Bigger, John, Mrs., | New Brunswick, | 15 00 |
| 23, | Bigger, Hattie, | " " | |
| 24, | Murphy, John, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 24, | Stackpole, James, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 26, | Darioli, Catherine, | " | 4 00 |
| 26, | Darioli, Amelia, | " | |
| 26, | Smith, Frank, | Lawrence, | 80 |
| 26, | McLaughlin, John, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 26, | Astle, Ann, | Fall River, | 1 40 |
| 29, | Cottrell, George, | New York, | 4 00 |
| July 1, | Clark, Clara, | " | 4 00 |
| 1, | Jacques, Mary E., | " | 4 00 |
| 2, | Hardan, Michael, | Fall River, | 1 40 |
| 6, | Ryan, James, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 7, | Kimble, Sarah, | Concord, N. H., | 2 00 |
| 7, | Kimble, Dolly, | " " | |
| 8, | Miller, Frank, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 8, | Shea, James, | " | 1 35 |
| 8, | Cates, Ancil, | Eastport, Me., | 5 00 |
| 8, | Cates, Willie, | " " | |
| 9, | O'Brien, Charles, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 10, | Dunn, Mary, | St. John, N. B., | 13 75 |
| 10, | Dunn, John, | " " | |
| 10, | Dunn, Mary, | " " | |
| 10, | Dunn, Charles, | " " | |
| 10, | English, John, | Portland, | 3 00 |
| 10, | English, Catherine, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Robert, | England, | 71 00 |
| 11, | Edmonds, Sarah, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Beatrice, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Florence, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Mary, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Robert, | " | |
| 11, | Edmonds, Victoria, | " | |
| 11, | Gray, Annie, | " | 22 00 |
| 11, | Astle, Ann, | " | Free. |
| 11, | Bogart, Julia, | Ireland, | " |
| 15, | Smith, Charles, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 15, | Whyres, Susan, | St. John, N. B., | 7 75 |
| 15, | Whyres, Lizzie, | " " | |
| 15, | Whyres, John H., | " " | |
| 16, | Gregersen, Christopher, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 16, | Carll, George, | Bangor, Me., | 3 00 |
| 17, | Peters, Peter, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 20, | Brown, Mary R., | " | 4 00 |
| 24, | Shea, Mary, | " | |
| 24, | Shea, Ellen, | " | 4 00 |
| 24, | Shea, Thomas W., | " | |
| 25, | Brick, Margaret, | Ireland, | 24 00 |
| 25, | Lyman, Mary, | Halifax, N. S., | 9 00 |
| 25, | McCarty, Annie, | England, | 24 00 |
| 25, | McCarty, Timothy, | " | |
| 25, | McCarty, Honora, | " | |
| 27, | Welsh, Edward, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 30, | Ferris, Geo. H., | New York, | 8 00 |
| 30, | Ferris, Nellie, | " | |
| Aug. 3, | Schawve, Charles, | Norwich, Conn., | 3 00 |

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

*Persons Removed*—Continued.

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 5, | Barry, Mary, | New York, | |
| 5, | Barry, Annie, | " | $8 00 |
| 5, | Barry, John, | " | |
| 5, | Barry, Mary, | " | |
| 5, | Williams, Ellen E., | Portland, | |
| 5, | Williams, John D., | " | 2 25 |
| 6, | O'Riley, Timothy, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 7, | Kelley, Sarah, | " | 4 00 |
| 7, | Kirby, Edward, | Providence, | 1 50 |
| 8, | Drechan, Mary, | Halifax, N. S., | Free. |
| 8, | Grady, Annie, | Ireland, | " |
| 10, | Whalen, Jane, | St. John, N. B., | 5 50 |
| 11, | Keefe, William, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 11, | Butler, Chas. R., | " | 4 00 |
| 13, | Adams, Frank, | " | 4 00 |
| 13, | Surprise, Frank, | Rouse's Point, Vt., | |
| 13, | Surprise, Emeline, | " " " | 16 00 |
| 13, | & 3 children, names not given, | " " " | |
| 14, | White, Margaret, | St. John, N. B., | |
| 14, | White, Elizabeth, | " " | 8 25 |
| 14, | Finn, Mary E., | New York, | |
| 14, | Finn, Catherine, | " | 4 00 |
| 15, | Lake, James, | England, | Free. |
| 15, | Lake, Ruth, | " | " |
| 15, | Lake, Ada, | " | " |
| 15, | Lake, Elizabeth, | " | " |
| 15, | Leonard, Catherine, | Rochester, N. Y., | |
| 15, | Leonard, John, | " " | 12 00 |
| 15, | Leonard, Annie, | " " | |
| 15, | Killroy, Mary, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 15, | Killroy, Bridget, | " | " |
| 15, | Brodie, Patrick, | " | " |
| 15, | Lahy, Bridget, | " | " |
| 15, | Lahy, Lizzie, | " | " |
| 15, | Lahy, Mary E., | " | " |
| 15, | Lahy, Michael T., | " | " |
| 17, | Driscoll, John, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 20, | Kelly, William, | St. John, N. B., | |
| 20, | Kelly, Mary, | " " | 8 25 |
| 20, | Kelly, Patrick, | " " | |
| 24, | Downey, Patrick, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 24, | Quinn, Bridget, | " | 4 00 |
| 24, | Hook, Robert, | St. John, N. B., | Free. |
| 24, | Cogswell, Barbara, | Calais, Me., | 5 50 |
| 27, | Buckley, Hannah, | New York, | |
| 27, | Buckley, John J., | " | 4 00 |
| 27, | Gillon, James, | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 27, | O'Brien, John, | " | 1 50 |
| 28, | Sullivan, Margaret, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 29, | Doherty, John, | " | 4 00 |
| 29, | Montague, Henry, | " | 4 00 |
| 29, | Ryan, Rudolph, | " | 4 00 |
| 29, | Farrie, Agnes, | Scotland, | |
| 29, | Farrie, Wm. F., | " | 40 00 |
| 29, | Farrie, Agnes J., | " | |
| 29, | Murray, Patrick, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 29, | Murray, Bridget, | " | " |
| 29, | McDonald, Margaret, | Halifax, N. S., | 9 00 |
| 29, | Landrey, Honora, | Charlottetown, P. E. I., | 10 00 |
| Sept. 1, | Birmingham, James, | Providence, | |
| 1, | Birmingham, Mary, | " | |
| 1, | Kelly, Thomas, | " | 5 40 |
| 1, | Kelly, Mary, | " | |

## PERSONS REMOVED.

*Persons Removed*—Concluded.

| DATE. | NAME. | WHERE SENT. | EXPENSES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1, | Hafey, Michael, | New York, | $4 00 |
| 7, | Curran, John, | St. John, N. B., | |
| 7, | Curran, Mary, | " " | |
| 7, | Curran, Mary J., | " " | 16 00 |
| 7, | Curran, Timothy, | " " | |
| 7, | Curran, Thomas, | " " | |
| 7, | Curran, Margaret, | " " | |
| 7 | Smith, Catherine, | Rockland, Me., | |
| 7, | Smith, Patrick, | " " | |
| 7, | Smith, Henry, | " " | 8 00 |
| 7, | Smith, Dennis, | " " | |
| 7, | Smith, John, | " " | |
| 7, | Baldroston, James, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 7, | Parkinson, Wm., | " | 1 35 |
| 8, | Campbell, James, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 8, | Nagle, Anna, | Ireland, | 20 00 |
| 8, | O'Connor, James, | England, | Free. |
| 11, | King, Thomas, | Pawtucket, R. I., | 1 25 |
| 11, | Mullen, James, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 12, | Beneditti, Ernestine, | Halifax, N. S., | 9 00 |
| 12, | McKinna, John, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 12, | Allen, Charles A., | Portland, | 1 50 |
| 12, | McLoud, Christina, | Montreal, Can., | 3 00 |
| 12, | McLoud, Mary Ellen, | " " | |
| 15, | Brennehan, Michael, | Ireland, | Free. |
| 15, | Brennehan, Alice, | " | " |
| 15, | Ayres, Dan'l C. B., | Augusta, Me., | 3 00 |
| 15, | Berry, Ellen, | New York, | |
| 15, | Berry, Kate, | " | 4 00 |
| 15, | Berry, John J., | " | |
| 16, | Hayden, James, | " | 4 00 |
| 17, | Samuelson, Pehr, | " | 4 00 |
| 18, | Silver, Abigail, | Eastport, Me., | 10 00 |
| 18, | Silver, George, | " " | |
| 18, | Greer, Margaret, | St. John, N. B., | Free. |
| 18, | Greer, Margaret, | " " | " |
| 18, | Greer, Janet, | " " | " |
| 18, | Greer, Nellie, | " " | " |
| 18, | Greer, Isabella, | " " | " |
| 18, | Keegan, William, | Providence, | 1 35 |
| 22, | Coombs, Samuel, | England, | 20 00 |
| 22, | Sweeney, Honora, | New York, | 4 00 |
| 24, | Wright, Martha, | " | 4 00 |
| 24, | Copeland, Mills, | " | 4 00 |
| 28, | Quekritt, Celia, | Montpelier, | 7 00 |
| 29, | Redford, Sarah, | England, | Free. |
| 29, | Gallivan, James, | Ireland, | 5 00 |
| 29, | Edwards, Bessie, | England, | Free. |
| 29, | Edwards, Elizabeth, | " | " |
| | | | $1,391 16 |

# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## VISITING AGENT

OF THE

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1873-4.

# REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

VISITING AGENCY, BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, October 1, 1874.

*To the Board of State Charities.*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with custom, a Report of the Visiting Agent is presented, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

During the year there was no change in the duties of the Agency, and but little in its methods, in the amount of its work, in expense, or in the *personnel* of the office.

The duties have been fully stated in former reports; they relate to the children in the care and custody of the State, to those brought before the courts, and to those indentured by cities and towns. Within the year more than four thousand children were dealt with in

VISITING;
IN ATTENDANCE AT COURTS;
UPON APPLICATIONS FOR THEIR RELEASE;
AND IN VARIOUS MINOR WAYS.

## VISITING.

This duty extends to "all children maintained wholly or in part by the State"; to those who have been placed out in families from the several state institutions by the inspectors or trustees; to those taken from the courts by the Visiting Agency and placed in charge of persons, or in families, under the authority of the Board of State Charities, and to those similarly located by the "overseers of the poor" of cities and towns. The duty covers all the requirements of state or municipal wardship and guardianship. In performance, it is separate and personal to each juvenile ward of the State outside of the institutions; but to those in the institutions, it is

only general and to the mass, except as special cases may require. The right to visit separately, with private interview, each child in the institutions, is given, as it is in cases of the wards outside, but it is not often thus exercised.

At the commencement of the year now in review, there were thirteen hundred and seventy-four juvenile wards located in families, or in charge of persons, upon indenture, agreement, trial or probation, subject to visitation by this Agency, or classed as elopers to be found by it. They resided in two hundred and fifty-one different cities and towns in this Commonwealth, and in one hundred and seventy-three cities and towns in other States. They went to their respective places as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Reform School, | 409 | – | 409 |
| Nautical School, | 36 | – | 36 |
| Industrial School, | – | 81 | 81 |
| Primary School, | 298 | 147 | 445 |
| Board of State Charities, | 231 | 59 | 290 |
| Monson Almshouse, | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Bridgewater Almshouse, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Town Almshouses, | 30 | 19 | 49 |
| Total, | 1,040 | 334 | 1,374 |

There were added to this number, during the year, three hundred and eighty-one children, similarly placed out, as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Reform School, | 141 | – | 141 |
| Industrial School, | – | 65 | 65 |
| Primary School, | 59 | 18 | 77 |
| Board of State Charities, | 76 | 19 | 95 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | – | 1 | 1 |
| Town Almshouses, | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total, | 278 | 103 | 381 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Making the total number of children to be visited during the year, seventeen hundred and fifty-five, as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reform School, | 550 | – | 550 |
| Nautical School, | 36 | – | 36 |
| Industrial School, | – | 146 | 146 |
| Primary School, | 357 | 165 | 522 |
| Board of State Charities, | 307 | 78 | 385 |
| Monson Almshouse, | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bridgewater Almshouse, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Town Almshouses, | 32 | 19 | 51 |
| Total, | 1,318 | 437 | 1,755 |

The result of the search for and visits to these children showed them situated as follows at the close of the year:—

*Reform School.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Children out October 1, 1873, | | 409 |
| Gone out during the year, | | 141 |
| Total to visit, | | 550 |
| There are at home, or living with friends, having served out indentures, and living steady and reputable lives, | 169 | |
| At home, doing fairly, | 45 | |
| Of doubtful reputation, but not openly violating law, | 40 | |
| Reputation bad, | 23 | |
| On wages for themselves, | 39 | |
| In families, on indenture or trial, | 66 | |
| Absconded from place, | 18 | |
| Left the country, | 9 | |
| At sea, | 10 | |
| Army and navy, | 6 | |
| Cannot be found, | 13 | |
| Not visited, gone out recently, | 6 | |
| Escaped from Reform School, | 20 | |
| Died, | 6 | |
| Returned to Reform School, | 42 | |
| Arrested for light offences, | 7 | |
| In jail, | 8 | |
| In house of correction, | 17 | |
| In state prison, | 6 | |
| | | 550 |

Of these, there are now dropped from further visiting care and control, on account of age, death, return or imprisonment, one hundred and fifty-six, leaving three hundred and ninety-four to be visited the ensuing year. In this number are included those boys who have escaped from the institution in years past, and who have not been found, or are not yet twenty years of age.

*Nautical School.*

There were, subject to visitation, from this institution:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October 1, 1873, boys, | | 36 |

Of these there are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At home, steady, doing well, | 14 | |
| At work on wages, steady young men, | 12 | |
| Idle, bad repute, | 4 | |
| On a long voyage at sea, | 1 | |
| Have been in jail, small offences, | 2 | |
| In the house of correction, | 3 | |
| | | 36 |

All of these boys, having arrived at the ages or conditions beyond the controlling influences of visitation, are now dropped from the visiting list.

*Industrial School.*

There were out from this School, subject to visitation:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At the commencement of the year, | 81 |
| Went out during the year, | 65 |
| Total to be visited during the year, | 146 |

They are situated at the close of the year as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of age, either on wages or living with friends, | 17 | |
| Time out, living with friends, | 8 | |
| Married fairly, | 9 | |
| Dead, | 3 | |
| Returned to school, | 18 | |
| Ran away from place, | 7 | |
| In houses of ill-fame, | 2 | |
| In hospital, | 1 | |
| In families under indenture, | 36 | |
| In families on wages, | 20 | |
| On probation to friends, doing well, | 25 | |
| | | 146 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

There are now dropped from further control or care, on account of age, marriage, death and return, . . . . . 59

Leaving still under the care and control of the State, as fit subjects of visitation, . . . . . 87

*Primary School.*

There were from this School:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to visitation, October 1, 1873, . . | 298 | 147 | 445 |
| Went out from the School during the year, . | 59 | 18 | 77 |
| Total, . . . . . | 357 | 165 | 522 |

These were situated at the close of the year as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In families, on trial or indenture, . . . | 263 | 148 | 411 |
| Time expired, . . . . . | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Married, . . . . . | – | 1 | 1 |
| Returned, . . . . . | 25 | 3 | 28 |
| Dead, . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Discharged, . . . . . | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| In jail, . . . . . | 1 | – | 1 |
| Not found, . . . . . | – | 2 | 2 |
| Reform School, . . . . . | 3 | – | 3 |
| Ran away last year, . . . . . | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Ran away this year, . . . . . | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Total, . . . . . | 357 | 165 | 522 |

Deducting those whose terms have expired, the dead, discharged, and such runaways as have reached the age of eighteen, we have for visitation, October 1, 1874:—Boys, 284; girls, 153. Total, 437.

VISITING.

*Board of State Charities.*

There were in the control of the Board :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October 1, 1873, | 231 | 59 | 290 |
| Taken from the courts during the year, | 76 | 19 | 95 |
| Total, | 307 | 78 | 385 |

They are now located as follows :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In families, on indenture, bargain or trial, | 83 | 34 | 117 |
| In care of relatives, | 81 | 17 | 98 |
| At work on wages, | 34 | 9 | 43 |
| Runaways from place this year, | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Runaways from place last year, | 5 | – | 5 |
| Runaways from Primary School this year, | 3 | – | 3 |
| Runaways from Primary School last year, | 2 | – | 2 |
| Removed, not found, | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| At sea, | 2 | – | 2 |
| In houses of ill-fame, | – | 2 | 2 |
| Married, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dead, | – | 1 | 1 |
| In State Primary School, | 76 | 8 | 84 |
| In Reform School, | 8 | – | 8 |
| In jail, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In house of correction, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In state prison, | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total, | 307 | 78 | 385 |
| Dropped from further care, on account of death, marriage or imprisonment, | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Leaving as proper subjects of visitation, October 1, 1874, | 296 | 73 | 369 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

*Monson Almshouse.*

There were remaining at the commencement of the year:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of the children placed out from this institution, | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| There are still in place, | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| Indentures annulled, | 3 | – | 3 |
| Time expired, | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Ran away, | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 31 | 22 | 53 |
| There are now dropped from further visitation, | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Leaving still in the care of the State, upon the visiting list, | 18 | 16 | 34 |

These are all under indenture, the boys until twenty-one years of age, and the girls till eighteen.

*Tewksbury Almshouse.*

At the commencement of the year, there were to be visited:

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of those placed out from this institution, | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Placed out during the year, | – | 1 | 1 |
| Making the number visited during the year, | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Of these, there are on wages, | – | 1 | 1 |
| Legally adopted, | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Still in place, | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Of age, time out, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total, | 4 | 6 | 10 |

Leaving one boy and four girls to visit the coming year.

VISITING.

*Bridgewater Almshouse.*

Of all the children put out from this institution in years past, there are still in place one boy and one girl.

This boy and girl remain in the same place as at the commencement of the year, and are continued for visitation during the coming year.

*City and Town Almshouses.*

At the beginning of the year, according to the reports of overseers of the poor, there had been placed out in families forty-nine children from city and town almshouses, upon indenture or agreement, who thereby became subjects of visitation by this Agency. Two other children were brought to this office, making the number to be visited:—Boys, 32; girls, 19. Total, 51. Of these there are now,—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining in place, | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Time out, or taken by friends, | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Returned to almshouse, | 2 | – | 2 |
| Adopted, | – | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 32 | 19 | 51 |
| Leaving at the close of the year in places to be visited, | 23 | 10 | 33 |

In the foregoing statements, every one of the seventeen hundred fifty-five children upon the visiting list of the Agency is referred to, and the reference in every case is based upon actual knowledge of the situation and condition of each person. The several visitors of the Agency have had charge of their respective districts several years, and they, having seen every child therein at least once, and most of them several times, each year, have gained quite an intimate acquaintance with all. To this knowledge of the wards of the State, which the Agency obtains from visiting them, is added that which

comes from correspondence with them, with the persons with whom they reside, and from various reports concerning them, that reach the Agency from many sources.

In these statements many classifications of situation and condition have been made, in order that the grades of condition may appear as fully as possible in statistical form. A personal history of each child, which would fully show the ill or well doing of every one, might be given from the records of the Agency, if the space fixed for this Report allowed.

The following table has been compiled from the preceding statements. By it the per cent. of good, bad and doubtful conduct among the juvenile wards of the State residing outside of the institutions appears, as follows:—

| | Good. | Doubtful. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reform School, boys, | 64 | 18 | 18 |
| Nautical School, boys, | 75 | – | 25 |
| Industrial School, girls, | 82 | 12 | 6 |
| Primary School, boys and girls, | 87 | 8 | 5 |
| Board of State Charities, boys and girls, | 87 | 8 | 5 |
| Monson Almshouse, " " " | 93 | 7 | – |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, " " " | 90 | 10 | – |
| Bridgewater Almshouse, " " " | 100 | – | – |
| Town Almshouses, " " " | 95 | 1 | 4 |

Under the head of doubtful are classed all those who have run away from place or institution, or who cannot be found. Many of these are undoubtedly doing well, else they would have been discovered. There is no doubt that seventy-five per cent. of boys from the Reform School are doing fairly.

VISITING.

## Table No. I.

*'ition and Situation of the Juvenile Wards of the State outside the Institutions.*

| | Reform School. | Nautical School. | Industrial School. | Primary School. | Board State Charities. | Monson Almshouse. | Tewksbury Almshouse. | Bridgewater Almshouse. | Town Almshouses. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| friends, steady, . | 169 | 14 | 50 | – | 98 | – | – | – | 15 | 346 |
| friends, fairly, . | 45 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 45 |
| uct doubtful, . | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 |
| tation bad, . . | 23 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 31 |
| 's, . . . . | 39 | 12 | 20 | – | 43 | – | 1 | – | – | 115 |
| or indenture, . | 66 | – | 36 | 411 | 117 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 33 | 702 |
| away from place, | 18 | – | 7 | 25 | 11 | 4 | – | – | – | 65 |
| he country, . . | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| a, . . . . . | 10 | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| and navy, . . | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| ot find, . . . | 13 | – | – | 19 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 42 |
| out recently, not ted, . . . | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| ed from state in- utions, . . . | 20 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 23 |
| . . . . | 6 | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| ned, . . . | 42 | – | 18 | 28 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 91 |
| ted, . . . | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| . . . . | 8 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| of correction, . | 17 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| prison, . . | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| ed, . . . | – | – | 9 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| tal, . . . | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| expired, . . | – | – | – | 27 | – | 16 | 5 | – | – | 48 |
| arged, . . . | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| m School, . . | – | – | – | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| ry School, . . | – | – | – | – | 84 | – | – | – | – | 84 |
| otal, . . . | 550 | 36 | 146 | 522 | 385 | 53 | 10 | 2 | 51 | 1,755 |

revision of the Agency's visiting list is made at the close ch official year by erasing from it the names of all per- who are no longer subjects for visitation on account of death, marriage or other causes. After the revision just for the year now entered upon—October 1, 1874—the ears the names of thirteen hundred and sixty-one children ys, ten hundred and seventeen; and girls, three hundred

and forty-four. Of this number there went out from the control of the—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reform School, | 394 | – | 394 |
| Industrial School, | – | 87 | 87 |
| Primary School, | 284 | 153 | 437 |
| Board of State Charities, | 296 | 73 | 369 |
| Monson Almshouse, | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bridgewater Almshouse, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Town Almshouses, | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Total, | 1,017 | 344 | 1,361 |

Of these, seventy-six boys and eight girls, eighty-four in all, are Board of State Charities children, temporarily located in the State Primary School, leaving nine hundred and forty-one boys and three hundred and thirty-six girls, or twelve hundred and seventy-seven children, actually subject to visitation or to be found.

NOTE 1. Twenty-three are boys, runaways from the Reform School, and about thirty runaways from places. The names of runaways are kept upon the visiting list because they are to be found and are likely to be found at any time. More visits are made on account of runaway children than to the same number of any other class.

NOTE 2. None of the Board of State Charities children are ever reckoned as Primary School children, either in or out of that School; all Board of State Charities children are considered as such by this Agency until discharged from the custody of the Board.

None of the Board of State Charities children or any others in the Reform or Industrial Schools are upon the visiting list of the Agency. None of the children now in prisons or criminal institutions who were ever upon the visiting list are now thereon, except less than six, who are retained for special reasons. It is possible that some of the children upon the visiting list may have been referred to twice in the foregoing statements, but it is intended to refer to them only once. Considerably many children, whose names are not retained upon our lists, are visited more or less frequently, and it is safe to say that the number of children actually visited during the year, is greater than the number appearing upon the visiting list—seventeen hundred and fifty-five, excluding all duplicates. I do not know how far the figures of this Report, with reference to children, may agree with those of the state schools, but I am confident those of this office are right.

## Attendance at Courts.

In conformity with the requirements of the law, that the Visiting Agent shall have notice of all complaints against children under seventeen years of age, arising before any magistrate in the Commonwealth, having jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders, the Agency received notice of nineteen hundred and ninety cases during the year, from fifty-three different magistrates. These cases arose in one hundred and twenty-eight towns and cities in all sections of the State, although two hundred and twelve towns furnished none. Upon every day of the year, except sixteen, and Sundays and holidays, were cases brought. The highest number in any one day was twenty-three, before six different courts; the average number being more than six a day. Generally, the notice did not precede the hearing more than one day. The facilities of the Agency for attending hearings are such that no real delay in trials is necessary on its account. At the hearing of each of these nineteen hundred and ninety cases, the Agent or his assistant was in attendance, and exercised the privileges and requirements of the statute in the interest of the child and the State,—except in a few instances in which the Agency had full histories of the offenders and a certain anticipation of the results of the hearings, and concerning which cases it had communicated its suggestion in writing. Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight of the complaints were brought against boys, and one hundred and twenty-two against girls. The offences charged were of forty-three kinds, of which seven were against the person, thirteen against property, two against public justice, and twenty-one against chastity, morality and decency.

Seven hundred and thirty cases were brought before seven courts in Suffolk County; three hundred and seventy-five before six courts in Middlesex County; two hundred and forty-five before six courts in Essex County; two hundred and forty-one before nine courts in Worcester County; one hundred and eleven before four courts in Bristol County; ninety-two before four courts in Hampden County; fifty-six

before three courts in Norfolk County; forty-five before four courts in Plymouth County; forty before three courts in Berkshire County; thirty before one court in Franklin County; nine before two courts in Hampshire County; eight before two courts in Barnstable County; three before one court in Dukes County, and three before one court in Nantucket County.

Of the children complained of, twelve were six years of age; nineteen were seven; fifty-two were eight; eighty-seven were nine; one hundred were ten; one hundred and eighty-six were eleven; two hundred and thirty were twelve; two hundred and fifty were thirteen; three hundred and eighteen were fourteen; three hundred and fifty were fifteen; three hundred and forty-six were sixteen; twenty-eight were seventeen, and three were eighteen years old.

Upon hearing of the complaints, seventy were dismissed; two hundred and ninety-six of the persons complained of were discharged; thirty-two failed to appear, making three hundred and ninety-eighty non-convictions. Of the fifteen hundred and ninety-two persons convicted, four hundred and ninety-four were put on probation; six hundred and fifty-two paid money penalties; five were held for a higher court; one hundred and fifty-six went into local or private institutions. Of this number, the Boston School for Juvenile Offenders received eighty-nine; the Cambridge school twenty-one; the Lowell school twenty, and the Lawrence school nine. One hundred and eighteen boys were sent to the State Reform School; twenty-one girls were sent to the State Industrial School; ninety-five were taken by the Visiting Agent, in the name of the Board of State Charities; forty-eight were sent to criminal institutions, and three complaints were placed on file.

Of the girls complained of, twenty-seven were discharged, and five failed to appear, making thirty-two non-convictions. Of the ninety convicted ones, thirty-two were placed on probation; twenty-one were sent to the State Industrial School; nineteen were taken by the Visiting Agent, in the name of the Board of State Charities; eleven were sent to local insti-

tutions; six paid money penalties, and one was sent to the State Workhouse.

Of the convicted boys, one in thirteen were sent to the State Reform School; of the girls convicted, one in four were sent to the State Industrial School; showing that the per cent. of commitments to the state institutions is three times as great in cases of girls as in cases of boys found guilty by the courts.

These and other facts relating to juvenile offenders before the courts are summarized in the following tables, Nos. II., III., and IV. Table No. II. shows where the cases arose and the nature of them; No. III. shows the sentences and disposition of the cases by the several magistrates; No. IV. shows a variety of facts concerning the complaints and the persons complained of.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences.*

| COUNTIES. | Assault and battery. | Assault with dangerous weapon. | Assault, felonious. | Assault on officer. | Assault, indecent. | Attempt at larceny. | Attempt at breaking and entering. | Attempt to rape. | Attempt to rescue. | Breaking and entering. | Cruelty to animals. | Common drunkard. | Disturbing peace. | Disturbing school. | Drunkenness. | Disturbing religious meeting. | Evading railroad fare. | Embezzlement. | Exposure, indecent. | Fornication. | Gaming. | Idle and disorderly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E. S. Whittemore, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BERKSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Tucker, | 1 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Bradford, | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Milton Reed, | 5 | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Louis Lapham, | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Davis, . . | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | - |
| N. W. Harmon, . | 5 | | | | | 9 | | | | 3 | | 5 |
| N. J. Holden, . . | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| James R. Newhall, . | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | - |
| **Franklin County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 3 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | - |
| **Hampden County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. G. Allen, . . | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | - |
| J. P. Buckland, . | 6 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | - |
| W. H. Morton, . | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | - |
| H. B. Stevens, . . | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| **Hampshire Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| F. D. Richards, . | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| **Middlesex Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 20 | | 1 | | 1 | 37 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| N. Crosby, . . | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | - |
| J. T. Joslin, . . | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | - |
| N. Morse, . . | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| P. L. Converse, . | 1 | | | | | 5 | | | | 2 | | - |
| J. Rutter, . . | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - |
| **Nantucket Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | - |
| **Norfolk County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. C. Bumpus, . | 5 | - | | | | | | | | | | - |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences*—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Assault and battery. | Assault with dangerous weapon. | Assault, felonious. | Assault on officer. | Assault, indecent. | Attempt at larceny. | Attempt at breaking and entering. | Attempt to rape. | Attempt to rescue. | Breaking and entering. | Cruelty to animals. | Common drunkard. | Disturbing peace. | Disturbing school. | Drunkenness. | Disturbing religious meeting. | Evading railroad fare. | Embezzlement. | Exposure, indecent. | Fornication. | Gaming. | Idle and disorderly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORFOLK CO.—*Con.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. D. Ely, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| C. H. Drew, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLYMOUTH COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O. W. Soule, | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| A. Mason, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seth Miller, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| SUFFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. Bates, | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. R. Churchill, | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. J. Forsaith, | 22 | 1 | | 1 | | | 7 | | 1 | 43 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| E. J. Jones, | 12 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 14 | | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| P. S. Wheelock, | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| G. W. Warren, | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 17 | |
| Boston Municipal, | 21 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| WORCESTER CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. A. Dewey, | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

COURTS—OFFENCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Duell, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wm. Glazier, | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. Jillson, | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| T. K. Ware, | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A. A. Putnam, | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. Williams, | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. W. White, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, | 196 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 153 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 15 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 12 |



TABLE No. II.—*Offences*—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Illegal fishing. | Killing birds unlawfully. | Keeping liquor. | Larceny. | Lewd, lascivious and wanton. | Malicious mischief. | Making bonfires. | Obtain'g goods by false pretences. | Night-walking. | Robbery. | Receiv'g stolen goods. | Runaway. | Stubbornness. | Sale of liquor. | Truancy. | Transporting liquor. | Trespass. | Unlawful use of property. | Violation Lord's day. | Vagrancy. | Walking on railroad track. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| E. S. Whittemore, | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| BERKSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| Thomas Tucker, | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 11 |
| J. Bradford, | – | – | – | 2 | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | – | – | – | 13 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 37 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | – | – | – | 14 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| Milton Reed, | – | – | – | 26 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 46 |
| Louis Lapham, | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. W. Harmon, . | - | - | 1 | 33 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 83 |
| N. J. Holden, . . | - | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 18 |
| James R. Newhall, . | - | - | - | 29 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 42 |
| **Franklin County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | 30 |
| **Hampden County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. G. Allen, . . | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| J. P. Buckland, . | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| W. H. Morton, . | - | - | - | 22 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 59 |
| H. B. Stevens, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| **Hampshire Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| F. D. Richards, . | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| **Middlesex Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | 108 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 242 |
| N. Crosby, . . | - | - | - | 27 | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 65 |
| J. T. Joslin, . . | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| N. Morse, . . | - | - | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| P. L. Converse, . | - | - | - | 24 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 36 |
| J. Rutter, . . | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| **Nantucket Co** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| **Norfolk County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. C. Bumpus, . | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 20 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences.*

| COUNTIES. | Assault and battery. | Assault with dangerous weapon. | Assault, felonious. | Assault on officer. | Assault, indecent. | Attempt at larceny. | Attempt at breaking and entering. | Attempt to rape. | Attempt to rescue. | Breaking and entering. | Cruelty to animals. | Common drunkard. | Disturbing peace. | Disturbing school. | Drunkenness. | Disturbing religious meeting. | Evading railroad fare. | Embezzlement. | Exposure, indecent. | Fornication. | Gaming. | Idle and disorderly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. S. Whittemore, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BERKSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Tucker, | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Bradford, | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Milton Reed, | 5 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louis Lapham, | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 10 | 2 | | | | | | | | 18 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | |
| Wm. H. Currier, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Davis, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. W. Harmon, . | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| N. J. Holden, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| James R. Newhall, . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FRANKLIN COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HAMPDEN COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. G. Allen, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. P. Buckland, . | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. H. Morton, . | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. B. Stevens, . . | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HAMPSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| F. D. Richards, . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIDDLESEX CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 20 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 37 | 3 | - | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| N. Crosby, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. T. Joslin, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Morse, . . | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P. L. Converse, . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Rutter, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| NANTUCKET CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NORFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. C. Bumpus, . | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences.*

| COUNTIES. | Assault and battery. | Assault with dangerous weapon. | Assault, felonious. | Assault on officer. | Assault, indecent. | Attempt at larceny. | Attempt at breaking and entering. | Attempt to rape. | Attempt to rescue. | Breaking and entering. | Cruelty to animals. | Common drunkard. | Disturbing peace. | Disturbing school. | Drunkenness. | Disturbing religious meeting. | Evading railroad fare. | Embezzlement. | Exposure, indecent. | Fornication. | Gaming. | Idle and disorderly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. S. Whittemore, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BERKSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Tucker, | 1 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Bradford, | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milton Reed, | 5 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Louis Lapham, | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 10 | 2 | | | | | | | | 18 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | |
| Wm. H. Currier, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Davis, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. W. Harmon, . | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| N. J. Holden, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| James R. Newhall, . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Franklin County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Hampden County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. G. Allen, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. P. Buckland, . | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. H. Morton, . | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. B. Stevens, . . | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Hampshire Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| F. D. Richards, . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Middlesex Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | 20 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 37 | 3 | - | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| N. Crosby, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. T. Joslin, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Morse, . . | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P. L. Converse, . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Rutter, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| **Nantucket Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Norfolk County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. C. Bumpus, . | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences*—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Assault and battery. | Assault with dangerous weapon. | Assault, felonious. | Assault on officer. | Assault, indecent. | Attempt at larceny. | Attempt at breaking and entering. | Attempt to rape. | Attempt to rescue. | Breaking and entering. | Cruelty to animals. | Common drunkard. | Disturbing peace. | Disturbing school. | Drunkenness. | Disturbing religious meeting. | Evading railroad fare. | Embezzlement. | Exposure, indecent. | Fornication. | Gaming. | Idle and disorderly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORFOLK CO.—*Con.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. D. Ely, | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. H. Drew, | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLYMOUTH COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| O. W. Soule, | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| A. Mason, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seth Miller, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SUFFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. Bates, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. R. Churchill, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| W. J. Forsaith, | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E. J. Jones, | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| P. S. Wheelock, | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| G. W. Warren, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| Boston Municipal, | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| WORCESTER CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. A. Dewey, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Duell, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wm. Glazier, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. Jillson, . . | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| T. K. Ware, . . | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A. A. Putnam, . . | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. Williams, . . | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. W. White, . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, . . | 196 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 153 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 15 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 12 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. II.—*Offences*—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Illegal fishing. | Killing birds unlawfully. | Keeping liquor. | Larceny. | Lewd, lascivious and wanton. | Malicious mischief. | Making bonfires. | Obtain'g goods by false pretences. | Night-walking. | Robbery. | Receiv'g stolen goods. | Runaway. | Stubbornness. | Sale of liquor. | Truancy. | Transporting liquor. | Trespass. | Unlawful use of property. | Violation Lord's day. | Vagrancy. | Walking on railroad track. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| E. S. Whittemore, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| BERKSHIRE CO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Thomas Tucker, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| J. Bradford, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 37 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| Milton Reed, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 46 |
| Louis Lapham, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90 |
| Wm. H. Currier, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

COURTS—OFFENCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | – | [illegible] | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 18 |
| James R. Newhall, | – | – | – | 29 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 42 |
| **Franklin County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 8 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | 30 |
| **Hampden County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. G. Allen, | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| J. P. Buckland, | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| W. H. Morton, | – | – | – | 22 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 7 | 1 | – | – | 9 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 59 |
| H. B. Stevens, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| **Hampshire Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| F. D. Richards, | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| **Middlesex Co.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | 108 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 242 |
| N. Crosby, | – | – | – | 27 | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | – | 65 |
| J. T. Joslin, | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| N. Morse, | – | – | – | 8 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| P. L. Converse, | – | – | – | 24 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 36 |
| J. Rutter, | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| **Nantucket Co** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| **Norfolk County.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. C. Bumpus, | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 20 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. III.—*Disposals.*

| COUNTIES. | Dismissed. | Discharged. | Failed to appear. | Probation. | Cost. | Fine. | Fine and Costs. | Held for Sup. Court. | Taken by priv. ins'ns. | Plummer Farm School. | Lowell Reform School. | Boston Reform School. | Lawrence Ref. School. | Cambridge Ref. School. | Board State Charities. | State Reform School. | State Industrial School. | House of Correction. | Common Jail. | House of Industry. | State Workhouse. | Filed. | Returned to State R. S. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| E. S. Whittemore, | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| BERKSHIRE COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| J. Bradford, | 2 | — | 2 | 7 | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Thomas Tucker, | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Borden, | — | 4 | — | 4 | 18 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 37 |
| Wm. H. Fox, | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 24 |
| Louis Lapham, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Milton Reed, | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | 8 | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 46 |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Probate, | — | 14 | — | 51 | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 90 |
| James Davis, | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |

COURTS—DISPOSALS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. S. Duell, | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Thos. Glazier, | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| C. Jillson, | - | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| T. K. Ware, | 1 | 11 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| A. A. Putnam, | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| H. Williams, | 2 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 32 | 1 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 122 |
| J. W. White, | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Total, | 70 | 296 | 32 | 494 | 222 | 171 | 259 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 89 | 9 | 21 | 95 | 117 | 21 | 27 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1990 |

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

## TABLE NO. IV.—*Courts and Children.*

| COUNTIES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Courts. | COUNTIES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Courts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suffolk, | 732 | 7 | Berkshire, | 40 | 3 |
| Middlesex, | 375 | 6 | Franklin, | 30 | 1 |
| Essex, | 244 | 6 | Hampshire, | 9 | 2 |
| Worcester, | 241 | 9 | Barnstable, | 8 | 2 |
| Bristol, | 111 | 4 | Dukes, | 3 | 1 |
| Hampden, | 93 | 4 | Nantucket, | 3 | 1 |
| Norfolk, | 56 | 3 | | | |
| Plymouth, | 45 | 4 | Total, | 1,990 | 53 |

| AGES. | Number of Children. | AGES. | Number of Children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 years, | 12 | 14 years, | 318 |
| 7 " | 19 | 15 " | 350 |
| 8 " | 52 | 16 " | 346 |
| 9 " | 87 | 17 " | 28 |
| 10 " | 100 | 18 " | 3 |
| 11 " | 186 | | |
| 12 " | 238 | Total, | 1,990 |
| 13 " | 251 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Girls arrested, | | 122 |
| How disposed of,— | | |
| Discharged, | 27 | |
| To Board State Charities, | 19 | |
| To House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, | 6 | |
| Fine and costs, | 6 | |
| To Lowell Reform School, | 2 | |
| On probation, | 32 | |
| To State Industrial School, | 21 | |
| To House of Industry, | 3 | |
| Failed to appear, | 5 | |
| To State Workhouse, | 1 | |
| Total, | | 122 |

INVESTIGATIONS.

It will be observed that all the cases of juvenile offenders before the courts arose in one hundred and twenty-eight of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Forty-three of these places furnished one case each; fifteen, two each; fourteen, three each; ten, four each; three, five each. Other large places furnished more than five each, while the eighteen cities of the Commonwealth furnished fifteen hundred cases.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations are required of the Agency upon all applications for the release of children from the custody or care of the State authorities by which they may be held, upon applications for release from indentures or agreements, upon application to take children from institutions, upon petitions for adoption made to the courts, upon complaints of ill treatment and for special causes; beside those which ordinarily arise upon complaints against children before the courts, which are not here taken into account. The aggregate amount of time occupied in making such investigations is considerable. Some single cases require many miles of travel and several days' time to obtain all the facts which are necessary to enable a right conclusion upon the request, proposition or complaint preferred. The duty must always be carefully and often delicately performed, as decisions, which are largely influenced by the investigations, may greatly help or hinder the child, who has already been improved by the kindly influences which the State has supplied through its agencies at a considerable cost.

During the year investigations were made as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Upon petitions for adoption, | 4 |
| Reform School cases, | 110 |
| Industrial School cases, | 27 |
| Primary School cases, | 58 |
| Board of State Charities cases, | 19 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse cases, | 3 |
| complaints of ill treatment, | 8 |
| applications to take children, | 55 |
| specially important cases before trial, | 9 |
| special cases not otherwise included, | 57 |
| Total, | 350 |

Very many applications to take children from the schools were reported upon without making investigations, the Agency having the requisite knowledge for so doing from its extensive acquaintance throughout the State.

### Adoption — Miscellaneous Work.

By the terms of the present law the action of this Agency, upon petitions to the probate courts for the adoption of children, is limited to such persons as are supported by the State, by cities and towns or by "charitable institutions incorporated by law." When petitions for the adoption of such are made, notice is sent to the Agent and his consent to the adoption is required. Four cases only, during the year, required his action. Children for adoption are usually sought in private establishments or institutions where business is not controlled by law. Doubtless the inquiries of the probate courts, before which all petitions for adoption must go, serve to secure good homes for the children; but probably there are no inquisitions by the courts which discover the birthrights of the children, which the very act of adoption may forever hide.

*Miscellaneous Work.*—A great variety of business is personally brought to the office of the Agency, and presented by interview, concerning the varied interests, relations and condition of the children under the care of the State, as well as those not under such care, about whom some suggestion or action is desired. It cannot be classified or specially described. It is often very perplexing and difficult to transact. Attention to it is enjoined by the statute, or is permitted, as a means to prevent greater care and expense in other ways, or as a means to promote the welfare of children with the least control and cost.

"To seek out suitable persons who are willing to take and maintain and educate children" is a requirement of the statute. As this work is performed in connection with the visiting, investigations and other business of the Agency, rather than separately, it is referred to under this head. Its amount and

value can be seen in a view of the large number of good homes the Agency has found for children and has ready for them at all times.

## Minors Supported by Cities and Towns.

The semi-annual returns to this Agency, which the law requires from "overseers of the poor" of cities and towns, are not promptly or fully made. As made, they are not valuable; only about two-thirds of the towns made reports; one-fourth of the children reported are younger than the law includes in its requirement; nearly one-third are simply aided at their homes, and therefore need not be included in the returns, as the law refers only to those supported by the town and under the control of the overseers of the poor.

The statistics are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cities and towns in the State, | | 340 |
| " " which reported, | | 227 |
| " " " did not report, | | 113 |
| " " " reported children, | | 129 |
| " " " reported no children, | | 98 |
| of children reported, | | 418 |
| in Almshouse, | 183 | |
| in families, | 105 | |
| of children aided with families, | 126 | |
| in Insane Asylum, | 1 | |
| in Idiotic School, | 3 | |
| | | 418 |
| able to labor, | 153 | |
| not able to labor, | 249 | |
| not stated, | 16 | |
| | | 418 |
| physically and mentally sound, | 339 | |
| defective in mind, | 28 | |
| " in body, | 29 | |
| " in mind and body, | 6 | |
| not stated, | 16 | |
| | | 418 |
| of males, | 238 | |
| of females, | 167 | |
| not stated, | 13 | |
| | | 418 |

The defective in mind are classified as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Insane, | 3 |
| Feeble-minded, | 4 |
| Idiotic, | 27 |

But a few towns report relative to orphanage; from the returns it appears that the fathers of fifty-nine children are dead and the mothers of seventy-two.

It appears that forty-three children were placed out by the overseers,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the Almshouse for Destitute Children, | 1 | |
| St. Vincent Asylum, | 1 | |
| Little Wanderers' Home, | 2 | |
| Children's Aid Society, | 6 | |
| families, | 33 | |
| | | 43 |

The ages of the four hundred and eighteen children, as reported, are,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year of age, | 14 | Twelve years of age, | 22 |
| Two years of age, | 7 | Thirteen years of age, | 20 |
| Three years of age, | 19 | Fourteen years of age, | 29 |
| Four years of age, | 17 | Fifteen years of age, | 15 |
| Five years of age, | 20 | Sixteen years of age, | 14 |
| Six years of age, | 31 | Seventeen years of age, | 13 |
| Seven years of age, | 22 | Eighteen years of age, | 10 |
| Eight years of age, | 28 | Nineteen years of age, | 8 |
| Nine years of age, | 23 | Twenty years of age, | 15 |
| Ten years of age, | 24 | Not stated, | 49 |
| Eleven years of age, | 18 | | |
| Total, | 418 | | |

### Correspondence — Persons Employed — Expenses.

The correspondence of the year was six thousand and ninety-eight communications received, and four thousand eight hundred and thirteen written. The copied communications sent occupied three thousand seven hundred and nineteen pages of letter-press book.

Eight persons beside the Agent were continually employed throughout the year in the work of the Agency. Four other persons were each employed a portion of the year, but their

united services were not greater than that of one person for a year. Mrs. Jennie L. Thomas, voluntarily retired in September from the Agency, after a service therein of several years. Messrs. Bernard B. Vassall, Gordon M. Fisk, B. Berkley Johnson, George H. Hull, Abraham G. Hart, and Mrs. M. B. Copeland continued their connection with the Agency as assistants and visitors. Mr. Henry A. Smith and Mrs. Jennie L. Thomas were permanently employed as clerks in the office. George E. Farley, George L. Tilton and Edward D. Endicott, were temporarily employed in the office. The several assistants and visitors had in charge the same districts as in previous years. Mr. Vassall, in addition to the care of his district, had charge of the visitation and records of the Agency. Mr. Johnson, in addition to personal attendance upon the courts of Boston and vicinity, had special charge of the court work of the office. I desire to put upon record the statement that all of these persons have faithfully and intelligently performed their duties in their relations to the Visiting Agency. Not one of all the persons now of, or lately employed in, this office, accepted in any year, as vacation, the amount of time which the constituted authorities of the State have fixed therefor as the privilege of persons in the service of the State; while their days' work, on an average, have exceeded the number of hours fixed by state authority as those of an official day. The service of the Agency is of such a character that those engaged therein sometimes have to begin the work of the day as early as six in the morning and continue until late in the evening. Courts miles away from Boston, at which the Agency is to be represented, are sometimes held as early as eight in the morning, and sometimes in the evening. The State should recognize and appreciate services so thoroughly and honestly rendered.

The expenses of the Agency for the year exceeded those of the preceding year by two hundred ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents. This slight increase is chargeable to the account of travelling expenses. The privileges of the Agency were not as great in that particular as formerly. The expenses are tabulated as follows:—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

*Expenses from Oct. 1, 1873, to Oct. 1, 1874.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries, | $13,687 34 |
| Travelling expenses, | 1,732 90 |
| Transportation, clothing, subsistence, and medical attendance for children, | 691 82 |
| Books and stationery, | 431 98 |
| Telegraph, express, and postage, | 156 34 |
| Capturing runaways, | 27 50 |
| Miscellaneous, | 70 71 |
| | $16,798 59 |

## Five Years' Review.

Five years and two months having elapsed since the Visiting Agency was established, it seems proper to review that part of its work which was new with the Agency and yet is peculiar to it.

The plan of placing children in families from the state institutions had been in operation many years before this Agency was established, and, for a time before, the wards of the Commonwealth thus located in families had been in part visited by different agents, under different authorities, as circumstances allowed. Visiting was first made a statute requirement in the Visiting Agency Act, and then began to be regularly performed to all the wards of the State by our Agency and authority.

The entirely novel work of attendance at courts by a State Agent, in the interest of juvenile offenders, by statute provision, began with the Agency. As an accompanying provision of law, magistrates were empowered to place convicted children in the custody of the Board of State Charities, upon request of the Visiting Agent, with a view to locating such children in families, directly from the courts, without their passage through institutions. To show the results of these new methods of dealing with juvenile offenders for a term of years, this review is made.

During this time, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight complaints against juvenile offenders under seventeen years of age—of which the Agency had notice—were heard before the several courts of the State; against seven hun-

dred and twenty-eight children were complaints made more than once each, the number of different children complained of being seven thousand.

In the five years the number of cases was,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1869-70, | 799 | In 1872-73, | 2,009 |
| 1870-71, | 1,463 | 1873-74, | 1,990 |
| 1871-72, | 1,627 | | |

The number of courts having jurisdiction was,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1869-70, | 20 | In 1872-73, | 45 |
| 1870-71, | 22 | 1873-74, | 53 |
| 1871-72, | 39 | | |

Upon the seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight complaints—

| | |
|---|---|
| There were sentenced to the State Reform or Nautical School, | 766 |
| " " " " State Industrial School, | 128 |
| " " committed to the Board State Charities, | 495 |
| " " " " City Institutions, | 385 |
| " " " " County Institutions, | 78 |
| " " " " State Workhouse, | 2 |
| " " Fined, | 2,080 |
| " " Discharged | 1,503 |
| " " Put on probation, | 2,256 |
| Failed to appear, | 154 |
| Held for the Superior Court, | 20 |
| Transferred to other courts, | 3 |
| Complaints placed on file, | 18 |
| Total, | 7,888 |

Of those sentenced to the Reform School, forty-three appealed therefrom successfully, and were not sent to the School.

With the children committed to the Board of State Charities, and with those put on probation, the Agency has had most to do; its suggestions at the courts largely influenced disposals in these two ways.

During the five years and a fraction, the Visiting Agent took from the courts four hundred and ninety-five children who had been convicted of offences, and provided for them

without commitment to criminal or reformatory institutions. Twenty-nine other children were introduced to the Agency by magistrates who did not choose to entertain complaints against them, and were provided for by the Agency as permitted by sections 5 and 8 of chapter 359, Acts of 1870. These twenty-nine children were never in the legal control of the Board, but are referred to in connection with the four hundred and ninety-four whom the Board received upon mittimusses. The status or location of these five hundred and twenty-four children, at the date of this Report, appears in the following tabular statement:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Never legally in control of the Board, | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| Over twenty-one years of age, | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Dead, | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Married, | – | 10 | 10 |
| Discharged by the Board, | 8 | – | 8 |
| In State Prison, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In House of Correction, | 5 | – | 5 |
| In Jail, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In House of Industry, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In House of Reformation for Juv. Offenders, | 2 | – | 2 |
| Committed to Nautical School, | 8 | – | 8 |
| Committed to Reform School, | 27 | – | 27 |
| Committed to Industrial School, | – | 9 | 9 |
| Taking care of themselves—20 years old, | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Out of the State, at sea, etc., | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| In Truant School, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In House of the Good Shepherd, | – | 1 | 1 |
| In Home of Boston Children's Aid Society, | 1 | – | 1 |
| In House of Angel Guardian, | 1 | – | 1 |
| Escaped from Primary School, | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Escaped from custody of Visiting Agent, | 2 | – | 2 |
| Cannot be found, | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| In Primary School, | 76 | 8 | 84 |
| Runaways not found, | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| In place, bargain made, | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| In place, on wages, | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| In place, indenture recommended, | 17 | – | 17 |
| In place, indentured, | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| In place, on trial, | 48 | 27 | 75 |
| In care of friends, | 86 | 17 | 103 |
| | 409 | 115 | 524 |

All of the twenty-nine, "never legally in the control of the Board," have now passed from the care of the Agency. None of them, after coming under the care of the Agency, were before the courts as juvenile offenders. Of the eight committed to the Nautical School, all of whom, with two exceptions, are now twenty years of age, three are at sea, two are at work for themselves and doing well, one is at home with his parents, one was sent to sea and one ran away from place. The latter two have not since been heard from. Of the nine committed to the Industrial School, eight are yet there; one ran away from place and has not since been heard from. Of the twenty-seven committed to the Reform School, nineteen are yet there, two are in houses of correction, one has died, one is in the State Workhouse, one has been returned to Ireland, and three are in places, doing well.

Of the whole number of persons,—five hundred and twenty-four,—included in this table, sixty-five per cent. have done well; the conduct of nine per cent. of them has been doubtful or unknown; ten per cent. have done badly, and sixteen per cent. are in the Primary School,—nearly all of whom are doing well. It is correct to say that eighty per cent. of the children taken from the courts by the Visiting Agency, during five years, have done well.

The policy of putting juvenile offenders on probation, when convicted before the courts, instead of sending them into reformatory or criminal institutions, or even placing them in the custody of the Board of State Charities, in all possible instances, especially in cases of first offence, has always been urged upon the courts by the Visiting Agency, as salutary for the child, and as safe for the Commonwealth. This policy did not appear to be a right one, in the view of some officers and other persons; it has been somewhat strongly declared against; but the results of its working, for a period of five years, as shown by the statements, are very satisfactory, and are altogether favorable to it as a method of dealing with a large class of juvenile offenders. The restraints of probation proved to be sufficient, in most cases, to deter from a repetition of offence, while it left no indelible offensive mark upon

the offender, to be observed and remembered against such person in after years.

Upon the hearings of the seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight complaints during the five years, two thousand two hundred and fifty-six of the convicted children were put on probation. Of this number, two hundred and seventy-seven were re-arrested, and two hundred and forty-three, or about eleven per cent. of all the probationers, were convicted a second time. The following table, compiled from our statistics, will show, that—

Of those who, at the first trial, were discharged, 7 per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those who were dismissed without trial, 9 per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those who were committed to Reform School, $9\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those who were committed to jail, $12\frac{5}{10}$ per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those who were fined, $15\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those who were put on probation, 11 per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Of those committed to Board of State Charities, nearly 6 per cent. were re-arrested and convicted.

Thus it will be seen, that the smallest per cent. of the persons brought before the courts a second time, was from those committed to the Board of State Charities; while only one other class of those not incarcerated,—those discharged,—furnished a smaller per cent. than did the probationers.

A wrong belief seems to prevail with those who should have a correct knowledge, so far as they have any, concerning the results of the present methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. Such ones declare that the methods of probation, and of commitment to the care of the Board of State Charities, are failures; while the fact is, no other methods have so effectually prevented offence, or have been found so well adapted to the welfare of a large class of offenders, and to the protection of communities, as these. A late city marshal declared in his report, that in nearly every case of a juvenile offender taken

in charge of the Board of State Charities, the means used had failed, and the person had returned to old ways and haunts; while the fact was, but a single person of all the many from that city, provided for by this Agency, in the name of the Board, had again given its police or magistrates trouble.

The following Tables, Nos. V., VI., VII., VIII. and IX., refer to the seven hundred and twenty-eight children, already mentioned, who were arrested more than once in the five years. In the statement, these persons are divided into six classes: those arrested twice; those arrested three times, and so on; each table relates to only one class; for example, the persons mentioned in No. IX. are not among those referred to in No. V. Each table shows what disposal was made of the case upon the first hearing, and also upon the subsequent one or more. It will be observed, that in Tables VII., VIII. and IX. certain ones appear as committed to the Reform School more than once. They were not recommitted by a new sentence, but were generally returned upon the original complaint, upon information to the court by the Visiting Agency, that the person belonged to the School.

## Table No. VII.

*Facts concerning Twenty-one Children arrested four times each, each Child designated by number. The result of four trials is shown in each case.*

| Number. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, | Reform School, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offend's, | Probation, | Reform School. |
| 2, | Probation, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Probation. |
| 3, | Reform School, | Probation, | Reform School, | Probation. |
| 4, | Probation, | Probation, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offend's, | Probation. |
| 5, | Reform School, | Fine, | Reform School, | Reform School. |
| 6, | Probation, | Nautical School, | Discharged, | House of Correction. |
| 7, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Probation, | Fine and Costs. |
| 8, | Probation, | Probation, | Discharged, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 9, | Probation, | Probation, | Reform School, appeal, | Cambridge Workhouse. |
| 10, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | House of Industry, | House of Industry. |
| 11, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Probation. |
| 12, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Discharged, | House of Industry. |
| 13, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 14, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Fine and Costs. |
| 15, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Discharged, | House of Industry. |
| 16, | Discharged, | Superior Court, | Fine and Costs, appeal, | Reform School, appeal. |
| 17, | Discharged, | Probation, | Probation, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 18, | Probation, | Discharged, | Probation, | Probation. |
| 19, | Discharged, | House of Cor., appeal, | Superior Court, | House of Industry. |
| 20, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 21, | Probation, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged. |

## TABLE NO. VIII.

*Facts concerning Three Children arrested five times each, each Child designated by number. The result of five trials is shown in each case.*

| NUMBER. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. | Fifth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, . . . | Probation, . . | Fine and Costs, . . | Probation, . . . | Probation, . . | Superior Court. |
| 2, . . . | Reform School, . | Board State Charities, | Board State Charities, | Reform School, . | Reform School. |
| 3, . . . | Reform School, . | Reform School, . . . | Fine and Costs, . . | Probation, . . | Fine and Costs. |

## TABLE NO. IX.

*Facts concerning Five Children arrested six times each, each Child designated by number. The result of six trials is shown in each case.*

| NUMBER. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. | Fifth time. | Sixth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . . | Fine and Costs, | Discharged, . | Discharged, . | Discharged, . | Reform School, | Fine and Costs. |
| . . . | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | Reform School, appeal. | Fine and Costs, appeal. | Reform School, appeal. | Reform School, appeal. |
| . . . | Reform School, | Reform School, | Reform School, | Probation,. . | Probation,. . | H. of Correction. |
| 4, . . . | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off., | Probation,. . | Probation,. . | H. R. for J. Off., appeal. | Fine and Costs. |
| 5, . . . | Probation,. . | Fine and Costs, | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off., | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off. |

## Table No. VII.

*Facts concerning Twenty-one Children arrested four times each, each Child designated by number. The result of four trials is shown in each case.*

| Number. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, | Reform School, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offend's, | Probation, | Reform School. |
| 2, | Probation, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Probation. |
| 3, | Reform School, | Probation, | Reform School, | Probation. |
| 4, | Probation, | Probation, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offend's, | Probation. |
| 5, | Reform School, | Fine, | Reform School, | Reform School. |
| 6, | Probation, | Nautical School, | Discharged, | House of Correction. |
| 7, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Probation, | Fine and Costs. |
| 8, | Probation, | Probation, | Discharged, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 9, | Probation, | Probation, | Reform School, appeal, | Cambridge Workhouse. |
| 10, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | House of Industry, | House of Industry. |
| 11, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Probation. |
| 12, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Discharged, | House of Industry. |
| 13, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 14, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Discharged, | Fine and Costs. |
| 15, | Fine and Costs, | Probation, | Discharged, | House of Industry. |
| 16, | Discharged, | Superior Court, | Fine and Costs, appeal, | Reform School, appeal. |
| 17, | Discharged, | Probation, | Probation, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 18, | Probation, | Discharged, | Probation, | Probation. |
| 19, | Discharged, | House of Cor., appeal, | Superior Court, | House of Industry. |
| 20, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged, | H. of Ref. Juv. Offenders. |
| 21, | Probation, | Probation, | Discharged, | Discharged. |

## Table No. VIII.

*Facts concerning Three Children arrested five times each, each Child designated by number. The result of five trials is shown in each case.*

| Number. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. | Fifth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, . . . | Probation, . . | Fine and Costs, . . | Probation, . . . | Probation, . . | Superior Court. |
| 2, . . . | Reform School, . | Board State Charities, | Board State Charities, | Reform School, . | Reform School. |
| 3, . . . | Reform School, . | Reform School, . . . | Fine and Costs, . . | Probation, . . | Fine and Costs. |

## Table No. IX.

*Facts concerning Five Children arrested six times each, each Child designated by number. The result of six trials is shown in each case.*

| Number. | First time. | Second time. | Third time. | Fourth time. | Fifth time. | Sixth time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, . . . | Fine and Costs, | Discharged, . | Discharged, . | Discharged, . | Reform School, | Fine and Costs. |
| 2, . . . | Fine and Costs, | Fine and Costs, | Reform School, appeal. | Fine and Costs, appeal. | Reform School, appeal. | Reform School, appeal. |
| 3, . . . | Reform School, | Reform School, | Reform School, | Probation,. . | Probation,. . | H. of Correction. |
| 4, . . . | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off., | Probation,. . | Probation,. . | H. R. for J. Off., appeal. | Fine and Costs. |
| 5, . . . | Probation,. . | Fine and Costs, | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off., | Discharged, . | H. R. for J. Off. |

## Conclusion.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the visitation of the Agency shows that the juvenile wards of the State in families outside of its institutions are well situated, that their conditions have been improved by thus locating them, and that the plan of putting children in families is a most excellent one for the State and the children. The permissions, requirements and methods of the present law in reference to juvenile offenders are safe and salutary. In their exercise, the number of children committed and held in reformatory institutions in the State has been reduced nearly one-half, while the conduct of children throughout the Commonwealth to-day is as good, if not better, than at any former time. The expense for the care and maintenance of children by the State has been much reduced since the Agency began its work, by reason of the provision it has made for many in families, where they are self-supporting, who otherwise would have been dependents in institutions.

Although the number of girls in the Industrial School is much less than formerly, the number in proportion to boys held in the Reform School is still in excess of the proportion of girls to boys similarly held in other States.

The Agency is under obligations to the officers of state institutions, to those of the Temporary Home (Chardon Street, Boston), to the Matron of the Boston Temporary Home for Destitute Children, and others, for courtesies and favors received.

Thanks are due to the managers and superintendents of the Eastern; Boston and Maine; Boston and Albany; Old Colony; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg; Connecticut River; Providence and Worcester; Boston and Providence; Boston, Hartford and Erie; Boston, Barre and Gardner; Framingham and Lowell; New Haven and Northampton, and Athol and Enfield Railroads, for favors received.

Very respectfully,

GARDINER TUFTS, *Visiting Agent.*

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY

OF THE

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1873-74.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## PRELIMINARY.

*To the Board of State Charities:*

GENTLEMEN:—I submit the Eleventh Annual Report, covering the year ending September 30, 1874.

My predecessor as Secretary of the Board of State Charities, the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, who had previously, in October, 1873, expressed a desire to retire and engage in private business, definitely resigned on the fifth of February last; but, in compliance with the request of the Executive, he remained in charge of the office till the end of March, when he finally withdrew, and the Board thereupon elected one of its own number (Mr. Sanborn) to act as Secretary till the vacancy should be filled by the Governor.

My appointment to the Secretaryship bears date June 30, 1874, and I took the oath of office on the following day; but circumstances beyond my control prevented me from assuming the duties of the position till nearly a month later. Generally familiar with the charitable and reformatory work in which the Board is engaged, I was without experience in the detail of labor devolving upon me as Secretary, and the greater part of the real accomplishment of the office since the date at which I took charge, is to be credited to the faithful and efficient clerks who have so materially assisted those preceding me.

At the July meeting of the Board, before I could enter on duty, the Secretary was directed to prepare and print a Manual, in which should be included the Acts establishing the Board and its several departments, those immediately relating to the institutions over which it has supervision, an

those affecting the classes of persons for whom these institutions are provided, with references to the minor statutes modifying the duties and powers of the Board and its subordinates, and an appendix embodying the by-laws of the Board and the settlement laws of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. This Manual for the use of the Board, prepared to the best of my ability, was issued from the press in November. It represents what work I was able to do, beyond attending to the current business of the office, up to the time when I began writing this Report. A Secretary familiar with the laws that the Board must keep within its vision, while discharging the duties and meeting the responsibilities imposed by the Commonwealth, would probably have prepared it with a fourth of the labor it cost me.

The Board suggested to me as a topic to be treated in this Report, "The Sanitary History and Condition of the various State Institutions." With ample time to examine these institutions and opportunity to study their history, I should have been more than willing to comply with the desire of the Board. But I could not, this year, treat the subject with either such knowledge or such thoroughness as it merits and ought to have. A hurried and half-digested report upon the topic would have been a discredit to the Board; and, therefore, it seemed wisest, so far as the Secretary is concerned, to entirely refrain from writing upon it at present.

The expenses of this office for the year ending September 30, 1873, have been $7,920.07, made up as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of the Secretary, | $2,250 00 | |
| Salaries of clerks, | 4,828 17 | |
| | | $7,078 17 |
| Printing and stationery, | $669 85 | |
| Postage, expressage and telegrams, | 122 51 | |
| Books, binding and newspapers, | 46 67 | |
| Incidental office expenses, | 2 87 | 841 90 |
| Total, | | $7,920 07 |

INTEREST IN PUBLIC CHARITIES AND PRISON REFORM.

Since the close of the last official year the State of Kansas has established a Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions, the duties of which are, in some respects, similar to those of our Board of State Charities. There are now, therefore, in the United States nine boards, or commissions, charged with the general oversight of charitable and reformatory work in the States where they exist. The dates at which they were established are as follows: Massachusetts, 1863; New York, 1867; Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Illinois, 1869; Wisconsin and Michigan, 1871; Connecticut and Kansas, 1873.

A conference of delegates from these boards was held in the city of New York last May, at which the States of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and Wisconsin, were represented. The subjects considered at this Conference were: "The Duty of States toward their Insane Poor," "The Laws of Pauper Settlement," "The Best Mode of Administering Poor-Law Relief," and "Uniformity of Statistics relative to Crime and Pauperism." The Conference appointed a committee on the last-mentioned subject, which reported a Form for Statistical Inquiry at an adjourned meeting held in September, with a recommendation that it be generally used, and it has been adopted by our Board. Such response to the inquiries as it is possible to make will be found in this Report and the accompanying tables.

The National Prison Association of the United States held its third annual meeting in St. Louis last May. Reports were made by standing committees of the Association, on Criminal Law Reform, Police, Prison Discipline, Discharged Convicts, and Reformatory Work. The discussions elicited by these reports were quite generally participated in by the best men in attendance. The Secretary of the Association presented a long report on the Penal Institutions and Juvenile Reformatories of the United States, which was, perhaps, the most complete collection of penitentiary and reformatory statistics ever made in this country. A dozen papers were submitted relating to the present state of the prison question in different parts of the civilized world, most

of which were prepared by specialists resident of the countries to which they severally related. More than half of the States of the Union were represented at the meeting, as were also the State Boards of Charities of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The Transactions of the Association have been published in an octavo volume of nearly seven hundred pages.

The American Social Science Association is becoming an important auxiliary to the various state boards and commissions engaged in charitable and reformatory work. At its meeting in the city of New York, last May, a number of papers were presented that members of such boards and commissions cannot afford to omit reading. During the session of the Association there was held the Conference of Boards of Public Charities, of which mention has already been made. There was also held a joint Conference of Boards of Health and Boards of Public Charities, in the debates of which much was said that is of interest to those engaged in reformatory labor. The Transactions of the Association have been published in two volumes.

Abroad, the subject of prison reform continues to enlist the active sympathy of many humane and able men. In Denmark, the Crofton system of progressive classification has lately been applied to the prisons of the kingdom. In Sweden, a school for the special education of prison officers has been established, and juvenile reformatories of the Mettray sort are to be opened and tried. In Norway, an effort of good promise is making to reorganize and reform the penitentiary system. In Switzerland, the principle of provisional liberation has been introduced into the system of penal administration, and the establishment is near at hand of an industrial school for juvenile dependents and delinquents. In Holland, the old penal code has given place to a new one of a more enlightened character. In Italy, a training-school for prison officers is reported as achieving a success, and the agricultural penal colonies for prisoners convicted of minor offences are doing well, while the Royal Commission's new and improved penal code finds favor. In France, the National

Penitentiary Commission, after nearly three years of inquiry and investigation, is preparing various laws intended to effect a thorough reformation of the prison system of that country. In Russia, the general supervision of prison matters will probably be delegated to a central bureau in the Department of Justice, and there are numerous indications of reform and amelioration in the management of prisons. In Germany, the authorities are carefully examining the affairs of the local prisons, and accumulating reports and statistics on which to base measures for their improvement. In England, a movement is on foot, which it is reported will undoubtedly succeed, to secure the creation of a Royal Commission for the study of the whole prison question. And it has already been determined to hold, in 1876, another International Prison Congress, similar to that at London in 1872. In all this there is much of cheering import to workers in the reformatory field throughout the United States.

The Report of your Secretary will include a review of recent legislation concerning the charitable and correctional system of the Commonwealth, an abstract of the reports of the various institutions under the supervision of the Board, and a summary of the Pauper returns for the year, with such suggestion and comment relative to the facts and figures presented as may seem allowable on the part of one so new to the work as I am. The order observed in the Report is as follows:—

I. Recent Legislation and its Effects.

II. Institutions Owned by the State.

III. Institutions Aided by the State.

IV. Prisons and Reformatories.

V. Pauperism in the State.

# PART FIRST.

## RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

### STATUTES OF 1874.

#### 1. *New Settlement Law.*

[Chapter 274.]

The laws on the settlement of paupers in this Commonwealth were codified in the Act of February, 1794, and that Act, with some minor changes, is embodied in chapter 69 of the General Statutes of 1860. It is in many respects a harsh law, especially in its provisions relative to women; and its enforcement necessitated proceedings on the part of officials, that were repugnant to a kindly disposition. With the first year of its existence, this Board began to urge modifications. Its recommendations and suggestions have been pressed upon governors, legislatures, committees, by personal conference, formal communication, and in annual reports. In the Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary, pp. 8–19, it was shown that only seven States, besides our own, made the possession of property a means of gaining settlements; viz., Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and of these, only the last three require residence upon the estate owned. Other States merely prescribe a certain period of continuous residence, the same for unmarried women as for men, irrespective of the possession of property, or even of the payment of taxes. This period is five years in Maine; three in South Carolina; one in New York, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wis-

consin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon; six months in Illinois, Kansas and Mississippi; and but a bare thirty days in Nebraska. Several of the modifications favored by this Board had been adopted by the Legislature, and the law as it stood a year ago, was more liberal in various particulars than that of 1860. Under it, settlements might be acquired by any adult person, irrespective of citizenship, in his or her right, in any city or town in the State:—

I. By ten years' continuous residence therein, accompanied by the payment of all taxes, duly assessed, for any five years within said time, or, in the case of an unmarried woman, by such residence, without receiving relief as a pauper, or being convicted of crime.

II. By a residence of three successive years on his or her estate, of inheritance or freehold, situated therein.

III. By the possession of an estate, the principal of which shall be set at $200, or the income at $12, in the valuation of estates, made by assessors, and being assessed thereon for all taxes for five years successively, if the person dwells or has his home in the place where such assessment is made.

IV. By being chosen, and actually serving one whole year, as clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes therein.

V. By being settled as an ordained minister therein.

VI. By being admitted as an inhabitant therein at a legal meeting held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose.

VII. By dwelling and having a home in an unincorporated place at the time of its incorporation into a town.

VIII. By setting up and carrying on a lawful trade for five years in any place, provided that the person, while a minor, has served a four years' apprenticeship in said trade and place, and has set up the trade within one year after the expiration of the term of apprenticeship.

IX. By continuous service, for not less than one year, during the recent civil war, in the naval or military forces of the United States, as a part of the quota of any city or town under a call of the President, or by death or disablement, from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Under the same law, a derivative settlement might be gained:—

I. By married women, who followed and had the settlement of their husbands, if they had any within the State; otherwise such women retained any settlement they themselves had at the time of marriage.

II. By legitimate children, who followed and had the settlement of their father, if he had any within the State, until they gained a settlement of their own; if he had none, then they followed and had the settlement of their mother, if she had one; but they could not gain a settlement by birth in the place where they were born, if neither of their parents had a settlement there.

III. By illegitimate children, who followed and had the settlement of their mother, if she had any within the State at the time of their birth; but they did not gain a settlement by birth, unless their mother then had a settlement in the place where they were born.

IV. By the wife or widow, and the minor children, of any man who served in the army or navy of the United States, during the recent civil war, for not less than one year, as a part of the quota of any city or town under a call of the President, or of any man who suffered death or disablement, from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

The law of the present year, passed with but a slight modification in the form recommended by this Board, makes some material changes, and will eventually "settle" a large number of persons. In reporting it, the legislative committee said: "It does not change existing settlements. Every settled person is to remain where he now belongs, until that settlement is defeated and a new one gained in the ordinary course of law. It does not interrupt or defeat any settlement in process of acquisition. This is to be completed, as before, under existing laws. It does not change the principles underlying the present laws, but merely adapts them to the exigencies of the present day, by shortening the time and lessening the number of taxes required for settlement. It gives all settled persons a fair and equal start, by allowing

them to commence now to gain a new settlement under its provisions. Its provides liberally for the unsettled, by giving all a settlement who can show a continuous residence of five years, and the payment of three taxes within that time, whether the residence and taxation be wholly before, or wholly after, or partly before, and partly after, its enactment. It relieves the most pressing claim brought to the attention of the Legislature, by giving women a settlement by five years' residence, providing within that time they have not been paupers. And, finally, it exempts from its benefits the present state pauper inmates of the public institutions—to the end that no injustice may be done to any city or town." The full text of the Act is as follows :—

SECT. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate, for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act, unless the entire residence and taxation herein required shall have accrued after its passage; but any unsettled person shall gain a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same may have accrued before the passage of this act.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage shall be an inmate of the State Lunatic Hospitals, the Asylum for the Insane or the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, the State Workhouse, or the State Primary School, until such person shall have been duly discharged from said institution. [*Approved May 28, 1874.*

The repealed section of the Act of 1870 gave a settlement to any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one, who should thereafter reside in any place for ten successive years, without receiving relief, or being convicted of crime. It will

be observed that the ten years of 1870 is now reduced to five. The proviso, "without receiving relief as a pauper," is needlessly retained, because the courts have decided that such relief defeats a settlement. But the odious proviso, "without being convicted of crime," is dropped. The condition did not apply to men; there was no decent reason why it should be applied to women.

The meaning of the second section of the Act seems sufficiently clear. The words are that "any woman" of a certain age gains a settlement by a specified continuous residence. It is difficult to see how language could have been made more explicit; and this Board accordingly held that "any woman" meant any woman, irrespective of her condition as to marriage. But soon after the adjournment of the legislative session, it was learned that the overseers of the poor of Boston had been advised by the city solicitor to act on the assumption that in this case "any woman" meant any unmarried woman. The Board thereupon asked the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. He held that "the plain and obvious intention of the Legislature was to so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the Act, taken in connection with the Act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the Legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance the omission of the word 'unmarried,' and the use of the word 'woman' only, makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the Legislature to use the word 'woman' in the Act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and, in my opinion, no other construction can be given to the Act." The Board has been governed by this opinion in its proceedings under the Act, and a copy thereof was sent to overseers of the poor throughout the State two days after it reached me.

In framing the questions for the General Pauper Return of the year, it was thought advisable to inquire how many of the state paupers sent to the State Almshouse, and of the heads of families or single persons receiving temporary relief

or partial support, during the year, had probably gained settlements under this law. It was not expected that overseers generally would be able to give exact numbers as to the individuals falling within these classes, but it was hoped an approximate aggregate might be obtained that would have some importance. The tabulation of the Pauper Returns will appear in the latter portion of this Report. But it is manifest that the statistics on the two points specified are quite untrustworthy and incomplete.

### 2. *The Reformatory Prison for Women.*

[Chapter 385.]

This is an elaborate Act of twenty-five sections, passed by the General Court after a long and hard struggle, in which the opponents of a woman's prison yielded nothing till they were obliged to do so. That the incorporation of the ideas on which the Act is based into our penal and correctional system, will work a considerable and notable change in the results attained under the system, no one pretends to deny or in the least doubt. That the change will be largely and decidedly beneficial, the Secretary of the Board of State Charities confidently believes. To him it seems little less than shameful that Massachusetts has been so long content to go on in the old way of dealing with women convicts. Of course, it will be some years before it is possible to present facts illustrative of what has been accomplished under the new way made possible by the enactment of this statute, but it is a gain of no small consequence to have the law passed and commissioners at work in accordance therewith.

The statute authorizes the Commissioners of Prisons to select and determine a plan, purchase an eligible site, and erect thereon a reformatory prison for women convicts, with accommodations for five hundred prisoners, as well as for the superintendent and family, and subordinate officers. The acts of the commissioners in this regard are subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. The aggregate of expenses to be incurred is fixed at $300,000, and no part of the money can be drawn till contracts have been made for

the purchase of the land and the completion of the prison at figures not exceeding the sum named. The second section empowers the Governor and Council to fix the compensation of the commissioners, requires them to report annually to the Legislature, and every three months to the Governor, and provides that the prison must be built prior to April 1, 1876. The third section provides that as soon as the building is ready for use, the Governor shall issue his proclamation establishing the Reformatory Prison for Women, and thereafter women convicts, to the extent of its capacity, shall be confined therein. The remaining sections of the Act relate to the imposition of sentences, the appointment and compensation of prison officers, the management of the prison, etc. The general control of the institution is vested in the Commissioners of Prisons and its Advisory Board of women. The superintendent of the prison may be a man or a woman, at the choice of the Governor and Council. So may the treasurer and steward. All other officers must be women. The superintendent is to report annually to the Board of State Charities as well as to the Commissioners of Prisons.

The following table shows the number of women imprisoned in various institutions on the first of October, for the last eight years :—

| YEAR. | Jails. | Houses of Correction. | House of Industry. | State Workhouse. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 1, 1867, . . | 58 | 282 | 247 | 161 | 748 |
| 1, 1868, . . | 64 | 298 | 237 | 249 | 848 |
| 1, 1869, . . | 73 | 262 | 268 | 214 | 817 |
| 1, 1870, . . | 77 | 257 | 260 | 160 | 754 |
| 1, 1871, . . | 64 | 220 | 286 | 188 | 758 |
| 1, 1872, . . | 86 | 236 | 293 | 155 | 770 |
| 1, 1873, . . | 71 | 216 | 291 | 162 | 740 |
| 1, 1874, . . | 79 | 242 | 328 | 188 | 837 |

The Commissioners of Prisons, on whom it devolves to build the new prison for women, are Stephen W. Bowles,

M. D., of Springfield, *Chairman;* H. W. B. Wightman, of Lowell; Joseph Burnett, of Southborough; and Thomas D. Howard, of Boston, *Secretary;* with Miss H. B. Chickering, of Dedham, Mrs. H. F. Durant, of Boston, and Mrs. N. A. Leonard, of Springfield, as the Advisory Board. Late in the past summer they advertised for proposals for a site, and in response to their call, thirty-five tracts of land were offered. Several weeks were spent in examining and considering these and others brought to notice, and on the 22d of October the Commissioners and Advisory Board presented their unanimous recommendation of a site in Sherborn, in Middlesex County, which was formally approved on the 10th of November, by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council. The tract selected contains about thirty acres, and is situated less than a mile from the railway station at South Framingham, on the Boston and Albany Railway. The plans for the prison were laid before the Executive for his consideration on the 23d of November.

### 3. *Commitment of the Insane.*

By the General Statutes, chapter 73, and by chapter 223, Acts of 1862, authority to commit insane persons to the lunatic asylums of the State is exclusively vested in the judges of the Supreme, Superior and Probate Courts, except that in Suffolk County commitments may be made by the justices of the Boston Police Court. By chapter 279, Acts of 1866, the Police Court of Boston was abolished, and the Municipal Court established. Jurisdiction with respect to lunatics was not granted that year to the municipal judges, but by chapter 355, Acts of 1867, they were authorized to commit to the South Boston and Taunton hospitals, in the absence of the Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, and not otherwise. No further step was taken until 1873. The Supreme and Superior Courts were so crowded with other business, that applications for the commitment of insane persons were not often made to the justices thereof, and the justices of the Boston Municipal Court could act only when the Suffolk Judge of Probate was absent. Practically,

therefore, for a long series of years the business of dealing with insane persons prior to their actual admission to a hospital, was in the hands of the judges of probate throughout the State. There was great wisdom in intrusting it to them. The qualities of head and heart that made them fit persons to discharge the ordinary duties falling to them as probate judges, also made them peculiarly fit persons to act with reference to the unfortunates who were destined for the lunatic asylums.

But the Legislature of 1873, finding the Judge of Probate for Suffolk County overburdened with business, and not liking the methods of procedure necessitated in the Boston Municipal Court by its pressure of work and its limited accommodations, gave to the trial justices of juvenile offenders for Suffolk County—chapter 275, Acts of 1873—equal authority with the judge of probate to act on applications for the commitment of insane persons. When the Act conferring this authority went into effect, there were three trial justices for juvenile offenders in Suffolk County. On the 1st day of December, 1874, there were seven, either of whom had power with respect to the commitment of the insane as great as that of the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, except that, under a clause in chapter 258, Acts of 1874, two of them must sit together when so requested by certain specified persons.

The Legislature of 1874 apparently thought that the way to the insane asylum was not easy enough in some localities. By chapter 293, Acts of 1874, the justices of the First, Second and Third District Courts of Bristol County, are authorized to commit persons to the state lunatic hospitals; by chapter 350 the same authority is granted to the justices of the Second, Third and Fourth District Courts of Plymouth County; and by chapter 392 the same authority is granted to the justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex. The authority conferred by these several Acts can be exercised only in the absence of the judge of probate, but as each of the courts is held daily, there is practically almost no limitation or restriction whatever. By what rule the Legislature

was governed, it is impossible to determine. It created twelve district courts; to the justices of seven it granted, and to those of five it did not grant, authority to commit insane persons to asylums. Why was it granted to the court at Abington and not to that at Framingham? Why to Middleborough, and not to Concord? Why to Plymouth, and not to Brockton? Why to Malden, and not to Salem?

The Legislature of 1872 created eight district courts: five in Worcester County, and one each in Middlesex, Norfolk and Hampden Counties. None of these courts can commit insane persons in any contingency. There are now twenty-three district courts in the Commonwealth; the justices of the seven at New Bedford, Taunton, Fall River, Abington, Plymouth, Middleborough and Malden have jurisdiction with respect to the insane; the justices of the other sixteen, at Adams, Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Palmer, Worcester, Clinton, Westborough, Southbridge, Blackstone, Milford, Concord, Framingham, Ayer, Quincy, Brockton and Salem, have no such jurisdiction. Nor is it granted to the twenty-two municipal and police courts of the State, at least half of which are quite equal in importance to the district courts possessing it. If the courts at Malden, Middleborough, Plymouth and Abington ought to have it, why should it not be granted to those at Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Lowell, Somerville, Cambridge and Springfield? Not counting the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, there are now in Suffolk County eleven persons who may send the insane to hospitals; in Bristol and Plymouth, four each; in Middlesex, two; and in each of the other counties but one; viz., the judge of probate.

Two features of the present situation must be apparent from this review, to wit: that authority to pass upon the cases of those presented as insane is very unequally and very indiscriminately distributed, and that in Suffolk County it is largely lodged in the hands of officers simply designated by the Governor, without confirmation by the Council, from among individuals who have been commissioned as justices of the peace. I am not aware that this authority has been

abused,—thanks to Governor Washburn and Lieutenant-Governor Talbot for the care exercised in the Executive office. But there is no reason whatever why three district courts of Plymouth County should have authority not granted to any in Worcester County; nor why it should be exercised by three in Bristol County when it is possessed by none in Norfolk, and but one in Middlesex. Nor have I ever been able to see any sufficient reason why this authority should be conferred upon district or police judges at all. The justices of four of the suburban police courts of Boston have already been made trial justices of juvenile offenders; when those of the other four have been thus designated, as they may be at any time, the power to commit to insane hospitals will be in the hands of fifteen persons in Suffolk County. It is respectfully submitted that so wide a distribution of this delicate authority is neither necessary nor prudent.

### 4. *Correspondence of the Insane.*

[Chapter 363.]

With the end of last July there went into effect an Act relating to the correspondence of insane persons confined in the lunatic asylums of the Commonwealth. Its passage was not necessitated by anything that had occurred in connection with our hospitals. Their superintendents are humane men of large experience, apparently without disposition to abuse the power confided to them. Connected with each institution is a board of trustees, whose special duty it is to see that no wrong is done the patients. All the hospitals are inspected once or twice a year by the Governor and Council, as well as by the Board of State Charities. Each is visited as often as once a month, by one or more members of this Board. The patients apparently write to the Governor whenever they please. Any of them, or any one in their behalf, may demand an inquiry at the hands of our General Agent; and the Board itself has full authority to make an investigation whenever one seems requisite. Nothing has yet transpired to prove that the enactment under consideration was needful, either as a remedy or a precaution.

It provides that every patient in the lunatic asylums of Massachusetts may write monthly to the superintendent, the Commissioners of Lunacy, and the Board of State Charities. To this end, the superintendents are required to furnish materials for writing, and place in each ward of their respective hospitals a locked box into which letters may be dropped. These boxes are to be opened monthly, and their contents removed and distributed by some member of this Board. And a vote of the Board has made it a part of my duty to see that the mandate of the statute with respect to the collection and distribution of the correspondence is obeyed.

Whatever opinions they entertained as to its probable effect, the superintendents of our several hospitals were ready enough to comply with the requirements of the Act. Locked boxes were placed in each ward of all the institutions. Over these were posted copies of the law, or notices giving a summary of its provisions. The intent of the statute was explained to patients inquiring about it. The keys of the boxes were delivered to myself or the General Agent as soon as called for. So far as is known, every needful facility for writing has been afforded the patients. There is no ground for supposing that access to the boxes is in any way restricted, and the letters have been collected by the Secretary or General Agent.

The aggregate of three months for all the asylums has been about seventy-five letters and half a bushel of refuse, consisting of bits of almost every conceivable thing the inmates could obtain and crowd into the openings of the various boxes. I scarcely need add that it is not an agreeable duty to search for letters in this mass of rubbish and filth; but it has been performed as required by law. The correspondence obtained has been addressed to persons in almost every rank of life, from the Queen of England and the President of the United States, down to the families of insane state paupers confined at Tewksbury. The patients of the hospitals have apparently written as often as they pleased, to whom they pleased, about what they pleased, and at such length as they pleased. Such of these letters as

were not sealed I have read, or at least tried to read, and I have found in all of them ample evidence that the writers were of unsound mind.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the wrongs complained of were purely imaginary—generally ascribed to spirits, occult forces, influences in the air. The letters have revealed nothing that demanded investigation—have brought to light nothing of misdoing on the part of officers or attendants. Of course the opportunity to relieve even a single patient from needless confinement or hardship, would fully justify the existence of the statute and the foresight of the Legislature by which it was passed. That such an opportunity may come through the medium of the correspondence which it permits is unquestionably possible; but it does not, under the circumstances, appear to me probable. At first, there was considerable desire on the part of a few patients to write; they caught at the idea as insane persons do at other novelties. But at the second opening of the boxes there were fewer letters than at the first, and it is presumed that the numbers will continue to decrease. The boxes are harmless things. Now that they are provided, and in their places, it may be well enough to let them remain. They furnish a little diversion to minds at war with themselves. That ought not to be grudged by any one.

### 5. *Commission of Lunacy.*

[Chapter 363.]

The third section of this Act provides for the appointment of two Commissioners of Lunacy by the Governor and Council, and briefly defines their duties. The fourth prescribes the duty of the superintendents of the several lunatic hospitals toward this commission. The fifth requires the commissioners to report to the next General Court the results of their investigations, what changes of law are necessary to guard the rights of the insane, what improvement may be made in the rules of the asylums touching attendance, the general treatment of patients, and the freedom of correspondence, with such suggestions as they think necessary to

promote wise and humane legislation relative to those made helpless by their unfortunate mental condition. The commissioners appointed by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Talbot were Dr. Nathan Allen of Lowell, and Mr. Wendell Phillips of Boston, the first of whom is a member of this Board. As their report must be presented to the Legislature early in January, comment on the matters intrusted to them is not offered in this place.

### 6. *Criminal and Homicidal Insane.*

[Chapter 370.]

In its First Annual Report this Board urged that special provision should at once be made for the criminal insane, saying they ought not to be allowed to mingle with those who are free from crime, but should have apartments built expressly for their accommodation. The subject was again pressed upon the attention of the General Court in the Sixth Annual Report of the Board. It was briefly considered by the Secretary in the Fifth Annual Report, and the whole question as to the confinement of insane convicts, and insane persons not convicts but predisposed to homicidal acts, was ably and fully discussed, and special provision for them strongly advocated by the Secretary in his Eighth Annual Report. The matter has also been argued to that end over and over again in the annual reports of the various lunatic hospitals, notably in those of the superintendents and trustees of the Taunton Hospital, and it has been the subject of hearings and arguments before the proper committees of several legislatures. It was reserved for the Legislature of 1874 to act, and it did so by chapter 370 of last June.

The statute consists of two brief sections. The first declares that provision for the custody and treatment of insane convicts shall be made in the new state prison at Concord, and the second that like provision for the homicidal insane shall be made in the Worcester and Danvers Lunatic Hospitals. The original plan for the new hospital at Worcester provided accommodations for five hundred persons, but, as finally adopted, the provision was limited to four hun-

dred. In view of the requirement that they shall arrange to receive a portion of the homicidal insane, the trustees now strongly urge the importance of being allowed to erect their building according to the original design. It appears that the portion of the hospital for the construction of which provision is yet to be made, is that in which the class of homicidal insane would naturally be placed, and the superintendent says that in working out the plan suitable accommodations can be provided for them. The commissioners for building the new hospital at Danvers have not yet completed the detail of their plan, and are not fully determined in just what form they will give effect to the requirement of the statute. Provision for insane convicts will be made in the plan of the new state prison, hereafter to be presented for the approval of the Executive.

### 7. *The Danvers Lunatic Hospital.*

[Chapter 203.]

It was noted in the report of last year that the Commissioners to erect a lunatic hospital in the north-eastern part of the Commonwealth, had secured as a site therefor the Dodge farm in Danvers. After conferring with His Excellency the Governor, and other persons whose judgment was worthy of consideration, they came to the conclusion that the six hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Act under which they were appointed would not pay for such a building as they thought it advisable to erect. Accordingly, at an early period in the late legislative session, they presented a letter asking for an additional appropriation. The Act under consideration grants this to the extent of $250,000, making an aggregate of $900,000 that may be expended on the Danvers Hospital.

The tract of land selected for the hospital embraces two hundred and eight acres, and was bought at a cost of about $43,000. The immediate site is a hill of considerable elevation, offering extensive views in all directions. In the process of grading several feet of the summit were removed and an extensive plateau was thus formed for the edifice.

The Commissioners employ a supervising architect, Mr. Nathaniel J. Bradlee, of Boston, who furnished the plan for the building. It is substantially the same as that accepted by the authorities of the city of Boston, some years ago, for the proposed city lunatic hospital at Winthrop, though it has been enlarged by additional wings and modified in some minor points, as the result of consultation with the superintendents of several of our best hospitals.

The plan includes a central portion divided into a front and a rear edifice, designed respectively for the resident officers and for the domestic departments of the hospital, the two buildings being connected by a corridor. The wards for patients are in distinct buildings, extending at right angles to the central buildings, each successive structure receding somewhat from the line of that before it. Three wings on each side are thus arranged, and an extreme wing is added, not in the same general line as the rest, but at a considerable angle. Corridors connect one wing with another and with the central building. The hospital will occupy a space nearly twelve hundred feet in length. The buildings throughout are to be of three stories above the basement, the walls of brick, the trimmings and basement of granite, the style of architecture being the Elizabethan.

The entire foundations have already been laid. This work has been done by the day to insure thoroughness of execution; the materials employed, rough stone found on the premises, requiring unusual care in laying. Of the superstructure only the two extreme wings have been commenced; these have risen at the present date, the first of November, to the height of the second floor. The work on them is done under a special contract, which covers everything till the buildings are ready for plastering. They may be completed during the coming season, but cannot be made available for use until the other portions of the hospital are about finished. This will probably not be the case before some time in 1876, and prior to that date, therefore, no relief to the crowded state institutions can be afforded at Danvers. The hospital is planned to accommodate nearly 500 patients.

### 8. *The Taunton Lunatic Hospital.*

[Resolve 13]

This Resolve appropriated $50,000 for enlarging the Taunton Hospital, furnishing the new extension, and making various necessary repairs. The total appropriation of the years 1873 and 1874 for this hospital extension, was $175,000, of which the treasurer of the institution states that about $40,000 was still unexpended on the 30th of September last, though about $9,000 of this would soon be drawn to pay bills in process of auditing. The trustees and superintendent report that the west wing, for males, has been finished and is now occupied; while the east wing, for females, will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. Prior to this extension the hospital had a convenient capacity for 325 patients, though the average number there for the last ten years has been about 400, and at times the number has been considerably above that figure; when the enlargement is completed it will readily accommodate 500, and, by crowding to a degree that it is fervently hoped will not be necessary, certainly after the opening of the new Danvers Hospital, it will be able to furnish quarters of some sort for at least 600.

### 9. *Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*

[Chapter 252. Resolve 4.]

The Act authorizes the trustees of the hospital to sell their aqueduct in the city of Worcester for any public purpose and use, and provides that the proceeds of such sale shall be passed to the credit of the reimbursement fund of the new hospital. The sale has not yet been made. The Resolve grants a further loan of $250,000 towards the cost of building the new hospital. This makes an advancement of $500,000 on the part of the State, of which $333,231 had been expended on the first of October last. The limit of cost fixed in the Act authorizing the construction of the hospital was $575,000, and for the portion of this not yet advanced the trustees will probably make application during the coming legislative session. One wing of the new establishment will

soon be covered, and work on the foundation of the other is progressing. The aggregate to the reimbursement fund from the sales of real estate is $67,897.

### 10. *Temporary Relief in Boston.*

[Chapter 374.]

This Act authorizes the city council of Boston to raise and appropriate money for the temporary aid of the poor, but limits the amount for any one year to one fifteen-hundredth of one per cent. of the valuation of the city for that year. The Act went into effect last June. No action took place under it up to the first of December. An Act of similar import was before the Legislature of 1873, but did not receive favorable consideration. It secured the necessary vote in the Legislature of 1874, at the end of a contest in which it was opposed by nearly all the persons connected with the city government, who have direct dealings with the interests which it affects. Though purely local and confined to one municipality in its operation, it concerns the whole body of the people of this Commonwealth, because such an enforcement of it as was contemplated by those chiefly instrumental in securing its passage must inevitably promote pauperism, unless the uniform conviction of those whose experience ought to make them fit judges is entirely at fault.

Boston has a capable and an efficient board of overseers of the poor, consisting of twelve members, one-third of whom are chosen annually by the city council. For the year ending on the 30th of April last they reported an expenditure of $101,591.10 in the relief work under their charge. They were asked early last winter, by Mayor Pierce, for their opinion as to the need of new instrumentalities or larger resources to minister to the poor of the city. They discouraged the opening of any new channel and the appropriation of any larger sums of money for that purpose. New organizations, it was feared, would be served by inexperienced hands, subject to the importunities of the impostor and the vicious; and a large appropriation to be expended by outside agencies would invite the same class to claim a share in its gratuitous distri-

bution. That they were justified in their conclusions as to the expediency of public soup-houses, such as it was proposed by the promoters to establish under the Act of this year, was shown by the course of affairs in the city, for at the end of the year they were able to say, "The wants of the poor were never more pressing in Boston than during the past season; and yet, without soup-houses, their real necessities were never better relieved." Certain extracts from their annual report are pertinent to this subject.

"The general decline of business activity, and the small number of industrial enterprises started, which has characterized the past year, together with its financial reverses, were most severely felt by the laboring classes of the large cities and towns. A liberal and commendable spirit was aroused in Boston to relieve their necessities, but in the discharge of this pleasant and gracious duty there was danger that temporary aid might end in permanent support, and that the habit of receiving without rendering an equivalent might sap the foundation of that independence of character, and that reliance on one's own resources, which is so important to be sustained, not only for the good of the individual, but for the welfare of the community of which he forms a part. While discharging those official functions with which we have been intrusted in the administration of municipal relief, we have felt it our duty to do everything in our power to prevent the city of Boston from following the example of other large cities, and by the profuse expenditure of public money educate a large class of its inhabitants to drag out a miserable and aimless career, looking to the public coffers for the means to satisfy their bodily wants.

"Public soup-houses for relieving the poor may be necessary in the large cities of the Old World, and justified by the character of a large mass of their people, ignorant and half-starved, destitute of ambition or hope to raise themselves above their abject condition, but not applicable to the dignity or position of an American city, abounding like our own in private charities, and its citizens ever ready to meet the wants of the deserving. The spectacle of little children, who are pupils, or should be, of our public schools, in the streets, pail in hand, on the way to a police station for soup for the families of which they are inmates, is not one of which any Bostonian should be proud. Beside its general effect upon the community, it must have a demoralizing influence upon the children brought up

under such circumstances, who will be likely to gather the impression that it is the duty of the government to furnish them with a support. On the contrary, even if these little ones are not sensitive to the jeers of their companions, as they are engaged in this errand, they should have a nobler spirit inculcated into them; they should be made to understand that under our republican institutions the government is to look to them to sustain it in its high functions, as they themselves are soon to have a responsibility for its good name and fame.

"The statistics of the Temporary Home, as compared with former years, exhibit a large increase in the number of single meals; about eight thousand more than the previous year. While regarding this department as one of the most important in our charge, we are conscious that it is the most liable to abuse. Common humanity requires that the hungry should not be allowed to starve; but to spread an open table for the idle and dissolute, able-bodied men, who have the sinews to work but have not the inclination, we have reason to feel is not the best form of charity. The amount expended for this object is small compared with the means of an affluent city, but the temptation to indolence it fosters, and the thriftlessness it encourages, are the greatest dangers. The scenes of last winter were unparalleled since the doors of this institution were opened; insolent and degraded men clamored at its portals, demanding to have their wants supplied as a right, putting in fear not only the attendants, but the feeble and inoffensive people for whose benefit this special branch of the institution was established. Their behavior did not indicate that they belonged to a weak or famished class, but rather gave evidence that the spirit they exhibited was furnished in the saloons and low rum-shops, which are the great pests in every large city."

The coming winter promises to be a hard one, not only for the class of habitual paupers, but for that larger class which is just able to make a comfortable living in ordinarily prosperous times. The great temptation at all periods of public distress is to multiply the machinery of charity, and expend money, more or less lavishly, through other than the usual organizations for relief. There is every reason for believing that not alone Boston, but also other cities of the Commonwealth, will be tempted in this direction, as almost never before, during the winter now at our doors. Perhaps some light

may be thrown on the proper way to meet this temptation by a consideration of what took place in the city of New York last winter. I quote from a paper prepared in part by Mr. Charles L. Brace, of that city, widely known as a competent and trustworthy authority on questions of this character, and read at the May meeting of the Social Science Association:—

"New York, as is well known, is a large manufacturing centre, and employs great numbers of artisans and mechanics. It has also a vast number of ordinary day-laborers, as well as an unusual number of those who, in the best of times, just keep their heads above water. When the industrial and business panic came upon the city last autumn, it was seen at once by the benevolent and fortunate classes that wide-spread distress would ensue.

"Though the business community was exceedingly impoverished, and those with large capitals felt themselves in temporary embarrassment, preparations were at once made for the relief of those who were still more unfortunate. No words can ever praise too warmly the generosity and unselfishness of motives of a large part of the New York community in their gifts of charity during the past winter. Still, it was too often a generosity without discretion. Some of the gifts were no doubt prompted by the selfish prudence of capital wishing to guard against the discontent of the poor; others were undoubtedly given merely from sensation or from fashion; but still, with all that, there remained liberal donations which were the expression of pure benevolence and compassion.

"Warnings were early put forth, by persons experienced among the poor, as to the danger of creating pauperism by indiscriminate charity, and especially by that form of it administered in soup-kitchens. The objections to these latter are, that being public in administering the relief, they tend to diminish that delicacy and self-respect among the poor, which are their best safeguards against pauperism. Being also, from necessity, widely advertised, they call in the impostors and the vagrants from every direction, to enjoy the public benefaction. By the public example of alms they induce many to be paupers who were never so before, while they do not at all relieve the truly deserving, who hesitate to be exposed to such publicity. They are, in fact, an especial assistance to the idle, and a reward to the improvident.

"The experience of New York in 1857, and of Boston and other cities since that date, proves that the soup-kitchen charity only

creates pauperism. Despite the warnings of the experienced, soup-kitchens and free lodgings were opened, by public and private means, with the utmost liberality, in various portions of New York last winter, and enormous sums were contributed by private citizens for these popular benefactions. Before the winter was over, however, most of those engaged in them regretted, without doubt, that they had ever taken part in these kindly but mistaken charities. The reports of competent observers show what were their effects. The announcement of the intended opening of these and kindred charities immediately called into the city the floating vagrants, beggars and paupers, who wander from village to village throughout the State. The streets of New York became thronged with this ragged, needy crowd; they filled all the station-houses and lodging-places provided by private charity, and overflowed into the island almshouses. Street-begging, to the point of importunity, became a custom. Ladies were robbed, even on their own doorsteps, by these mendicants. Petty offences, such as thieving and drunkenness, increased. One of the free lodgings in the upper part of the city, established by the Commissioners of Charities, became a public nuisance from its rowdyism and criminality.

"Nor would these paupers work. On one occasion, the almshouse authorities were discharging a band of able-bodied paupers, and, having need of some light out-door labor on the island, they offered these men what is thought good country wages,—that is, $15 per month and board. They unanimously refused, preferring the free lodgings and free lunches of the city.

"But with these 'tramps' came another and more respectable throng, hurrying toward this 'feast of charity,'—honest and hard-working laboring men from every part of the neighboring country. Farms in the interior of New York were left stripped of laborers, though the farmers offered good wages. Working-men came from as far away as Pittsburg and Boston; partly, no doubt, to see the sights of New York, but hoping also for aid from public and private charities. In some cases young men were arrested in criminal houses, who made their head-quarters in these soup-kitchens or relief-houses, and then sallied out to enjoy the criminal indulgences of the city.

"The pauperizing influences, however, of this indiscriminate charity reached beyond these classes. Poor families abandoned steady industry, got their meals at the soup-kitchens, and spent the day in going from one charitable organization to another. Those experienced with this class report that such people acquire a

[illegible] REPORT.

[illegible] and seldom return to [illegible] families taking their [illegible] spending the money set [illegible] in the poorest quarters the [illegible]

[illegible] in the class of homeless [illegible] where charity was connected with [illegible] places, and then [illegible] where their habits were [illegible] the streets at night. Many [illegible]

[illegible] felt the pauperizing influence of this [illegible]—the first had never stooped to public alms before—the [illegible] These were not driven by the severest [illegible] wages from $3 to $5 per day. [illegible] in the savings banks. They contrib[illegible] the other large sums to various strikes and labor [illegible] The best proof that they were not pressed by poverty is, [illegible] they kept their demand for wages in any [illegible] The most eminent fit-work—as, for instance, [illegible]—was fifty cents an hour. Few would even [illegible] from a female, to fit or saw wood, or carry burdens, [illegible] at the rate of $1 or $1.50 per diem. Mechanics still [illegible] $3 or $4 per diem. It was notorious that important [illegible] as the building trade, were at a stand-still on account [illegible] and that the employing class could not afford to pay [illegible] Yet no wages came down. Labor was in struggle [illegible] against a lowering of prices. Charity assisted labor in [illegible] The soup-kitchens and relief associations of various [illegible] with mechanics. Some of the best working[illegible] and lived at the public expense. Thousands [illegible] young and skilful, were fed by alms. The [illegible] many among them irretrievably. [illegible] question was postponed by the [illegible] charity of the city, and spring came upon the me[illegible] without a revival of trade, which might have come if [illegible] had not supported them in this struggle.

"[illegible] institutions also interfered with many kinds of [illegible] Thus, in one ward—the Eleventh—a number [illegible] eating-house keepers, who had made an honest living by [illegible] occupation, were almost thrown into bankruptcy by the competition of certain soup-kitchens established by religious associations.

A similar thing occurred in other wards. In one district, also, a keeper of a laundry who had ten or twelve girls in his employment, at good wages, found himself stripped of his help in the midst of the winter, these women preferring to live for nothing in the free lodgings. He, accordingly, was compelled to advertise for help, and spent, as he related, $8 in the effort, but without success, and was ultimately obliged to close his laundry.

"It had been expected that this industrial crisis would bring down the wages of female servants, since these had remained at a high rate, though all other prices had fallen. The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, however, stated that during all this distress the poor girls who came to his office could not be induced to take situations for less than from $14 to $20 per month, and said that they preferred to live at the charitable institutions until they could get such wages as they chose. It is well known that the wages of female labor have been as high this winter as at any time since the war. One of the free dormitories for women was, in fact, broken up by its coming to the knowledge of the directresses that a lady, on one occasion, offered each lodger a situation in a good family at $10 per month, and not one of these 'victims of poverty' could be found who would accept the place on the terms."*

The New York City Bureau of Charities has also expressed itself on this question of soup-house relief. I quote from the October (1874) report of its secretary:—

"The pressure and the greatest amount of distress were in February. At that time a large and expensive system of soup-kitchens was extemporized, and free lodging-houses were provided in many wards of the city, in addition to the police precincts, which were overcrowded. It will not be forgotten that during the past winter, at the moment of greatest anxiety as to the best mode of providing for the unemployed and destitute poor, numerous strikes of workmen in certain trades occurred, while the wages of men were maintained at the same level which they had held previously. From facts in possession of the Bureau, and from inquiries made in police records, from the mayors of neighboring cities, from the weekly reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and from other sources, it is evident that a large floating population existed and was brought into New York, and continued for many months after

* Journal of Social Science. No. VI., pp. 75–78.

the revival of business to enjoy the benefits intended to meet the distress of the moment. It would be unnecessary to express an opinion as to the immediate results of so indiscriminate a mode of relieving distress; but in view of the approach of winter, it is right to warn the public that there are better and more legitimate modes of dealing with a temporary emergency of this character. The channels of charity are already sufficiently numerous, if properly directed; and the safest course is to increase the supplies through existing channels."

These reports from the city of New York should teach a a lesson to the city of Boston. And the lesson is that sentimental and indiscriminate alms-giving is bad, and only bad. Relief ought, as far as possible, to be connected with labor. Of course it is not always practicable to furnish work to those needing temporary aid. But it is always practicable to investigate far enough to see whether the story of destitution is essentially true. To call the poor to a public office, and there to clothe and feed such as respond to the call, is virtually offering a bounty to pauperism. It promotes lying, deceit, unthriftiness, instability. It encourages the very evils that the truly benevolent are continually seeking to prevent. It destroys habits of industry, and breaks down the spirit of self-respect. It undermines whatever of moral force there may be in the persons thus supported or relieved. It is a wasteful use of means that should be expended with jealous care. Doubtless, the relief thus scattered broadcast reaches the deserving poor in some cases, but their wants can as readily be met through the established and properly supervised agencies, where vagrants and impostors are far less likely to appear than at public relief establishments of whatever kind.

The valuation of Boston for the present year, as fixed by the assessors, is $798,755,050, and one fifteen-hundredth of one per cent. of this valuation is about $5,325, which is the sum that may be expended by the city council during the coming winter under the Act of last June. The amount is not large in itself, but it is large enough to demoralize many hundreds of persons, if it is used in running soup-houses.

Judiciously spent by the overseers of the poor in the ordinary manner, it will help many worthy families in their sorest need; spent as the gifts of wealth were largely spent in New York last winter, the outcome of it will not redound to the credit of the city or its authorities.

The hundred thousand dollars reported by the overseers of the poor as their expenditure for the year ending with last April, is very far from being the aggregate cost of pauperism to the city of Boston. A careful tabulation of the returns made to this Board, for the year ending September 30, 1873, shows that the cost was not less than $300,000; while for the same items in the year ending September 30, 1874, the aggregate runs up to $325,000. These figures are calculated to give thoughtful persons pause. But they must be still further increased, if we would reach the true aggregate, by the addition of some portion of the cost of the city and State prisons and reformatories. And beyond these additional figures lies a part of the expense of the courts in which the inmates of the various institutions were tried for their crimes. Surely, here is such an aggregate of burdens from pauperism that no good citizen can wish it increased. But if human testimony is worth anything, the public soup-house, and public alms-giving of any kind, does increase pauperism.

### 11. *Juvenile Offenders in Suffolk County.*

[Chapter 258.]

This Act gives exclusive jurisdiction to the trial justices of juvenile offenders for Suffolk County, in cases of complaint in said county relative to minors under seventeen years of age, for all offences against State laws except such as are punishable by death or imprisonment for life. It is made the duty of the city of Boston to provide a place for the trial of juvenile offenders, which shall be separate and apart from the ordinary and usual criminal trials and court business of Suffolk County. The final section fixes the times when the justices named in the Act shall hold court. Prior to this enactment, the Probate judge of Suffolk County, the Municipal Court of Boston, and trial justices of juvenile offenders,

had concurrent jurisdiction with respect to the offences and offenders specified in the first section. The passage of the statute cannot be construed as a vote of a want of confidence by the Legislature in the Probate and Municipal justices, for the reason that they were well known advocates of the bill while it was before the legislative committee. They were not only desirous of being relieved from the business of sitting for the trial of youthful delinquents, but they concurred with the committee in believing that the new policy would be beneficial. That this belief was well grounded, the experience of the summer has shown. The Act has virtually created a juvenile court for Suffolk County, a measure frequently urged by the Visiting Agent of the Board, whose special duty it is to look after the interests of children against whom complaints are made. While objections may be brought against certain features of practice under the statute, there can be no question but that the Legislature has taken a step in the right direction.

### 12. *Hours of Labor in Manufactories.*

[Chapter 221.]

This Act provides that no woman, and no minor under the age of eighteen years, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation in the Commonwealth, more than sixty hours per week, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the stoppage or interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery. Offences against the Act are to be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. The Act is one for the passage of which a portion of our people have been petitioning and agitating for several years. The legislative majority it secured in the upper branch was quite small. The argument in its behalf was partly that through its operation the homes of many persons would gain something of comfort. To what extent it will prove advantageous, cannot yet be said, for it did not go into effect till the first of October last; but there are certainly humanitarian reasons, with respect to young children, for the enactment of such a law.

### 13. *Education of Children.*

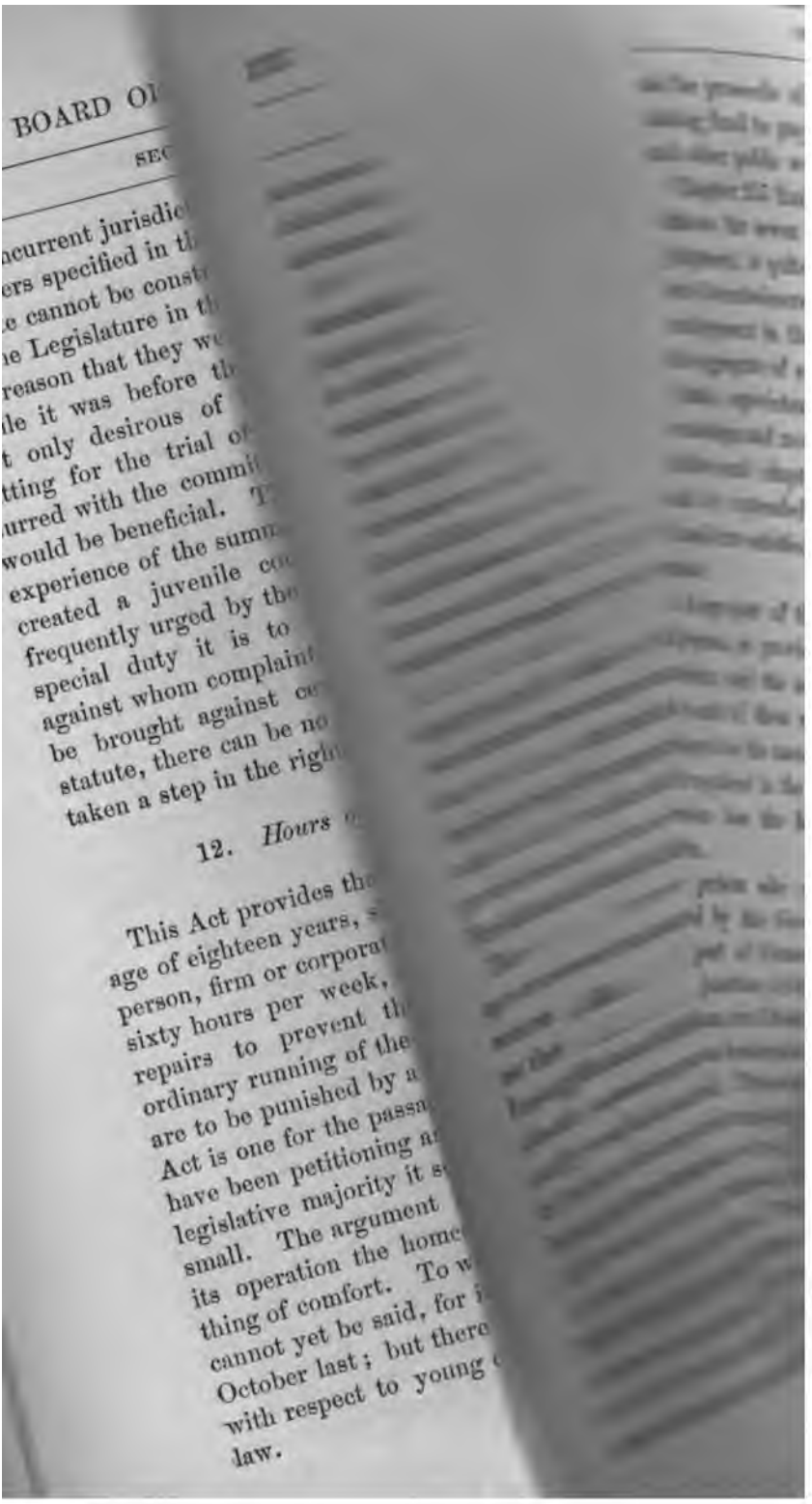
[Chapter 233. Resolve 62.]

An Act of last year provided that children between the ages of eight and twelve years shall attend school for twenty weeks annually. The Act of this year substitutes "fourteen" for "twelve" as the maximum age, authorizes truant officers to serve court papers in the enforcement of the two statutes, and declares that when practicable the schooling shall be in two terms of ten consecutive weeks each. The Resolve directs the Labor Bureau to prepare and submit to the next General Court a plan for the education of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and, so far as it goes, is in the line of the legislation limiting the hours of labor for women and children at work in manufactories—legislation having for its object the betterment of the condition of the so-called laboring classes. The Constable of the Commonwealth has lately directed one of his deputies to look after the enforcement of the various recent statutes specially intended for their benefit.

### 14. *State Prison Matters.*

A fire in the State Prison shops, on the 21st of March last, caused an estimated loss of twenty-five thousand dollars, and threw a large number of convicts out of work. The General Court at once, by Resolve 26, appropriated $25,000 for rebuilding the shops, of which about $19,550 has been expended; $15,000 for engines and machinery, of which $9,000 has been expended; and $7,000 for additional shop-room, no part of which has been expended, as the Governor and Council did not think it necessary to increase the shop-room facilities.

By chapter 236 the General Court repealed the provision of last year which authorized the borrowing of money to build the new prison from established sinking funds. By chapter 391 the Governor and Council are authorized to sell the buildings, land and property of the existing prison at Charlestown, as soon as the public convenience will permit;



) a call from the Commissioners, after con-
e Governor and Council, about thirty-five
ison were submitted in competition during
nuary last. To that one of these adjudged
a of $1,500 was awarded, while the second
, and the third $500. The award of the
was unanimously approved by the Executive
. George Ropes, an architect of Boston,
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he detailed plans and specifications of the
ed upon by the Commissioners, received
in June, and he was busily engaged for
working out the designs and drawing the

ese were far enough toward completion to
tep, the Commissioners called for proposals
and builders. This course was necessary,
equirement that no part of the money appro-
drawn from the treasury till the Governor
atisfied that the prison can be completed for
rs named in the statute under which it is
were laid before the Lieutenant-Governor
on the 28th of September, and by him
mmissioners, without approval, on the 18th
he whole matter now goes over into the

5. *The Prison Returns.*

[Chapter 264.]

0 creating the Commissioners of Prisons,
s from county and municipal prisons, then
de office of the Secretary of this
missioners, without, however,
which they were neces-
ng that officer to fur-
for non-compliance
were not pro-
ng the returns,

and the proceeds of this sale are set apart as the basis of a sinking fund to pay the expense of building the new prison and other public works specified in the Act.

Chapter 255 limits the size of the new prison to accommodations for seven hundred and fifty convicts, which, in my judgment, is quite as large as it ever ought to be, though the Commissioners are directed to so plan it as to admit of enlargement in the future. The Act further provides that the aggregate of expenses and liabilities for the new prison (lands, superintendence, plans, construction, walls, fences, workshops and motive-power) shall not exceed one million of dollars; and chapter 391 declares that no part of this sum shall be expended for construction till the Governor and Council are satisfied that the appropriation will complete the prison.

A large part of the work of rebuilding the shops of the old prison, as provided for in Resolve 26, was done by the convicts; and the second section of chapter 255 provides that such of them as are not otherwise engaged, shall be employed in the manufacture of the cell-doors and other iron-work required in the construction of the new prison. This provision has the hearty approval of the Inspectors and Warden.

The prison site selected by the Commissioners, and approved by the Governor and Council, is situated in the western part of Concord, about two miles from the village, near the junction of the Boston and Fitchburg, Lowell and Framingham, and Nashua and Acton railroads. The tract is of about one hundred and ten acres, generally level, and with a sandy soil. Three sides of it are bounded respectively by the Concord turnpike, the Assabet River, and the Lowell and Framingham railway. The location chosen for the buildings is on the turnpike line, about thirty feet above the water-level of the river. The site has the approval of the State Board of Health in respect to the matters coming under their supervision. The water supply of the prison may be obtained from the river at a point above the buildings, or it may be brought in from a lake three or four miles distant.

In response to a call from the Commissioners, after conference with the Governor and Council, about thirty-five plans for the prison were submitted in competition during the month of January last. To that one of these adjudged best, a premium of $1,500 was awarded, while the second received $1,000, and the third $500. The award of the Commissioners was unanimously approved by the Executive department, Mr. George Ropes, an architect of Boston, receiving the first premium. A subsequent agreement with him to furnish the detailed plans and specifications of the prison determined upon by the Commissioners, received approval early in June, and he was busily engaged for several weeks in working out the designs and drawing the specifications.

As soon as these were far enough toward completion to warrant such a step, the Commissioners called for proposals from contractors and builders. This course was necessary, because of the requirement that no part of the money appropriated shall be drawn from the treasury till the Governor and Council are satisfied that the prison can be completed for the million dollars named in the statute under which it is built. The plans were laid before the Lieutenant-Governor for examination on the 28th of September, and by him returned to the Commissioners, without approval, on the 18th of November. The whole matter now goes over into the coming year.

### 15. *The Prison Returns.*

[Chapter 264.]

The Act of 1870 creating the Commissioners of Prisons, required the returns from county and municipal prisons, then received and tabulated in the office of the Secretary of this Board, to be made to those Commissioners, without, however, expressly repealing the statute under which they were necessarily made to the Secretary, and leaving that officer to furnish the blanks and initiate proceedings for non-compliance with the law. Moreover, the Commissioners were not provided with assistance for arranging and publishing the returns,

and they therefore declined to assume the responsibility of withdrawing them from this office. Accordingly the work of recording and tabulating them went on here, and they were published in the reports of the Board as usual. The Legislature of 1872 repealed the Act of 1870, and for two years the returns were properly sent to the Secretary, while access to them was allowed the Commissioners of Prisons.

The matter again came before the Legislature of 1874, which passed the Act now under consideration. It provides that all the prisons of the Commonwealth, including not alone the municipal and county prisons, but also the State Prison and the State Workhouse, shall make to the Commissioners of Prisons such returns as they may from time to time require, and fixes a penalty for non-compliance with the directions of the Commissioners. The scope of the Act is much broader than that of 1864 under which returns are made to the Secretary of your Board. That specified and limited the points on which inquiry might be made and returns required; this leaves the Commissioners free to be guided by their own judgment in the line of inquiry to be pursued. Under it much necessary and valuable information should be obtained that this Board has not been permitted to gather.

This Act is like the Act of four years ago, in that it does not repeal the law rendering obligatory the returns now made, but the Commissioners of Prisons were early advised that the whole matter would be transferred to them as soon as they were ready to assume charge of it; and this office proffered the services of the necessary clerks to carry out the intent of the statute till such time as the attention of the General Court could be called to the lack of authority on the part of the Commissioners to employ them. But the Commissioners have not felt warranted in undertaking the work involved in the reception and tabulation of the returns till they are provided with such clerical force of their own as may be requisite to its due performance. Therefore this office still requires and receives such returns as heretofore, and the abstract of them for the present year will be found in the Appendix.

But it is time that the existing double jurisdiction and

responsibility relative to these returns should terminate. The Legislatures of 1870 and 1874 explicitly declared the conviction that they ought to be made to the Commissioners of Prisons, but neither body provided the necessary clerks to take care of them when so made. The Board of State Charities can find enough work, in connection with the charitable and reformatory institutions proper, to fill the time of its members and subordinates; the Commissioners of Prisons cannot properly occupy or observe the field of duty assigned them, till they are in possession of the weekly and monthly prison reports received at this office. Such provision of clerical assistance to the Commissioners as is needful should be made at an early date in the coming legislative session, that they may take up the prison returns where the present Report of this Board leaves them.

### 16. *Imprisonment for Non-Payment of Fines.*

[Chapter 253.]

The Act declares that when any convict is committed for the non-payment of a fine, or fine and costs, in more than one case, the second sentence shall not take effect till the expiration of the imprisonment under the first sentence. The declaration was necessary because of a difference of opinion between certain of the municipal judges and masters of houses of correction as to the effect of simultaneous sentences of the kind indicated—some of them holding that the necessary imprisonment for the non-payment of one fine settled the account as to all sentences of that date, while others held that each of the non-payments must be served out *serriatim*. The legislation supports this last-mentioned view.

### 17. *Care of Discharged Convicts.*

[Chapter 170.]

This is a second modification of section forty-two, chapter seventy-one, of the General Statutes. It provides that any convict who is in such condition when his sentence of imprisonment expires that he cannot be removed without danger to health, shall receive such care and treatment as is requisite

at the prison in which he has been confined until he is in a condition to be removed. The expense of this care and treatment is to be paid by the city or town wherein he has a legal settlement, and by the Commonwealth if he has no such settlement. The material change from the General Statute, and from the Act of ten years ago, lies in the fact that the present enactment fixes the rate of this payment at not exceeding three dollars and a half per week. Heretofore the bill of expense has in some cases been as high as six dollars per week.

### 18. *State Aid.*

[Chapter 330.]

This Act continues State aid to disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, and the families of the slain, residing in this Commonwealth, to January 1, 1880. The provisos of the Act are the same as those of 1872 and 1870, viz.: "*provided*, that the decease of a soldier or sailor who was or shall be in receipt of a pension from the United States, and state aid, at the time of his death, shall not prevent his family from receiving state aid under this act; and *provided, further*, that city and town authorities shall withhold the aid when, in their judgment, any person who is in receipt of a pension from the United States is not in necessitous circumstances or sufficiently disabled to prevent him from pursuing his ordinary and usual vocation."

The aggregate amount of aid rendered by the authorities of towns and cities for the reimbursement of which, under the State Aid Laws, claims have been presented, has been as follows, from 1861 to 1874, inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861, | $475,341 28 |
| 1862, | 1,879,095 50 |
| 1863, | 2,371,701 27 |
| 1864, | 2,294,000 15 |
| 1865, | 1,434,107 45 |
| 1866, | 1,266,766 72 |
| 1867, | 886,216 21 |
| 1868, | 651,213 65 |
| *Carried forward*, | $11,258,442 23 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Brought forward*, . . . | $11,258,442 23 |
| 1869, . . . . . | 630,468 25 |
| 1870, . . . . . | 606,401 13 |
| 1871, . . . . . | 540,802 99 |
| 1872, . . . . . | 511,143 93 |
| 1873, . . . . . | 484,551 49 |
| 1874 (Estimated), . . . . . | 475,000 00 |
| Total, . . . . . | $14,506,810 02 |

Of this amount, the sum of $13,594,492.60 was allowed and reimbursed by the State down to December 20, 1874.

19. *Sanitary Improvements at the State Almshouse.*

[Chapter 319. Resolve 78.]

A clause of this chapter made a special grant of $3,500 for medical attendance and nursing at the State Almshouse, and the Resolve added $5,000 for sanitary improvements. Under the Act the force of nurses in the hospital has been increased by six, and a physician appointed and placed in charge of the insane department, while the former physician remains in charge of the almshouse hospital proper. Under the Resolve the Trustees have substituted water-closets for earth-closets, put inside blinds on all the hospital windows, introduced external air into the hospital for the purposes of ventilation, removed the building for the old men from between the hospital and the insane wards back to a line with the other wooden buildings, ordered an inclosure for the use of the insane, etc. That this effort to improve the sanitary condition of affairs at the almshouse had the hearty concurrence of the Board of State Charities, scarcely need be said; the necessity of such improvement is one of the prominent things in all its recent records and reports. Whether the expenditure has in all respects been wisely made, time and experience must demonstrate. The probabilities seem to be that something more will be requisite with respect to the ventilation of the hospital. Other sanitary necessities particularly urgent, are an enlargement and an improvement of the kitchen facilities, and a separate hospital for the insane sick.

### 20. *Payments into and from the State Treasury.*

[Chapter 360.]

The first section of this Act provides that officers of public institutions and of departments of the State, who receive fees or other moneys belonging to the Commonwealth, shall pay over to the treasury such sums as they have received at least once in each month. The second section provides that no institution, board or department of the State shall draw from the appropriations made in its behalf a greater sum at any one time than is necessary to meet expenditures already incurred. The first section of the Act affects two or three of the institutions under the supervision of this Board, which have been in the habit of holding considerable sums of money belonging to the State for a few months after its receipt, on the plea that this course was necessary in order to have a working capital for the purposes of the institution. The practice was a bad one, though it does not appear that the officers of these institutions have in any way personally profited by the procedure. The second section operates somewhat harshly in that it annuls the clause in the annual appropriation bill under which an advance of a thousand dollars is made to the institutions at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, Lancaster, Westborough and Monson.

### 21. *Payment of Small-pox Bills.*

[Chapter 121.]

It is provided in this Act that all reasonable expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by any board of health in taking care of persons infected with the small-pox, or other contagious disease, shall be paid by the person himself, his parents, or master, if able; otherwise by the town in which he has a legal settlement, and if he has no such settlement, then by the Commonwealth. In this last contingency the bills must be approved by the Board of State Charities. This Act settles a point as to which there was a difference of opinion among certain officers, and confirms the view on which the Board of State Charities had acted. Up to the end of No-

vember, 1874, bills of this character for the care of state paupers, to the amount of $120,410.42, had been presented, of which the Board approved and allowed $99,350.16.

### 22. *Minor Legislation.*

Chapter 371 increased the number of judicial officers who may commit juvenile offenders of a certain class to the Industrial School at Lawrence, enlarged the field from which such offenders may be committed, and provided that proceedings against them shall conform to the general provisions of law relating to the trial of juveniles. This last clause brings the school, to a limited extent, under the supervision of the Visiting Agent of this Board.

Resolve 39 authorized the Commissioners of Essex County to borrow $75,000, to be expended in building an addition to the Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence. The money thus obtained was used in putting up a new wing on the north, which contains sixty-two single cells and a large workshop for convicts. The extension has already been roofed, and will be ready for use early in 1875.

Chapter 279 prohibited city and town authorities from granting a license for any exhibition wherein children under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats, contortionists, or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism. The passage of this Act gave great satisfaction to humane people. It ought to be strictly enforced in all parts of the State.

Resolve 29 appropriated $1,500, to be expended by the Governor, for the aid of discharged female convicts. The money was utilized, as in 1873 and 1872, through the agency of Miss H. B. Chickering and Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, of the Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham.

Chapter 41 appropriated $1,000 for alterations and repairs at the State Primary School. The superintendent of the school reports that about half of this sum had been spent prior to the first of October last.

# PART SECOND.

## THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

### I. Financial Condition.

The Commonwealth now owns and manages eight institutions, exclusive of the State Prison; viz., the Lunatic Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton; the Primary School at Monson; the Reform School for Boys at Westborough; the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster; the Workhouse at Bridgewater, and the Almshouse (with the Asylum for the Chronic Insane) at Tewksbury. The financial affairs of these institutions are set forth in the following tables, mainly prepared from the financial statements prescribed by this Board. What is shown by these tables may be summarized very briefly, thus:

*Valuation.*—The value of the real estate of the institutions, as reported, aggregates $2,400,911.39, which is an increase of $329,985.20 within the year, made up as follows; viz., increase on land $23,885.20, and on buildings $306,100. The greater part of this increase on buildings is accounted for by the expenditures of the year on the new Lunatic Hospitals at Taunton and Worcester. The land belonging to the institutions has been increased since September 30, 1873, by a purchase of about fifteen acres at the Northampton Hospital. The valuation of personal estate, reported at $608,949.07, is greater by $39,227.22 than in the previous year. The total valuation exceeds that of 1873 by $369,212.42.

*Receipts.*—The aggregate of the reported gross receipts of the year is nearly $318,000 greater than for 1873, chiefly accounted for, like the increase in valuation, by the appropriations and expenditures for Taunton and Worcester. The amount drawn from ordinary appropriations available for 1874 was but $15,108.24 larger than the corresponding figure for 1873, while the $289,458.80 from special appropriations for the year is greater by $274,648.81 than the amount received from that source in the previous year. As compared with the returns of 1873, those for 1874 show an increase of $1,636.37 in the receipts from farms; of $1,600.69 from labor; and of $8,247.16 from towns for the support of their charges; with a decrease of $3,682 from individuals for support at the State Lunatic Hospitals.

*Expenditures.*—The total expenditures of the year are reported at $885,647.76, an excess of $306,434.87 over those of 1872, explained as heretofore mostly by the work going on at Worcester and Taunton. Included in the aggregate of the year, however, is $31,004.61 paid into the State treasury according to law, and $299,844.74 for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs. The real outgo for the ordinary current expenses of the institutions was $547,963.05, an excess of $25,585.31 over the corresponding figures for 1873. As compared with the returns for 1873, those of 1874 show an increased expenditure of $7,112.55 for salaries and labor; of $12,729.43 for provisions and general supplies; of $5,726.35 for clothing; and of $1,462.21 for medical supplies.

*Liabilities and Resources.* A comparison of the fourth of the following tables with the corresponding table of last year, shows that the liabilities of the institutions on the 30th of September, 1874, were about $12,350 greater, and their resources about $14,643 greater, than at the end of the previous year, leaving a balance to the credit of the institutions greater by $2,291.90 than they held September 30, 1873. Their unexpended appropriations are $7,202.47 less than they had a year ago.

TABLE I.—*Valuation of the State Institutions, September 30, 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | REAL ESTATE. | | | | PERSONAL ESTATE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Acres of Land. | Value of Land. | Buildings. | Total. | Furniture. | Farm Stock and Implements. | Farm Produce on hand. |
| Worcester Hospital, . | 375 | $641,070 70 | $462,100 00 | $1,103,170 70 | $40,044 97 | $10,825 00 | $6,501 39 |
| Taunton Hospital, . . | 134 | 26,800 00 | 290,000 00 | 316,800 00 | 32,023 27 | 5,236 75 | 1,650 00 |
| Northampton Hospital, . | 210 | 34,000 00 | 264,150 00 | 298,150 00 | 29,910 00 | 8,126 50 | 8,478 00 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . | 245 | 23,290 00 | 210,350 00 | 233,640 00 | 39,852 56 | 14,458 25 | 12,161 65 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, | 220 | 20,000 00 | 119,520 00 | 139,520 00 | 16,313 47 | 9,882 25 | 13,914 80 |
| Monson School, . . | 230 | 18,758 69 | 102,760 00 | 121,518 69 | 18,199 81 | 10,209 95 | 8,374 55 |
| Westborough School, . | 262 | 22,162 00 | 92,200 00 | 114,362 00 | 17,853 40 | 8,024 64 | 11,080 04 |
| Lancaster School, . . | 180 | 8,200 00 | 65,550 00 | 73,750 00 | 4,675 00 | 4,030 00 | 2,780 00 |
| **Totals, . . .** | 1,856 | $794,281 39 | $1,606,630 00 | $2,400,911 39 | $198,872 48 | $70,793 34 | $64,940 43 |

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

Valuation of the State Institutions—Continued.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Personal Estate—Continued. | | | Total Valuation. 1874. | Valuation for 1873. | Increase of Valuation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General Supplies. | Miscellaneous Articles. | Funds and Investments. | Total Personal Estate. | | | |
| Worcester Hospital, . | $7,391 58 | $600 00 | $4,694 08 | $70,057 02 | $1,173,227 72 | $952,565 22 | $220,662 50 |
| Taunton Hospital, . . | 10,260 96 | 25,300 00 | 11,000 00 | 85,470 98 | 402,270 98 | 276,167 54 | 126,103 44 |
| Northampton Hospital, . | 15,481 98 | 9,040 00 | - | 71,036 48 | 369,186 48 | 364,510 64 | 4,675 84 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . | 29,881 79 | 29,591 10 | - | 125,945 33 | 359,585 33 | 359,381 64 | 203 69 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, | 9,835 39 | 18,917 50 | - | 68,863 41 | 208,383 41 | 204,673 94 | 3,709 47 |
| Monson School, . . | 15,886 42 | 12,847 25 | - | 65,517 98 | 187,036 67 | 183,306 50 | 3,730 17 |
| Westborough School, . | 21,938 45 | 13,716 34 | 31,300 00 | 103,912 87 | 218,274 87 | 205,293 81 | 12,981 06 |
| Lancaster School, . . | 4,360 00 | - | 2,300 00 | 18,145 00 | 91,895 00 | 94,748 75 | 2,853 75* |
| Totals, . . . | $115,036 55 | $110,012 19 | $49,294 08 | $608,949 07 | $3,009,860 46 | $2,640,648 04 | $369,212 42 |

* Decrease.

TABLE II.—*Receipts of the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1873. | From Special Appropriations. | Appropriations for Current Expenses. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Deficiency Appropriations. | From Unexpended Appropriations of former calendar years. | From Ordinary Appropriations of present calendar year. | Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses. |
| Worcester Hospital, . . . . | $11,478 13 | $194,828 91 | – | $5,233 10 | $5,008 70 | $10,241 80 |
| Taunton Hospital, . . . . | 1,886 67 | 87,178 83 | – | 9,443 66 | 11,312 01 | 20,755 67 |
| Northampton Hospital, . . . | 1,581 46* | – | – | 12,138 71 | 39,643 91 | 51,782 62 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . | 2,439 47† | – | – | 21,654 42 | 71,628 05‡ | 93,282 47 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, . . . | 543 00§ | – | $1,979 14 | 13,058 25 | 31,395 01 | 46,432 40 |
| Monson School, . . . . . | – | 99 00 | – | 15,674 57 | 29,926 98 | 45,601 55 |
| Westborough School, . . . | 6,316 91§ | 7,352 06 | – | 13,386 27 | 40,792 75 | 54,179 02 |
| Lancaster School, . . . . | 7,497 13‖ | – | 1,592 46 | 5,006 26 | 14,954 53 | 21,553 25 |
| Totals, . . . . . | $31,742 77 | $289,458 80 | $3,571 60 | $95,595 24 | $244,661 94 | $343,828 78 |

* Given in Tenth Report as $1,507.30. † Includes $1,113.48 reported last year as paid into State Treasury, but not so paid at date of report.
‡ Of this sum $3,500 came from an additional appropriation for current expenses, to secure additional nursing and medical care.
§ Paid into the State Treasury after October 1, 1873, though reported last year as paid prior to that date.
‖ Includes $4,000 reported last year as paid to the State Treasury, but not paid until December, 1873.

TABLE 11.—*Receipts of the State Institutions*—Continued.

| INSTITUTIONS. | From Farm and Farm Produce. | From Labor. | For Support. | | From all other sources. | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Towns. | From Individuals. | | |
| 17 Worcester Hospital, . . . . | $1,267 17 | – | $50,580 17 | $49,298 35 | $2,311 82 | $320,006 35 |
| Taunton Hospital, . . . . | – | – | 57,891 63 | 14,436 66 | 1,476 02 | 183,625 48 |
| Northampton Hospital, . . . | 1,368 05 | – | 19,290 24 | 24,267 58 | 1,616 53 | 99,906 48 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . | – | – | – | – | 1,136 15 | 96,858 09 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, . . . | 782 25 | $1,552 70 | – | – | – | 49,310 35 |
| Monson School, . . . . . | 304 14 | 1,109 36 | – | – | 95 22 | 47,209 27 |
| Westborough School, . . . | 2,480 89 | 10,604 70 | 8,654 23 | – | – | 89,587 81 |
| Lancaster School, . . . . | 518 92 | 365 65 | 3,882 21 | – | 117 39 | 33,934 55 |
| Totals, . . . . . | $6,721 42 | $13,632 41 | $140,298 48 | $88,002 59 | $6,753 13 | $920,438 38 |

TABLE III.—*Detailed Expenditures of the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | CURRENT EXPENSES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salaries, Wages and Labor. | Provisions and Supplies. | Clothing. | Fuel and Light. | Medicine and Medical Attendance. | Furniture, Beds and Bedding. | Transportation and Travelling Expenses. | Ordinary Repairs. |
| Worcester Hospital, . | $34,363 40 | $39,078 89 | $6,070 36 | $11,543 19 | $1,035 53 | $3,663 72 | $718 82 | $1,716 61 |
| Taunton Hospital, . | 19,549 50 | 39,184 21 | 7,059 51 | 14,476 33 | 956 17 | 5,616 45 | 552 99 | 3,767 14 |
| Northampton Hospital, | 24,714 59 | 28,848 83 | 5,344 12 | 9,548 17 | 2,387 34 | 4,127 98 | 711 60 | 5,478 22 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 17,567 78 | 35,728 06 | 8,502 63 | 12,681 85 | 1,129 00 | 4,984 31 | 1,431 08 | 2,828 31 |
| Bridgewater Workh'se, | 10,792 50 | 15,468 92 | 190 13 | 6,977 91 | 716 97 | 5,392 36 | 660 46 | 1,929 18 |
| Monson School, . . | 13,776 95 | 13,978 91 | 4,836 15 | 3,108 77 | 85 76 | 2,949 19 | 738 68 | 1,435 53 |
| Westborough School, . | 18,074 82 | 15,226 73 | 6,048 92 | 6,252 94 | 120 70 | 1,239 61 | 520 55 | 672 70 |
| Lancaster School, . | 10,601 54 | 3,897 03 | 871 98 | 1,765 63 | 230 51 | 1,032 24 | 349 83 | 1,152 88 |
| Totals, . . . | $149,441 08 | $191,411 58 | $38,923 80 | $66,354 79 | $6,661 98 | $29,005 86 | $5,684 01 | $18,980 57 |

—Detailed Expenditures of the Di...

| INSTITUTIONS. | Current Expenses—Continued. | | | Extraordinary Expenses. | | | | Total Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors. | All other Ordinary Expenses. | Total. | Buildings and Improvements. | Extraordinary Repairs. | Miscellaneous Expenses. | Total. | |
| Worcester Hospital, . | $251 03 | $9,092 49 | $107,534 04 | $194,828 91 | – | $2,313 01 | $197,141 92 | $304,675 96 |
| Taunton Hospital, . | – | 5,056 28 | 96,218 58 | 87,178 83 | – | – | 87,178 83 | 183,397 41 |
| Northampton Hospital, | 71 39 | 8,644 07 | 89,876 31 | 2,627 33 | $2,850 89 | 2,704 00 | 8,182 22 | 98,058 53 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 480 00 | 2,866 82 | 88,198 84 | 5,083 63 | – | 1,113 48* | 6,197 11 | 94,395 95 |
| Bridgewater Workh'se, | – | 4,303 97 | 46,432 40 | – | – | 2,487 52† | 2,487 52 | 48,919 92 |
| Monson School, . . | 420 00 | 4,271 61 | 45,601 55 | 99 00 | – | 1,508 72† | 1,607 72 | 47,209 27 |
| Westborough School, . | 128 11 | 4,780 72 | 53,065 80 | 4,508 01 | 2,668 14 | 23,184 02‡ | 30,360 17 | 83,425 97 |
| Lancaster School, . | 244 75 | 889 14 | 21,035 53 | – | – | 4,529 22§ | 4,529 22 | 25,564 75 § |
| Totals, . . . | $1,595 28 | $39,904 10 | $547,963 05 | $294,325 71 | $5,519 03 | $37,839 97 | $337,684 71 | $885,647 76 |

* Cash to State Treasury, reported last year.
‡ Includes payments to State Treasury, $21,894.89, of which $6,316.91 was reported in 1873.
† Payments to State Treasury.
§ Of this, $4,000 was reported in 1873.

TABLE IV.—*Liabilities and Resources of the State Institutions, September 30, 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | LIABILITIES. | | | RESOURCES. | | | | Balance in favor of the Institutions.† |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salaries unpaid. | Bills Payable.* | Total. | Cash on hand. | Bills Receivable. | Unexpended Appropriations. | Total. | |
| Worcester Hospital, . | $8,774 65 | $6,848 24 | $15,622 89 | $15,330 39 | $28,809 99 | – | $44,140 38 | $28,517 49 |
| Taunton Hospital, . | 2,791 72 | 8,996 46 | 11,788 18 | 228 07 | 24,921 95 | – | 25,150 02 | 13,361 84 |
| Northampton Hospital, | 3,358 18 | 6,697 08 | 10,055 26 | 1,847 95 | 27,035 78 | – | 28,883 73 | 18,828 47 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | – | 2,462 14 | 2,462 14 | 2,462 14‡ | – | $21,371 95 | 23,834 09 | 21,371 95 |
| Bridgewater Workh'se, | – | 390 43 | 390 43 | 390 43‡ | – | 8,605 99 | 8,996 42 | 8,605 99 |
| Monson School, . . | – | – | – | – | – | 14,974 02 | 14,974 02 | 14,974 02 |
| Westborough School, . | – | 6,471 98 | 6,471 98 | 6,471 98‡ | – | 14,207 25§ | 20,679 23 | 14,207 25 |
| Lancaster School, . | 225 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,225 00 | 8,369 80 | – | 10,045 47 | 18,415 27 | 13,190 27 |
| Totals, . . . | $15,149 55 | $36,866 33 | $52,015 88 | $35,100 76 | $80,767 72 | $69,204 68 | $185,073 16 | $133,057 28 |

* The amounts stated for Tewksbury, Bridgewater, Westborough and Lancaster, are sums due the State Treasury, and included in "cash on hand."
† Does not include the "funds" at Worcester, Taunton, Westborough and Lancaster, elsewhere given among assets.
‡ These sums were paid over to the State Treasury in October, 1874.
§ Besides $147.04 remaining of a special appropriation.

TABLE V.—*Comparative Cost of different Items by the Week.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Reported Average No. of Inmates. | Salaries, Wages and Labor. | Provisions and Supplies. | Clothing. | Fuel and Light. | Medicine and Medical Supplies. | Furniture, Beds and Bedding. | Transportation and Travelling Expenses. | Ordinary Repairs. | All other Ordinary Expenses.* | Average Weekly Cost. Estimates by Superintendents. | Average Weekly Cost. Estimates by Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *State Lunatic Hospitals.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Worcester Hospital, | 476. | $1 38.8 | $1 57.8 | $0 24.5 | $0 46.6 | $0 41.1 | $0 14.8 | $0 02.9 | $0 06.9 | $0 37.7 | $4 34 | $4 32 |
| Taunton Hospital, | 481. | 78.2 | 1 56.6 | 28.2 | 57.9 | 03.8 | 22.5 | 02.2 | 15.1 | 20.2 | 3 85 | 3 84 |
| Northampton Hospital, | 469.5 | 1 01.2 | 1 18.2 | 21.9 | 39.1 | 09.8 | 16.9 | 02.9 | 22.4 | 35.7 | 3 54 | 3 60 |
| Average, | 1,426.5 | $1 06.0 | $1 44.4 | $0 24.9 | $0 47.9 | $0 05.9 | $0 18.1 | $0 02.7 | $0 14.8 | $0 31.1 | $3 91 | $3 89 |
| *State Pauper Establishments.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | 885. | $0 38.2 | $0 77.6 | $0 18.5 | $0 27.6 | $0 02.5 | $0 10.8 | $0 03.1 | $0 06.1 | $0 07.2 | $2 08 | $1 98 |
| Monson Primary School, | 481. | 55.1 | 55.9 | 19.3 | 12.4 | 00 3 | 11.8 | 03.0 | 05.7 | 18.8 | 1 82 | 1 68 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, | 403.4 | 51.5 | 73.7 | 00.9 | 33.3 | 03.4 | 25.7 | 03.1 | 09.2 | 20.5 | 2 21 | 2 04 |
| Average, | 1,769.4 | $0 45.8 | $0 70.8 | $0 14.7 | $0 24.7 | $0 02.1 | $0 14.5 | $1 60.0 | $0 06.8 | $0 13.4 | $2 04 | $1 92 |
| *Juvenile Reformatories.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westborough School, | 323.7 | $1 07.4 | $0 90.5 | $0 35.9 | $0 37.1 | $0 00.7 | $0 07.4 | $0 03.1 | $0 04.0 | $0 29.2 | $3 19 | $2 96 |
| Lancaster School, | 97.5 | 2 09.1 | 76.9 | 17.2 | 34.8 | 04.5 | 02.4 | 06.9 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 4 15 | 4 96 |
| Average, | 421.2 | $1 30.9 | $0 87.3 | $0 31.6 | $0 36.6 | $0 01.6 | $0 10.4 | $0 04.0 | $0 08.3 | $0 27.6 | $3 38 | $3 41 |
| Gen'l Av. for State Institu'ns, | 3,617.1 | $0 79.5 | $1 01.7 | $0 20.7 | $0 35.3 | $0 03.5 | $1 54.2 | $0 03.0 | $0 10.1 | $0 22.0 | $2 93 | $2 87 |

* Includes Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.

TABLE VI.—*Total and Average Population of the State Institutions, with Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the Years ending September 30, 1873 and 1874.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | WHOLE NUMBER. | | CASES OF DISEASE. | | DEATHS. | | BIRTHS. | | AVERAGE NUMBER, Computed by Secretary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873. | 187 . | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 187. | 1873. | 1874. |
| Worcester Hospital, . . | 818 | 842 | 846 | 869 | 69 | 75 | – | – | 453.2 | 476.1 |
| Taunton Hospital, . . | 830 | 858 | 845 | 889 | 53 | 67 | – | – | 434.1 | 480.7 |
| Northampton Hospital, . | 611 | 621 | 614 | 626 | 21 | 25 | – | – | 437.2 | 469.5 |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, . | 2,670 | 3,022 | 1,467 | 1,213 | 348 | 314 | 65 | 52 | 816.2 | 880.9 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, . | 717 | 798 | 380 | 432 | 47 | 62 | 31 | 47 | 331.4 | 403.8 |
| Monson School, . . . | 647 | 715 | 402 | 541 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 424. | 480.4 |
| Westborough School, . . | 450 | 456 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 289.5 | 323.7 |
| Lancaster School, . . | 161 | 140 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 121. | 93.3 |
| Totals, . . . . | 6,904* | 7,452* | 4,554 | 4,570 | 555 | 566 | 98 | 101 | 3,306.6 | 3,608.4 |

* Totals, excluding transfers—**6,227** for 1873, and **6,813** for 1874.

The aggregate of the reported number of inmates of the eight State institutions within the year is 8,045, against a corresponding aggregate of 7,357 in 1873. But from these reported numbers certain deductions must be made for re-admissions or duplicates, and, in the case of Tewksbury, for the so-called nominal admissions,—persons merely registered there in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 83, Acts of 1860. When this deduction is made we have the whole numbers set down in the first two columns of the last of the foregoing tables—6,904 for 1873, and 7,452 for 1874. The real aggregates are not reached, however, till a further deduction is made for the transfers of the year between the several establishments—677 for 1873 and 639 for 1874. Thus it is ascertained that the actual number for 1873, of different persons within the institutions, was about 6,227. By the same process, it is found that the number for 1874 was 6,813—an excess of 586 over that of the preceding year.

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## II. State Lunatic Hospitals.

### *The Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*

Dr. Bernard D. Eastman, *Superintendent.*

The trustees report that satisfactory progress was made on the new hospital during the past year. One wing has its walls nearly up, and will be covered before the first of January; the foundations for the other portions of the building are going forward with reasonable expedition. The main work of grading is finished, and a substantial driveway to connect the new site with the highway has been constructed, and an eight-inch water-main laid from Bell Pond. The trustees consider that an additional appropriation will be necessary in order to insure rapid progress on the work next season.

With respect to the provision required by the legislative Act of the last session to be made here and at Danvers for

the homicidal insane not convicts, it seems to be the wish of the trustees and the superintendent that the plan which they originally submitted to the Governor and Council should still be carried out. In that case the requirement could readily be met, but the capacity of the hospital would then be for 500 patients, instead of 400 as contemplated in the present plans; still, however, not exceeding in this respect either the hospital at Taunton, as enlarged, or that now building at Danvers.

The sales of land belonging to the old hospital are made but slowly; only $4,408.82 has been paid within the year, though $5,000 more was secured, but not paid at the date of the report. This inability to sell is ascribed to the general stagnation of business; certainly there seems to have been no want of effort in procuring sales. The expenditures on the new hospital since September 30, 1873, have been $194,828.91; the whole expenditure to October 1, 1874, was $333,231.92, which sum has been drawn from the State treasury. The total amount already realized from the old hospital lands, and paid into the treasury, is $67,897.38, including the $5,000 above mentioned. The general financial condition of the institution is satisfactory, the balance in its favor on the 30th of September being $28,517.49, besides invested funds amounting to $4,694.08.

*Inmates.*

| WORCESTER HOSPITAL. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1873, | 208 | 261 | 469 |
| admitted during the year, | 202 | 198 | 400 |
| Apparent number under treatment, | 410 | 459 | 869* |
| Discharged recovered, | 42 | 29 | 71 |
| improved, | 67 | 70 | 137 |
| not improved, | 51 | 50 | 101 |
| Died, | 37—197 | 38—187 | 75—384 |
| Remaining Sept. 30, 1874, | 213 | 272 | 485 |

* Real number 842.

The daily average number of patients for the year was 476.1; divided according to the nature of their support into state patients 62.8, town patients 245.2, and private patients 168.1. This is an increase of about 23 over the average of the previous year, although the admissions were somewhat less, and the discharges more. The close of the year finds the hospital with 16 more inmates than at the beginning. Of the admissions within the year, the superintendent states that only 268 were new cases; 375 were admissions from the general community, the rest being transfers from other institutions, including twelve from prisons. Of the 485 patients in the hospital at the close of the official year, 82 are supported by the State (an increase of 37 as compared with last year), 244 are supported by towns, and 159 by individuals.

The hospital experienced a large mortality during the year, but the proportion of deaths to the reported number of patients was scarcely larger than in previous years, being 8.6 per cent. The per cent. of recoveries was but 8.1 against 11.8 in 1873. The large mortality is ascribed chiefly to the hopeless condition of many patients when brought to the hospital. "Forty-six of those who died were admitted either within the year or near the close of the preceding year. Of these, there were not more than ten of whom there was, at the time of their admission, any reason to hope that they would survive more than a few days or weeks, and several ought not to have been brought to the hospital. One was moribund when admitted and died the next day, and twenty-three in all died within twenty days after their admission." Of those that recovered, only eight had been insane more than two years.

### *The Taunton Lunatic Hospital.*

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING, *Superintendent.*

Since the date of the last report, the construction of the additional buildings for which legislative provision was made in 1873 and 1874, has advanced rapidly. The west wing, designed for male patients, has been completed and occupied for some time past, and the east wing is also complete ex-

ternally. It is expected that the building will be ready for use early in the spring of 1875. The superintendent describes in considerable detail the plan of construction and the character of the appurtenances. The new wings will add six wards to the original hospital, each one capable of accommodating thirty patients with their attendants,—180 patients in all,—raising the capacity of the institution to 600, with less crowding and more classification than has heretofore been possible with numbers much smaller. When complete, the hospital "will have ten, and if desirable, thirteen sub-divisions of each sex, each ward a complete family by itself, with distinct dining, bathing, clothing rooms, airing-courts and verandas. One of these wards will be an infirmary for the sick, provided with special diet, another for convalescents, a third for working-men." From the description given, it is evident that the aim throughout has been to do the work in the most substantial manner, and that no pains have been spared to make the new buildings as perfect as possible, and to furnish them with all appliances, within a reasonable expense, which could better fit them for their intended use.

For the completion and finishing of these buildings, and for much needed alterations and repairs on the old buildings, the Legislature of 1874 appropriated $50,000. The whole sum that has been appropriated for enlargement and repairs is $175,000; and $135,110.90 of this was expended up to the 30th of September last. Out of the appropriation of 1874 the institution has been provided with a new boiler-house, four boilers, a new engine, and a hot-blast blower; a smoke-stack, 126 feet high, for draught purposes; a fan-room and pump-house, and many improvements in the mechanical appliances. A work-room has been fitted up as a machine-shop, where, under the superintendence of the resident engineer, much of the work in connection with the heating apparatus, both of the old and the new buildings, is being done with diminished outlay.

The trustees note the death, within the past year, of a recent associate, Hon. Charles Edward Cook, whose connection with the institution from its beginning, a period of twenty

years, was marked by thorough devotion to the interests of the hospital and the insane, and a liberal bestowal of time and influence in their behalf.

*Inmates.*

| TAUNTON HOSPITAL. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1873, . | 238 | 196 | 434 |
| admitted during the year, . | 237 | 218 | 455 |
| Apparent number under treatment, . | 475 | 414 | 889* |
| Discharged recovered, . . . . | 40 | 53 | 93 |
| improved, . . . . | 99 | 63 | 162 |
| not improved, . . . | 36 | 23 | 59 |
| Died, . . . . . | 37—212 | 30—169 | 67—381 |
| Remaining Sept. 30, 1874, . . | 263 | 245 | 508 |

* Real number 858.

The average number of inmates for the year was 480.7; viz., state patients 117.6, town patients 292.8, private patients 70.3. This is an average greater by about 47 than that for 1873, and as the admissions were increased but 24 while the number of those discharged was decreased, a longer term of residence at the hospital seems to be indicated. The institution now has 74 more patients than it had at the beginning of the official year, 53 of this increase being in the class of state patients. The classification at date is 128 state patients, 308 town patients, and 72 private patients. Of the admissions within the year, 328 are reported as having never before received treatment at a hospital.

The mortality of the year was both absolutely and relatively greater than for the previous year. This is accounted for by the superintendent in part by the necessarily unfavorable influence of a shifting population upon the sanitary state of the hospital, and in part by the condition of the patients previous to admission, as well as their advanced age, twenty-one of those who died being above sixty years of age, ten of the number being over seventy, and one ninety-five. The

per cent. of mortality to the reported number under treatment was 7.5, and the per cent. of recoveries 10.4.

The hospital maintains its usual excellent financial condition, closing the year with $13,361.84 in its favor, besides its reserve fund of $11,000.

### *The Northampton Lunatic Hospital.*

DR. PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

Many improvements and repairs were made during the past year at the Northampton Hospital, the most noteworthy of which are referred to in the report of the trustees. The old cooking apparatus has been replaced by new, containing the most recent improvements. A new water-tank over the rotunda has been provided; also a convenient bath-room for the refractory patients. A large story-and-a-half building, of wood, slate-roofed, has been erected for storage purposes, mainly by the labor of regular employés and patients. The main sewer has been extended to a greater distance from the buildings, and is to be carried still further, to make the sewage available for enriching the soil, and numerous minor improvements have been made.

The airing-courts, constructed about two years ago, continue to approve themselves as useful adjuncts to the provisions for the health and comfort of the patients. In allusion to this feature of hospital construction, Dr. Earle states that they were invariably attached to the early American institutions, from the erection of the first hospital, that at Frankford, Pa., in 1817, to the foundation of the Worcester Hospital, in 1833; the latter institution first omitted them, and its example was followed by many afterwards built, until, of late years, the earlier practice has again found favor, and few well-appointed hospitals are now destitute of these conveniences. At the Worcester Hospital itself, airing-courts have been in use to a considerable extent, for more than sixteen years past.

The means recounted in previous reports for the occupation and enjoyment of the patients have been freely

employed. Frequent readings, lectures, concerts, dramatic performances and social gatherings have been held. Prominent among the means of enjoyment is the decoration of the halls with pictures. In this particular the Northampton institution, like most others in America, is decidedly superior to the generality of foreign hospitals. The number of framed pictures, of all sizes, is stated as 1,308.

An apple orchard of fifteen acres, well set with trees, which are now at their most productive age, has been added to the hospital farm. The price was $4,000, of which sum three-fourths has already been paid out of the current income of the hospital. The farm steadily improves in value and productiveness.

The superintendent contrasts the present satisfactory financial condition of the hospital with its condition at the date of his first connection with it, ten years ago. Within that period the State has made special grants to the hospital, amounting in all to $5,000; while the hospital has been enabled to expend from its ordinary receipts upwards of $97,000 in improvements and repairs; and, also, to increase the value of its cash assets and supplies by nearly $40,000.

*Inmates.*

| NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1873, | 210 | 223 | 433 |
| admitted during the year, | 105 | 88 | 193 |
| Apparent number under treatment, | 315 | 311 | 626* |
| Discharged recovered, | 25 | 12 | 37 |
| improved, | 24 | 19 | 43 |
| not improved, | 27 | 18 | 45 |
| Died, | 14—90 | 11—60 | 25—150 |
| Remaining Sept. 30, 1874, | 225 | 251 | 476 |

* Real number 621.

The daily average number of inmates was 469.5, or over 32 larger than during 1873, or any previous year. Of this average number, 284.6 were state patients, 103 town patients,

and 81.9 private patients. The increase in the general average seems to have been due to the increased average of state patients, which was larger by 36 than for the year before.

Of the admissions within the year, 109 were from the general population and 84 were transfers from other state institutions. About 62 per cent. of those admitted had been inmates of some hospital before. The number admitted is larger by 12 than in 1873, the increase being from the general population. The 476 remaining in the hospital September 30, 1874, are thus classed: State patients, 291; town patients, 110; private patients, 75. Within ten years past the usual number of town patients has more than doubled. Further increase is anticipated as an effect of recent modifications of the settlement laws.

The mortality has continued to be quite small; only 3.9 per cent. of the reported number under treatment. For the last ten years, with few exceptions, the death-rate has steadily diminished. The trustees and superintendent agree in accounting for this by the unwearied efforts that have been made during that period to "perfect the hospital in all its departments; to improve the heating and ventilation; to promote cleanliness of apartments and of person; to encourage exercise in the open air, and enlarge the facilities therefor; to insure regularity of habit in respect to food, sleep and bodily activity; to secure the faithful performance of all the duties which the physician and the nurse owe to their patients." That something is also due to the physical condition of the patients received in late years, may be inferred from the admission of the superintendent, that "it is not to be expected that this small ratio of deaths can continue much longer," in view of "the large number of debilitated bodies and shattered constitutions now here."

### *Insane Department—State Almshouse.*

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

The insane department of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury, properly comes under the Lunatic Hospital head this year, because now, for the first time, it is in charge of a

special physician, Dr. James M. Whitaker having been appointed to the position September 1, 1874, after four months of service as resident physician in the Almshouse.

During the year the building for the insane has been repaired and its ventilation somewhat improved, and its condition is now much better than it was a year ago. A large yard, or airing-court, for the use of the insane inmates, is to be inclosed. The physician recommends that each sitting-room be provided with a table for papers and books, and that facilities for playing checkers, backgammon, etc., be furnished the inmates. The insane sick are now necessarily treated in the general hospital of the institution, because there is no room for treating them elsewhere. Dr. Whitaker says that humanity demands their treatment in a hospital by themselves. The superintendent of the institution remarks that the propriety of this measure is too obvious for argument, and makes note of the fact that the superintendents of the State Lunatic Hospitals, called last August for consultation, declared that separate treatment is essential to proper management. Finally, the trustees add that "from the establishment of a distinct medical department for the insane, under the charge of a physician who devotes himself exclusively to their wants, it would follow, logically, that a separate hospital should be provided for the sick insane."

*Inmates.*

| INSANE DEPARTMENT—TEWKSBURY. | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1873, | 84 | 219 | 303 |
| admitted during the year, | 45 | 61 | 106 |
| Apparent number under treatment, | 129 | 280 | 409* |
| Discharged recovered, | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| improved, | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| not improved, | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Deserted, | 6 | – | 6 |
| Died, | 11—36 | 31—54 | 42—90 |
| Remaining Sept. 30, 1874, | 93 | 226 | 319 |

* Real number 406.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The number of beds in the building for the insane is but 291, so that the excess of the insane over the number of beds for them is 28. The weekly average of insane inmates for the year was 304, against a weekly average, as computed in this office, of 577 in the other department of the Almshouse. The insane constituted nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number remaining in the institution at the close of the year—319 out of 805. The percentage of deaths among the insane, to the reported number of insane under treatment, was about 10.2; and of the whole number of deaths in the institution, about 13.3 per cent. were of insane persons.

This part of the institution, says Dr. Whitaker, was designed for the incurable but harmless insane, and he urges that none but such persons should be taken there. "For if an insane person has any chance of recovery in a hospital for the insane, that chance would be greatly diminished, or perhaps entirely lost, by his being brought to this institution." He also urges that none but the harmless insane should be taken there,—those who will not disturb others or be disturbed by them. Speaking on the subject of ventilation and the arrangement of the building, he says—and the trustees call special attention to his words:—

"No method of ventilation ever devised would be adequate to ventilate a room forty by fifty feet, that contained from sixty to seventy-five insane persons, so that an individual going into the room from out of doors would not discover that the air was vitiated; especially if, as is the case here, many of the insane were untidy in regard to their clothing and uncleanly in their personal habits. In my opinion, the only way a suitable ventilation can be secured, with the present number of insane, is by remodelling the building, so that no more than twenty or twenty-five insane shall occupy the same room. Such a division of the inmates, and consequently a classification of them, would do much to improve their mental and physical condition, and correspondently contribute to their comfort and happiness. It would also make it possible to adopt a course of treatment with any of the insane whose mental condition it might seem possible to improve by the aid of medicine."

## *The Hospitals as a Class.*

### *Results of the Year.*

It will be seen that in the four hospitals the number of patients remaining on the first of October, 1873, was 1,639; that the reported number of admissions during the year was 1,154; and that 1,788 remained under treatment on the first of October, 1874. Deducting from the reported admissions the aggregate of transfers and readmissions, and the number of different persons actually admitted seems to have been 960, or 33 more than were admitted in 1873. The apparent whole number treated during the year was 2,793; but allowing for readmissions and transfers as before, the real number seems to have been 2,599, or 87 more than were actually treated in 1873. The aggregate of deaths was 209, against 203 in 1873. The percentage of deaths in 1874 to the whole number treated was 8.04, against a corresponding percentage of 8.12 in 1873.

Respecting the deaths, it is shown by the report from Worcester, that 23 of the 75 occurring there were of patients within twenty days after their admission, while 10 were of persons over seventy years of age, and in 18 cases insanity had continued for more than ten years. From Taunton the report is, that of 67 occurring there, 37 were of patients who had been less than three months in the institution, and here again 10 were of persons over seventy years of age. From Northampton it is reported that most of the mortality was the result of diseases which in all hospitals carry off a large majority of those who die. At Tewksbury 14 of the 42 deaths were from diarrhœa and 7 from general debility. From an examination of the tables in the several reports, it appears that nearly or quite half the whole number of deaths in the four hospitals, were of persons whose demise within three or four months was every way probable at the time of admission.

The aggregate of discharges includes 208 reported recovered, 347 reported improved, and 235 reported unimproved. These

statistics have less value than they would have if there were a common basis of judgment as to what constitutes recovery. It is clearly apparent that some of the reported recoveries were of periodical cases from the attack on account of which they were sent to the hospital. The superintendent of the Worcester institution mentions that six of his reported recoveries were of this sort. Of the 71 recoveries reported from Worcester, 52 were of persons put under treatment before insanity had continued a year; while of the 93 reported from Taunton, 78 came into the hospital before they had been six months insane; and from Northampton, it is said, that the restorations must almost exclusively be limited to cases of recent origin.

The percentage of reported recoveries, to the whole number treated during the year in the four hospitals, is 7.9. Excluding those treated at Tewksbury, the percentage is 9.1. The percentage of those reported as discharged improved, to the number treated in the three state hospitals proper, is 15.6. "The degree of success of an institution for the insane," says Dr. Eastman, "is not to be measured by the tabulated recoveries alone, but it should receive credit for the benefits that accrue to many a benighted mind that cannot sustain itself among the troubles and trials incident to ordinary life, as well as for the safety its custodial function insures to society." And, speaking on the same topic, Dr. Earle says that for the sum of good accomplished, an insane hospital "cannot rely solely or chiefly upon the number of its cures, but likewise upon the deaths prevented, the lives prolonged, the sickness averted, the bodily health sustained, promoted and improved, the amount of comforts secured, the contentment attained, and the enjoyment procured."

*Correspondence of the Insane.*

Concerning the law of last summer, under which all insane patients are allowed to write letters and deposit them in locked boxes that are only opened by some member of the Board of State Charities, nothing is said in the reports from

Northampton and Worcester, but the trustees of the Taunton hospital use the following language:—

"These boxes have been provided, and all the patients can now ventilate their wrongs, sorrows or abuses, if any such exist, without any fears of espionage from the powers that govern within. We do not think, however, that this provision will prove any more satisfactory to that class, who are so persistent in doubting the integrity and summarily condemning the various officers intrusted with the management of our hospitals, than the other arrangement, which allowed the superintendent to read and decide whether the correspondence was such as should be forwarded or not. And we are quite sure that the officers whose duties require the perusal of these insane missives will never become 'well read' (in the true sense) in this department (however pleasant the pastime may prove), nor anxiously seek a re-appointment hereafter.

"We have no desire to denounce or disapprove of the sentiment which demands all proper safeguards for the kindest treatment of our insane and the prevention of the confinement of any persons under false representations. But it *is* necessary that *some* persons should have charge of our institutions for the insane, and consequently some parties must finally be relied upon, notwithstanding committees may be appointed for that purpose *ad infinitum*.

"The character of those who are appointed by the Executive to fill the offices in connection with our public institutions, and who give their time and services without compensation, should certainly be counted as something, to say nothing of their morality, humanity, honesty or integrity. We believe, and we think we are justified in stating, that the trustees and managers of the hospitals in Massachusetts are entitled to the confidence of the community, so far at least as the administration of their trusts is concerned; and that under no circumstances would they allow any abuses in the management of the hospitals under their control to exist after discovery, much less would they become parties to any arrangement for the confinement and detention of persons in sound mind by *any* parties for *any* purpose."

*Future Provision for Mental Defectives.*

The superintendent of the Northampton hospital devotes several pages of his report to a presentation of the views he entertains as to the needs of the State in the matter of insti-

tutions for disorders affecting the mind. He thinks the new lunatic hospitals at Worcester and Danvers will not long supply our necessities, and therefore would for a time retain and use the old buildings at Worcester. When they must be relinquished and removed, he would, *first*, establish a hospital for epileptics. He would, *second*, found an institution for inebriates. He would, *third*, when it becomes necessary, build a lunatic hospital, with accommodations for 250 or 300 patients, in or near Boston. He would, *fourth*, as occasion appeared, erect a similar small hospital in whatever section of the State should appear, at the time, to be best adapted to the convenience of the people; and "in all future similar exigencies I would pursue the same plan, disseminating these smaller institutions through the Commonwealth according to the necessity of its population in different sections." And he would, *fifth*, abolish the receptacle for chronic insane in the State Almshouse at the earliest practicable day.

This scheme for the future is unfolded with clearness and precision of language, and much of what Dr. Earle says will command ready and cordial assent from thoughtful readers. His remarks on two points are pertinent for immediate consideration; and the pith of them is given in the following paragraphs:—

*Hospital for Epileptics.*—"From the very nature of their disease, epileptics are an almost constant annoyance to the other patients of an insane hospital. No person who has seen the terrible spasms, the shakings and the contortions of body, the discoloration of the face and the frothing from the mouth, and heard the peculiar, startling, prolonged and unmistakable cry, compounded of a sigh, a groan and a scream, of a well-marked epileptic paroxysm, or 'fit,' can fail to recognize the force of this objection. For the fit gives no early warning of its approach, and, with many, may occur at any time or place. With the exception of those who have become very seriously demented, and a few whose fits are unwontedly frequent, we cannot refuse to these patients admission to the social entertainments, the other exercises upon secular evenings, or the meetings for worship. Many of them are, a large part of the time, among the most rational of the patients. They retain their intellectual

powers and tastes to a remarkable extent; and the loss of opportunity to participate in the pastimes and the other occasions of ministration to enjoyment, to instruction, or to the sentiment of devotion, which are the chief means of rendering hospital life bearable, would be, to them, a great and cruel deprivation. Again, as a class, epileptics are, more than others, liable to accidents and bodily injuries. If seized, when standing, by the fit, they fall, wheresoever they may be and whatsoever is beneath them. They, consequently, for proper treatment, require many safeguards which are not generally found in the hospitals. Tables, seats, bedsteads and all other furniture of their apartments should be made as free from corners and sharp angles as possible. The bedsteads should be low and guarded by elevated sides, to prevent them from falling from the bed if seized by the fit in the night. Properly, they should be watched, as they *are* in some English asylums, by night-attendants. In a hospital intended for epileptics alone, the ability to classify these patients, for the best interest of both themselves and others, would be much greater than at institutions receiving all classes of the insane. A special institution of this kind, designed for the accommodation of from two hundred to three hundred patients, and centrally situated, would not remain long unfilled. The withdrawal from the hospitals for the insane of a large part of the persons who would at first occupy it, would create vacancies in them by which the necessity of an addition to their number would be considerably postponed."

*Asylum for Inebriates.*—"As another means of retarding that necessity, the Commonwealth should found an institution for inebriates. The need for an establishment of this description is perhaps quite as pressing as that for a hospital for epileptics, and the charters for the two might be granted simultaneously. No man is more insane than the drunkard while the drunk is on. No drivelling idiot is more silly than the inebriate when in the stage of incoherent, nonsensical chatter, or more demented than he when he is lying, dead drunk, in the gutter. This evanescent mental disorder, insanity though for the time being it be, is not so far recognized as such, by the laws of Massachusetts, as to authorize the forcible detention of its victim for a period adequate to that reformation of habit which alone can insure the prevention of its return. For this reason, inebriates ought not to be taken to the hospitals for the insane. There are yet other, and, to the officers of those institutions at least, still more important reasons. As a class, believing themselves improperly placed, they do not adapt themselves to

their position. They demand privileges which cannot be granted, and chafe under the refusal of them. Considering themselves as not insane, they do not kindly consort with the other classes of patients. They are too liable to attempt to domineer over, to ridicule, to make jest of them. Moreover, they rarely remain sufficiently long to give a reasonable hope of reform. They soon come to believe, or at least to a pretension of, the belief, that they shall never again yield to the temptation of strong drink, that they have perfect command over their appetites in that respect, and that they may as well be at home as at the hospital. They become restless, impatient of restraint, and at length leave the institution, after a residence so short that they might as well have never entered it. The opening of an establishment for this class of persons would again relieve the hospitals for the insane and defer the call for more."

## III. County and Private Hospitals.

Besides the three State Lunatic Hospitals and the Asylum for the Chronic Insane at the State Almshouse, there are four other institutions in the Commonwealth at which insane persons are treated. They are neither owned by the State nor supervised by the Board of State Charities; but as it has become my duty, under the Act of last June relative to the correspondence of the insane, to visit them occasionally, it seems appropriate to speak of them briefly in this connection.

*The McLean Asylum*, at Somerville, was opened in 1818, and is the oldest of our public establishments for the insane. It will quite comfortably accommodate one hundred and seventy-five patients, and, without much crowding, its capacity is increased to two hundred. It was originally one of the departments of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and still continues in close connection with that institution. The funds of the corporation can be used in the support of patients; otherwise its inmates are all private patients. Its

chief statistics for the year ending September 30, 1874, are stated by the superintendent to be as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remaining October 1, 1873, | | 164 |
| Admitted during the year, | | 81 |
| Whole number treated, | | 245 |
| Discharged recovered, | 20 | |
| improved, | 40 | |
| unimproved, | 25 | |
| died, | 10 | |
| | | 95 |
| Remaining September 30, 1874, | | 150 |

*The Boston Lunatic Hospital*, at South Boston, was opened in 1839,—five years after the opening of the State Hospital at Worcester. Its grounds are a yard and garden of about three acres, and it adjoins the premises of the House of Correction. It has a convenient capacity for about one hundred and eighty patients, but, of late years, has rarely had less than two hundred inmates. There are radical defects in its construction, which cannot be remedied except at great expense. But it is managed by an able superintendent, and receives many of the insane of Suffolk County. Its principal statistics for the year are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remaining October 1, 1873, | | 192 |
| Admitted during the year, | | 40 |
| Whole number treated, | | 232 |
| Discharged recovered, | 7 | |
| improved, | 3 | |
| unimproved, | 4 | |
| not insane, | 2 | |
| died, | 10 | |
| | | 26 |
| Remaining September 30, 1874, | | 206 |

*The County Receptacle for the Insane* at Ipswich is attached to the House of Correction at that place. It was established under a law of 1836, and is the only one existing in the Commonwealth that was opened in accordance with this law. It has a capacity for about seventy patients. The physician in charge is the master of the House of Correction. The persons committed to it are mostly if not wholly residents of Essex County. Its statistics for the year are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remaining October 1, 1873, | | 64 |
| Admitted during the year, | | 18 |
| Whole number treated, | | 82 |
| Discharged recovered, | 8 | |
| improved, | 2 | |
| unimproved, | 2 | |
| died, | 9 | |
| | | 21 |
| Remaining September 30, 1874, | | 61 |

*Herbert Hall*, at Worcester, is a private institution, opened under authority granted last year by the Governor and Council in accordance with section 8, chapter 288, Acts of 1864. It is in charge of Dr. Merrick Bemis, for sixteen years superintendent of the State Hospital at Worcester. It has accommodations for twenty-five patients, and its statistics for the year are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admitted during the year, | | 28 |
| Discharged recovered, | 5 | |
| improved, | 3 | |
| unimproved, | 5 | |
| died, | 3 | |
| | | 16 |
| Remaining September 30, 1874, | | 12 |

## IV. State Schools.

### *The State Primary School at Monson.*

Dr. H. P. Wakefield, *Superintendent.*

Though the almshouse department of this institution was abolished two years ago, a few adult paupers have been maintained there during the past year, under the discretionary power granted this Board by chapter 45, Acts of 1872, the number on the first of October last being 39, or 7.91 of the whole number then remaining in the institution. The following statistics of the year are from the annual report of the superintendent:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | . . | 453 |
| Pupils in school, 400; all others, 53. | | |
| Received from Tewksbury during the year, | 176 | |
| from the courts, | 61 | |
| from places, | 45 | |
| from other sources, | 4 | |
| | | 286 |
| Apparent number within the year, | . . | 739* |
| Discharged on trial, | 125 | |
| by this Board, | 74 | |
| by transfer, | 18 | |
| by desertion, | 11 | |
| by death, | 18 | |
| | | 246 |
| Number remaining September 30, 1874, | . . | 493 |
| Pupils in school, 423; all others, 70. | | |

* Real number 715.

The average number of all classes for the year was 481—an increase of 57 over the previous year. Of this average, 407 belonged to the Primary School proper—an increase of 39 over the average of 1873. Of the 70 remaining at the end of the year outside the school, 39 were adult paupers, 26 were children for support, and 5 were children in temporary custody. The number of children sent to the institution from the courts (61) was 10 less than the corresponding number of 1873. In 1872 the number placed out was 168; in 1873 it

was 138; in 1874 it was but 125. Yet the average number of children in the institution was considerably larger than in either of the preceding two years, and the number remaining on the first of October last was 23 greater than at the end of the previous year. The aggregate of the inmates at the end of the year was 40 greater than at the end of 1873.

The trustees and superintendent report quite fully on the condition of the farm and the improvements of the year. A large new refrigerator has been constructed in the cellar of the main building; a new water-tank, holding 700 gallons, has been placed in the boiler-room; some new fence has been built, and a considerable portion of the old fence has been repaired; and two new hydrants give greater facilities for the use of water in case of fire. The superintendent presents a detailed statement of the products and expenses of the farm for the year, from which it clearly appears that the profit was $2,882, against a corresponding profit of $1,287 in the previous year. The statistics given are instructive as well as interesting, and prove that the farm has been well tilled of late. The trustees handsomely compliment the superintendent on his success in managing the farm, and there can be no question that he has wrought a marked improvement in its productiveness since he took charge of it six years ago.

The chair-seating shop opened in 1872, the trustees say, has proved a success. The superintendent reports that another room was fitted up last winter for this business, and about 120 boys are now engaged, working half the day and attending school the other half. The number of chairs seated during the year was 19,450, on account of which the State received $1,109.36, while the boys earned for themselves the sum of $298.62. The superintendent says that a small per cent. from the earnings on certain chairs and from repairs, is now set aside as a common fund, to be divided among the well-behaved boys who are employed in other departments, and have not the same opportunity to obtain funds that those have who are employed in the chair-shop.

Another new branch of industry has been added during the past year—that of printing. The institution bought the

press and fitted up the office, while Hon. G. M. Fisk, for many years an inspector of the school, furnished the type and fixtures. The boys issue a small bi-monthly paper, called the "Dew-Drop," and print cards, bill-heads, indentures, envelopes, etc., for the institution. Concerning this matter, the principal of the school says: "The whole work of setting type and printing is at present divided among seven boys. It is as valuable to them as any school exercise, inasmuch as it involves a practical application of the rules of orthography, at the same time that they are learning the compositor's trade. When there is no printing to be done, the boys are kept setting up and distributing type as a rhetorical exercise."

An additional school-room was opened last winter, and there are now seven, each in charge of a teacher, the whole under the superintendence of Rev. Charles F. Foster as heretofore. The average attendance in the school-rooms during the year was 383. The average age of the pupils was about ten years. The number on the school-roll at the end of the year was 417. The principal states that the year was one of marked success in the school departments, and the grade of scholarship in the upper division is higher than it has been for several years. He adds that "the school is designed to be *primary* in the sense that it undertakes to aid and instruct those children who are especially exposed to evil, or who have taken only the initiatory step in the path of vice." But as to instruction, it is a graded school, beginning with the alphabet, and going up, during the past year, to the instruction of three boys in Latin and two in French, with another in algebra and geometry. "If we discover native talent that may be developed by culture and discipline, we are ready to bestow upon it special pains, that the material thus providentially placed in our hands may be moulded into such a shape as will render it serviceable to the world."

A section of chapter 262, Acts of 1873, empowers this Board to permit towns and cities to assign the Primary School as the place of confinement and instruction for truant children convicted under the Act. Permission to use the school in this manner has been accorded during the past year to the

towns of Amesbury, Easton, Attleborough, Brockton, Grafton and Salisbury. The trustees state that but one truant had been received up to the date of their report.

The purchase of a tract of land containing fifteen or twenty acres is advised by the trustees. It is in the shape of a triangle, projects into the farm some sixty rods, and runs up to within a few rods of the front yard of the institution. On it are an old saw-mill, a dilapidated shanty, and the usual surroundings of such structures. The land is so situated that everybody having business with the school must cross it, and the wonder is that it has not been bought and put into order by the State before now. There is a strong prospect that it may soon be sold out in small parcels to persons whose residence in such close proximity to the institution would neither be desirable nor promotive of its well-being. It can probably be bought at the present time for less than two thousand dollars, and the purchase seems to the trustees and superintendent one that should be made.

### *The State Industrial School at Lancaster.*

REV. MARCUS AMES, *Superintendent.*

The report of the superintendent furnishes the following statistics for the year relative to this institution :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | | 110 |
| Received by commitment during the year, | 22 | |
| from indenture or places, | 8 | |
| | | 30 |
| Apparent number within the year, | | 140* |
| Discharged by indenture, | 51 | |
| to friends, | 1 | |
| to hospital, | 1 | |
| to school, | 1 | |
| to this Board, | 1 | |
| Escaped, | 1 | |
| Died, | 2 | |
| | | 58 |
| Number remaining September 30, 1874, | | 82 |

* Real number 140.

These statistics show a decrease of 28 in the number of inmates within the year. The reported average number was 97.5, which is 23.5 less than for 1873. But while the average of inmates was so much smaller than last year, the number of discharges by indenture was 11 greater, and even 6 greater than in 1872. It appears that more than half the discharges of 1874 were made during the last four months of the year. The number of commitments was two more than last year and two less than in 1872. The average age at commitment was 14.81, a fraction less than for 1873. Of the commitments, 14 were for stubbornness and disobedience, 7 for larceny and 1 for viciousness. The girls discharged during the year had been in the school an average of 47.4 months.

The following table, made up in part from the records of this office, shows the number of commitments to the institution during the several years of its existence,—the year ending with September in each case.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 (13 months), | 100 | 1866, | 59 |
| 1858, | 22 | 1867, | 77 |
| 1859, | 40 | 1868, | 56 |
| 1860, | 49 | 1869, | 58 |
| 1861, | 32 | 1870, | 44 |
| 1862, | 35 | 1871, | 21 |
| 1863, | 69 | 1872, | 24 |
| 1864, | 64 | 1873, | 20 |
| 1865, | 54 | 1874, | 22 |

The following table shows the number in the school on the first of October in the several years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857, | 92 | 1866, | 137 |
| 1858, | 95 | 1867, | 157 |
| 1859, | 99 | 1868, | 134 |
| 1860, | 121 | 1869, | 139 |
| 1861, | 131 | 1870, | 143 |
| 1862, | 138 | 1871, | 131 |
| 1863, | 129 | 1872, | 121 |
| 1864, | 143 | 1873, | 110 |
| 1865, | 132 | 1874, | 82 |

Of the girls committed during the past year, 10 were sixteen years of age, 3 were fifteen, 5 were fourteen, 3 were thirteen and 1 was twelve. Of the 82 there at the end of the year, 31 were of American, 30 of foreign, and 21 of mixed parentage, while 53 of them were born in Massachusetts; 23 were under sixteen years of age, 12 were sixteen, 25 were seventeen, 12 were eighteen, 6 were nineteen and 4 were twenty. The average age of the whole number remaining is sixteen years, greater by two years than it was prior to the creation of the Visiting Agency of this Board. The average age at commitment is also about two years greater than it was half a dozen years ago. The trustees remark that the girls now there are of much less mental and physical power than those formerly committed; and add that the proportionate number of those who can never be made self-sustaining is greater than ever before.

The institution has accommodations for one hundred and fifty girls. Since September, 1861, the inmates have been distributed in five families, each under the charge of a matron and assistants. The numbers at the school had become so reduced that, on the 16th of last March, one house was broken up by order of the trustees, and, for the same reason, another house was closed on the 2d of October last, so that now there are but three families.

The season was a very favorable one for most of the farm crops and garden vegetables. Fruit is abundant and of excellent quality. Thirteen acres have been under cultivation,—three in corn, three in potatoes, three in beans, and four in roots, etc. The dairy now consists of sixteen cows of good breeds for milk. During the year considerable work was done in ditching and grading and filling on the meadow ground. Some necessary repairs on the buildings have been made that were not anticipated at the beginning of the year. The expenses of the farm for the year were larger than usual; but it is believed the increased expenditures were judiciously made, and the value and fertility of the property is much greater than three years ago.

Prior to 1874, a school was maintained in each of the five

houses. But some of the trustees were of the opinion that a graded system, as in the public schools of our cities and towns, would produce better results than were obtained in the family schools, and such a school was accordingly established last spring. The trustees report that circumstances have not been wholly favorable to its success, and they cannot yet tell just how it will work, though the committee in charge are reasonably well satisfied with its prospects, and the trustees remark that they can readily return to the old methods if it is ever deemed advisable to do so. They state that the school furnishes ample evidence of the fact that the education of the girls sent to the institution was almost entirely neglected by those heretofore having them in charge.

*Work for the Girls.*

The question of labor in connection with this school has been frequently treated in the reports from this office, and was quite elaborately and forcibly discussed by Secretary Pierce in the annual report of last year. There are no statistics of work for 1874 in the report of the trustees, but they observe that special attention has been given to the subject. A committee of their number reported some time during the past summer to the full Board as follows:—

"We entered upon the investigation of the labor question and made our inquiries about various kinds of work upon the following theory, viz.: That continuous work, which should occupy both mind and body during several hours of every day, is desirable as a means of reformation; that the girls should be taught such kinds of work as will be most useful to them when they leave Lancaster; that such girls as are now being received into the school should contribute by their labor something towards their own support while in it. While a majority of the Committee still believe in their theory, they find, as the result of their inquiries, that it will be very difficult to put it into successful operation, and that it can only be done at a considerable expense in building a workshop and equipping it with a steam-engine and machinery, as has been done in the house of correction at South Boston. This has become necessary—if work is to be done that will prove of any account to the girls or of

profit to the State—from the fact that, almost without exception, kinds of work like binding shoes and making boys' and men's clothing, which in past years has been given out in small lots to families, to be done by hand or machine sewing, is now done in a large way in factory buildings on machines run by steam. The same is true of laundry-work. In view of the rapidly diminishing number and the great change in the character of the inmates of our institution, so that instead of having our five houses full we have scarcely enough girls to fill three, the Committee decline to recommend any radical change in the kind of work done by them. If, however, the Lancaster School is to be diverted from its original purpose, and transformed into a house of correction or prison, the sooner a change is made by which the girls shall become self-supporting, the better will it be for them and the State."

*Changed Condition of the School.*

The trustees again speak, as they so often have before, of the changed condition of the school. While asserting their belief that the original plan was a good one, and expressing the opinion that a return to it will ultimately be found necessary, they declare their determination to discharge the trust committed to them as best they can. That the operation of various causes—the Visiting Agency being but one of them—has changed the status of the school, is a fact not to be denied. Great changes with respect to the whole body of correctional and reformatory institutions in the State have taken place within the past ten years; and the heart aspiring for progress cannot do otherwise than hope that the labor and endeavor of the next ten years will result in other changes. Perhaps the Commonwealth may see fit to return to the old ways of Lancaster, as the trustees believe; at present, however, it is clearly determined on trying a new way with certain of the girls who offend against its laws.

The year 1867 was that in which the maximum of commitments to the Industrial School took place; the figure for that year is only ten less than the aggregate figures of the last four years. So, too, on the first of October, 1867, the school was larger than at the corresponding period of any year before or since; and at that date this year the number remaining in

the institution was only four more than half of what it was seven years ago. The whole number of commitments for the past four years is but eighty-seven; apparently, the magistrates before whom offending girls were taken have not been believers in the efficiency of the school as a reformatory institution, or else have believed that, with respect to many of these girls, a more excellent way of reformation was open. That they have doubted the value of a training at the school does not in any way appear, for they continue to send there a class of girls who certainly need to be brought under reformatory influences; and it must, therefore, be taken for granted that, with respect to others, they have simply exercised the discretion confided to them by the laws, in the conviction that reformatory means now in existence but not available half a dozen years ago, are also deserving of trial. But it is worthy of serious consideration on the part of all who have connection with the school, whether alterations in its methods are not practicable that would bring it into greater favor with those who have power to commit to its custody. Otherwise it must be assumed that the change in its condition is a permanent one, and it will behoove us all to accommodate ourselves to the new order of things as soon as possible.

The completion and opening of the prison for women will unquestionably have an influence upon the future of the school, though just how far that influence will extend and be felt cannot yet be foreseen. But that such a prison will soon be numbered among the state institutions is a fact to be kept in mind by all who have to do with the management or supervision of this school. Perhaps it will receive the older and more vicious class of young women lately sent to Lancaster; in that event the school may again be filled with girls of the class formerly committed to its care. But, whether this result does or does not come about in the course of two or three years, the property of the Industrial School is needful to the purposes of the Commonwealth. It seems to me quite too extensive and expensive for the numbers now remaining there; but the suggestion in some quarters, that the school

should be closed, I do not regard as one that it would be wise to follow. The end of our aims and desires should be, not a great institution at Lancaster, but the reformation of girls who are tending toward a vicious life. The Industrial School has been in some degree a means to that end, and there is no reason to doubt that it may continue to be such a means, if managed with sympathetic reference to the changed condition of things in the State.

I think it pertinent to suggest whether some of the larger girls, now sent to the Primary School at Monson, might not, with advantage to the Commonwealth and without detriment to themselves, be transferred to the Industrial School for longer or shorter periods, unless suitable places in families can be found for them. The Monson institution is getting too much crowded for the best well-being of its inmates. This remark does not imply the least want of confidence in its superintendent or those associated with him. But the number of its inmates on the first of October last was 493, of whom 123 were girls, a considerable proportion of them being over twelve years of age. I am decidedly of the opinion that homes in good families would be better for them than a residence in any state institution; and of course it would not be either politic or humane to subject them to the influence of some of the girls now at Lancaster; but the houses of the Industrial School furnish such means of classification that there ought not to be much danger on this score. I respectfully commend the suggestion of transfers from Monson to Lancaster to the consideration of the Board.

### *The State Reform School at Westborough.*

ALLEN G. SHEPHERD, *Superintendent.*

The trustees of this institution close their annual report with the remark that it seems never to have been in better hands than at present, and the superintendent observes that the boys of the school have improved in behavior during the past year, some of the worst of them to such an extent that they have been advanced to the first grade. The following

figures as to the inmates of the year are taken from the superintendent's report:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | | 311 |
| Received by commitment during the year, | 110 | |
| by return, | 66 | |
| by recommitment, | 7 | |
| by transfer, | 5 | |
| | | 188 |
| Apparent number within the year, | | 499* |
| Discharged on probation, | 69 | |
| on trial, | 69 | |
| by elopement (21 returned), | 31 | |
| to visit friends (all returned), | 5 | |
| to overseers of poor, | 2 | |
| by indenture, | 2 | |
| to seek employment, | 1 | |
| to imprisonment, | 1 | |
| by death, | 3 | |
| | | 183 |
| Number remaining September 30, 1874, | | 316 |

* Real number 456.

The number of commitments in 1874 was less by 30 than in 1873, but the result of all the changes of the year is that the numbers remaining on the first of October last, were greater by 5 than at the corresponding period of the previous year. In 1873 the number discharged to employment and on probation was 108; while in 1874 the number reached 139. The number returned otherwise than voluntarily during the past year was 17 less than in 1873. Only 10 escaped in 1874 against 26 in 1873. The average number of inmates for 1874 was 323, against 289 in 1873, and 266 in 1872. Of the 110 committed during the past year, 2 were sent by this Board, 4 by the superior court, 20 by the probate courts, and 84 by trial justices for juvenile offenders. In age the boys ranged from 8 to 18 years, and the average age at the commitment was 14.8, or just one year greater than the average of 1873. There were 54 commitments for larceny, 16 for breaking and entering with larceny, 10 for breaking and entering, one for manslaughter, one for receiving stolen goods, and the remaining

28 for lighter offences. About 64 per cent. were ascertained to be of foreign parentage, and 26 per cent. of American, while as to the remaining 10 per cent. the parentage could not be learned. Of those committed, 84 were born in this State; 77 had been arrested before; and 32 habitually drank intoxicating liquors. Those discharged during the year had averaged 29.2 months in the institution.

The farm and garden have been unusually productive during the past year; the live-stock is all in good condition; more hay was cut than will be required for the winter; there was an increase in the amount of milk and butter produced; and the new crop of the year was a hundred bushels of white beans. Some new fence has been built; considerable was done in the way of repairs; the school-rooms have been made more attractive; and a portion of the old furniture has given place to new.

The physician reports that the new water-closets put into the boys' yard, late in the summer of 1872, have proved very satisfactory; and he attributes the great exemption from typhoid fever during the past season mainly to this improvement in the sanitary condition of the institution.

The superintendent finds much to be thankful for in reviewing the work of the year. The "trust houses" have been full, and though they are free from bolts and bars, the number of elopements has been small. The present number of schools is seven—for awhile last winter there were eight—and a decided improvement in study is manifest. He adds:—

"Privileges have been extended to boys who are in the honor, trust and first grades. Detachments unattended by officers have been permitted to go about the farm and vicinity. Amusements have been provided during play hours, and boys to the number of two hundred or more have been permitted to go outside the school and witness field games. Two base-ball clubs have been organized and uniformed, one of which, the 'Lyman,' has visited several places in the State and played with other clubs, on one occasion going a distance of eighty miles, and their behavior was creditable. Such privileges have contributed largely towards removing from the school the stigma of a 'prison.' Such a course has been adopted

from a belief that reformatory work, which aims to reinstate in society the numerous youths who become 'wards' of the State, ought not to be conducted on a plan approximating to a prison."

*Labor at the School.*

Chair-seating is still the chief branch of business carried on at the school. The average employment of the boys during the year was as follows:—Seating chairs, 154; farming and gardening, 81; in the sewing-room, 27; in the laundry and bakery, 11 each; in the shoe shop, 4; and in miscellaneous work, 32. From the statistical tables of work done the following figures are taken:—Chairs seated, 90,994; articles washed and ironed, 113,855; pairs of shoes made, 292; of pantaloons, 844; shirts, 838; jackets, 657; sheets, 273; suspenders, 443; caps, 349; bedticks, 92; pillow-cases, 153; pairs of mittens, 304; and pairs of stockings, 412. The sewing-room was reorganized during the year, and all the clothing worn by the boys is now cut and made at the institution. The amount paid in 1873 for outside labor in this department was $681, which sum is saved under the present management. The amount received per chair for seating is not as much as formerly. This branch of industry has been introduced into some of the houses of correction and other institutions, and consequently some competition has arisen. New contracts were made last spring at a reduced price. Employment in any part of the school outside the chair-shop is regarded as promotion by the boys. The amount received from chair-work during the year was $10,604, being about $1,461 more than was received in 1873.

*Needs of the School.*

The trustees again, as they did last year and the year before, urge upon the Legislature a careful consideration of their wants, and the adoption of measures for their supply. Their plea is one that in my judgment ought to be heard and heeded. The difficulties under which the institution labors arise from the close contact of the worse with the better class of boys, and the impossibility under existing circumstances of such a

separation and classification as would most tend to promote reformation. The trustees can do very little as they are now situated to prevent the larger and more vicious boys from exercising a pernicious influence upon those younger and less vicious, and it seems as if the most casual observation would convince anybody that they ought to have facilities for effecting the separation that should be made.

With reference to the subject of teaching the boys trades that can be made available as a means of livelihood, the trustees say the experience of another year has strengthened their conviction of the soundness of the views they advanced in the report for 1873. On the same subject the new superintendent of the school, after an experience of sixteen months, speaks as follows:—

"Small boys can be fitted for agricultural labor, and suitable places procured for them. But we have a class of large boys that farmers will not take, and who, if allowed to go back to the large cities without suitable employment being furnished, and without suitable homes, are most likely to be surrounded by the temptations and demoralizing influences of former days, and become failures in life. The work done for the boy does not often reform drunken parents, nor change miserable homes into cheerful ones. Some boys are unfortunate in having parents who cannot control themselves, and hence are unable to give assistance to their children, while others have no earthly helper outside the school. To such, a knowledge of some useful trade is of the utmost importance, and until provision is made for supplying this want, the question of effecting a *lasting* reformation of some of our inmates must be a doubtful one. An investigation will prove that the introduction of some useful trade will be more remunerative to the State than chair-seating, as well as of greater advantage to the boy who may be permitted to avail himself of its benefits."

The existing state of things at Westborough ought not to continue for another six months. The commitment to the Reform School of the class of boys formerly sent to the Nautical School, has brought about a condition of affairs that demands the earnest consideration of the Legislature at an early period of the coming session. One of the committees of the last

Legislature made a careful inquiry as to the needs of the school, and reported in favor of such an appropriation as would have permitted an enlargement of the buildings, preliminary to a classification of the boys and the introduction of trades. This money was not granted. The trustees have therefore struggled on with their difficulties as best they could, and now, with fuller knowledge of their weakness and their needs, they again present the case of the school and ask for legislative remedy and aid. I cannot think that it would be to the credit of the Commonwealth to turn a deaf ear to their request.

*The Schools as a Whole.*

The number remaining in the three schools at the end of the year (821) was exactly the same as the number remaining September 30, 1873, the increase at Monson and Westborough being balanced by the decrease at Lancaster. But the average number in school this year (827) was 48 greater than the average of the previous year. There were received from the courts this year but 193, against 231 received in the year ending with September, 1873,—a falling off of 38. But the number (315) discharged during the present year on trial, probation, by indenture, and to employment, is greater by 26 than the number similarly discharged last year. The aggregate of the apparent numbers within the three schools is 1,235 for 1873, and 1,273 for 1874, but when the proper deductions are made for duplicates and transfers, it is found that the actual number of different persons for 1873 is 1,180, against a corresponding total of 1,201, in 1874. The aggregate of current expenses at the three institutions is $13,984 greater this year than in the year ending September 30, 1873; while the average weekly cost per inmate was $2.54 in 1874, against $2.43 in 1873. Financially, the institutions close the present, about as they did the last, year,—the balance of assets being but $2,137 greater, October 1, 1874, than at the corresponding date of 1873.

## V. State Almshouse.

### *The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.*

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

This institution consists of the almshouse department proper and the asylum for the chronic insane. The special features of the insane department have been treated under the Lunatic Hospital section of this report; but it will be necessary to repeat some of the statistics there given in speaking of the institution as a whole. The superintendent's report furnishes the following figures:—

| STATE ALMSHOUSE. | Insane. | Not Insane. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | 303 | 459 | 762 |
| Admitted during the year, | 106 | 2,218 | 2,324 |
| Apparent number supported, | 409 | 2,677 | 3,086* |
| Discharged during the year, | 42 | 1,919 | 1,961 |
| Deserted, | 6 | – | 6 |
| Died, | 42 | 272 | 314 |
| | | | 2,281 |
| Number remaining Sept. 30, 1874, | 319 | 486 | 805 |

* Real number 3,022.

The 362 nominal admissions under the Act of 1860 are excluded from the foregoing statement. Of the admissions, 13 were by transfer from the State Primary School, 38 by transfer from state lunatic hospitals, and 52 by birth in the institution. The apparent number supported within the year was 352 greater than the corresponding number of 1873. The weekly average of the year was 881,—an increase of 65 over that of last year. Among those discharged were 289 persons sentenced to the State Workhouse; 19 infants sent there with mothers who were sentenced; 179 persons, mostly children, transferred to the State Primary School; and 14 insane per-

sons transferred to the State lunatic hospitals. Of those admitted during the year, rather more than one-third were born in the United States. Of those remaining at the end of the year, nearly forty per cent. were insane.

The superintendent reports that the general results of the farm have been satisfactory. Six acres more were laid down to grass during the year. An earnest appeal is made for additional barn-room. There has long been a great deficiency of milk, so indispensable to the proper nutrition of a large proportion of the inmates of the institution. It ought to be made on the farm, but cannot be in the needful quantity, because there is not enough barn-room. The trustees hope this deficiency will be remedied by an appropriation at the coming legislative session for building such a structure as is necessary.

During the past year the western wing of the almshouse has been repainted and refloored and mostly replastered, and the attic floor has been removed, so as to improve the ventilation and increase the height of the halls on the third floor. Under the special appropriation of last summer for sanitary improvements, inside blinds have been furnished for all the windows in the hospital for the sick, water-closets have been substituted for earth-closets, and an attempt has been made to improve the ventilation of the building by introducing the external air through apertures in the underpinning and conductors opening into registers in the floor.

*Sanitary Condition and Needs.*

Though the number supported during the year was 352 greater than in 1873, the aggregate of deaths was 34 less; and the proportion of deaths to the whole population is but ten per cent. this year, against thirteen per cent. last year. This proportion was a trifle larger among the insane than among those not insane, though on the weekly average of each class it was largest among those not insane. Among the deaths were 68 infants less than a year old, and 49 persons over seventy years of age. Of the deaths, 69 were from phthisis, 57 from diarrhœa, 56 from general debility,

and 16 from syphilis. The physician reports that for the first time during the last four years the institution escaped the annual visitation of small-pox. With respect to the general situation, the superintendent uses the following language:—

"This institution can hardly longer be called a poorhouse, in the ordinary sense of that term; but rather a combination of an asylum for the demented, an infirmary for the sick, and a nursery for doomed and dying foundlings. Hence, any comparison of its present with its earlier past is not only incongruous, but eminently unjust. The elements are quite dissimilar, as to production and expenditure, to hygiene and mortality, and to the discipline and morals of its inmates. Its census shows that forty per cent. are patients deemed by experts to be hopelessly insane; that fifteen per cent. besides the foregoing are hospital patients; and that twelve per cent. more are foundlings or children under four years,—making in these classes of defectives or dependents sixty-seven per cent. of the entire population, while nearly all the remaining thirty-three per cent. are incapacitated by age or some infirmity of mind or body. From these feeble and nerveless frames, what remunerative capacity can be expected? From these decaying bodies and extinguished minds, who can hope for agreeable emanations, or look for incitements to cleanliness? For these hundreds of worn-out beings who come here to die, emaciated, paralytic, consumptive, syphilitic, laden with all the ills that flesh is heir to, who can expect exemption from the decree of nature, or even to protract for any considerable time the hour that must inevitably come to all?

"Severe strictures have been uttered upon the sanitary condition of this institution and its rate of mortality, which I feel to be eminently unjust, under the circumstances in which we are placed. The inspectors have anxiously labored to do all in their power, with the limited means placed at their disposal, to remedy the inevitable and almost incurable evils of which I have spoken. I have earnestly seconded their efforts. Any lack of success is not due to indifference or apathy, but simply to circumstances beyond our control. We cannot move without legislation. The state treasury is not at our command. The policy defined for us by our superiors, excellent of its kind, and admirably adapted to the earlier condition of this institution and its population of that date, has been entirely unsuited to the changed order of things. The diet provided for the robust

pauper and sturdy tramp is not fit for our great assembly of invalids and insane. The limited means allowed us to procure nurses and medical attendance, have been entirely insufficient for the results expected from us. We have been, and are to-day, destitute of the proper facilities for preparing the food deemed by competent judges with whom we have advised, necessary for the best interests of our invalids."

On the first of September last Dr. James M. Whitaker was assigned to the exclusive care of the insane, so that now Dr. J. D. Nichols devotes himself wholly to the almshouse hospital proper, with the assistance of Miss Marsh as heretofore. The force of hospital nurses now numbers nine, just three times the number on duty a year ago; and the outlook from a sanitary point of view is much more promising than it was at that time.

The superintendent strongly presents the need there is for a new hospital kitchen, with proper apparatus for prompt and efficient service, the one they now have being very small and but poorly supplied with conveniences. He thinks the present bakery might be taken for a kitchen, in which case a new bakery would be established in some other locality. He again calls attention to the necessity of furnishing suitable quarters for cases of delirium tremens, for which there is now no adequate provision. And, finally, he says that in future a larger appropriation than has been made heretofore will be necessary to carry out the measures of humanity proposed.

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## VI. State Workhouse.

### *The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

Nahum Leonard, Jr., *Superintendent.*

The reports of the past year from this institution are quite brief,—the superintendent saying that as there has been no essential variation in the class of prisoners committed to his charge, nor any material change in the management of affairs, he sees no necessity for extended remarks or a repetition of

statements made in former reports. The chief statistics of the second year since the abolition of the almshouse department are furnished in the following figures:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | | 347 |
| Admitted during the year, | | 488 |
| Apparent number supported, | | 835* |
| Discharged during the year: | | |
| Prisoners, | 341 | |
| Paupers, | 28 | |
| Others, | 27 | |
| Died, | 64 | |
| | | 460 |
| Number remaining September 30, 1874, | | 375 |

Real number 798.

The largest number of inmates on any one day during the year was 492; the smallest number was 333; and the average for the year was about 403.3. Of the persons admitted under sentence, 291 were from the State Almshouse; of the prisoners discharged, 59 were pardoned out by this Board. Among the admissions are included 47 children born at the institution, and 20 sent with mothers sentenced from the State Almshouse. Of those remaining at the end of the year, 188 were female prisoners, 119 were male prisoners, 62 were paupers, and 6 were discharged prisoners not yet removed. Concerning the general character of the inmates of the institution, the trustees state that there is almost every grade of criminal, from the inoffensive vagrant to those who have served long sentences in prison. Generally they are of a very low order of intellect and it is difficult to make good impressions on them, though the trustees hope that something is accomplished through the discipline and instruction they receive.

The deaths exceeded those of last year by 17. The percentage of deaths to the average number supported was 15.8 in 1874, to 14.5 in 1873. The monthly average of the sick-list for the year was 104. Consumption was fatal in 14 cases

and typhoid fever in 8; of the deaths, 22 were of infant children and 15 of persons over sixty years of age. About half the deaths among the children were caused by whooping-cough, which made its appearance in the institution last spring. The superintendent remarks that the sanitary condition of the institution should not be estimated by the number of persons sent to hospital nor by the number of deaths during the year. "The drunkard, the vagabond, the dissolute and lewd, whose constitutions have been ruined by misfortune, folly, crime and self-abuse, are sent here from all parts of the Commonwealth, many of them in a condition so deplorable that the hope of recovery is entirely abandoned, and with such a class of inmates the percentage of mortality must inevitably be large."

The evening school has been continued with as good results as could have been anticipated, though the work of giving instruction to adults whose mental vigor, such as they originally had, has been impaired by long-continued excesses, is necessarily attended with much discouragement. The visits of Miss Chickering and Mrs. Durant, of the Dedham Asylum, have been continued as usual, and a number of prisoners were pardoned during the year by this Board on their petition. The chaplain reports that the attendance on his ministrations has been orderly, and he expresses the hope that his labors have not been wholly in vain. The trustees observe that of the causes contributing most largely to the constant supply of inmates to this and similar institutions, they can but reiterate the opinion expressed in a former report, viz—that intemperance is emphatically the chief cause.

Many repairs have been made upon the buildings during the year. This work was all done by the inmates. Twenty acres of new ground have been cleared and laid down to grass. Such of the women as were not needed in carrying on the work of the institution, were employed in the manufacture of clothing for parties in Boston. The trustees discuss the labor question but briefly, and conclude by remarking that "the general physical condition and capacity of the men adapt them more to the employments of the farm than to any skilled

labor, and the few who are an exception to this rule precludes for the present the introduction of any mechanical labor other than that heretofore performed, viz., the making of shoes for the inmates." The receipts of the year for labor and products were $2,335.

## VII. State Pauper Establishments.

### *General Statistics.*

The Almshouse at Tewksbury has been for more than two years the only distinct pauper institution of the Commonwealth, though there are a few actual paupers resident at the Bridgewater Workhouse and the Monson Primary School, and the larger portion of their inmates not thus definitely classed were transferred or sentenced from the State Almshouse. But as it has been customary heretofore to class these three institutions together as State pauper establishments, their chief statistics of the present year may be aggregated for the purpose of comparison with former years. The apparent number of admissions for the year was 3,098, but when allowance is made for the duplicates or re-admissions and the transfers between the institutions, the actual number of different persons admitted seems to be 2,470, which is an excess of 293 over the corresponding number of the previous year. The actual number supported within the year was 4,032, or 475 more than were supported in 1873. The total average of the year, as computed in this office, was 1,765.1 persons, against a similar average last year of 1,571.6. The aggregate of inmates September 30, 1874, was 1,673, or 111 more than they aggregated at the same date in 1873. The numbers remaining at the close of the year may be classified as follows: 307 sentenced inmates of the Workhouse; 423 pupils of the Primary School, and 943 State Paupers.

# PART THIRD.

## INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

### Appropriations.

The following institutions not under State control, were aided by the Legislature of 1874 in the amounts stated below, and it is therefore the duty of the Secretary to report briefly upon their affairs for the year:—

| INSTITUTIONS. | Established. | Appropriation. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, . . | 1824 | $8,500 | Res. ch. 32. |
| The Institution for the Blind, South Boston, . . . . . | 1829 | 30,000 | Acts, ch. 17. |
| The Massachusetts School for Idiots, South Boston, . . . . . | 1848 | 20,000 | Acts, ch. 17.<br>Res. ch. 18. |
| The American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., . . | 1816 | 30,000 | Acts, ch. 17. |
| The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Northampton, . . . | 1867 | | |
| The Boston School for Deaf-Mutes, Boston, . . . . . | 1869 | | |
| Agencies for Discharged Prisoners, Boston and Dedham, . . . | 1845<br>1864 | 4,500 | Acts, ch. 17.<br>Res. ch. 29. |
| The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, Boston, . . . . | 1865 | 3,000 | Res. ch. 30. |
| The Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Brookline, . . . . . | 1867 | 2,500 | Acts, ch. 17. |
| Total amount appropriated, . | . . | $98,500 | |

### *The Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.*

J. WILEY EDMANDS, *Treasurer.*

The grant of the State to this institution was $8,500, or $1,500 less than the amount granted in 1873. Its other receipts for the year were $6,798.74 from interest and dividends, $1,806.75 from board of patients, and $1,614.46 from gifts and bequests. Total receipts, $18,719.95; total expenses, $14,885.54; excess of receipts, $3,834.41. The receipts for 1874 exceeded those of 1873 by $2,307.41, while its expenses were but $619.47 greater. Its receipts from board were $1,155.78 more than those of the previous year. Besides the income from gifts and bequests available for current use, a legacy of $15,000 was received under the will of John Templeton, late of Watertown, the interest of which can hereafter be used for that purpose. The number of patients treated during the year was 6,652, an increase of 369 over the number treated in 1873.

### *The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Boston.*

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, *Director.*

The State grant to this institution was $30,000, the same as for 1873. The first grant of the Legislature, for $6,000, was made in 1830; the annual average of State aid since then has been about $12,586. From the director's financial statement it appears that the total receipts of the past year were $81,592.16, while the total expenditures were $73,139.09; and the institution closes the year with a cash balance of $8,453.07. The actual current expenses are reported at $43,824.83, an excess of about $1,668 over those of 1873. The receipts from labor and sales were $19,416.97. The valuation of the institution is fixed at $392,385.79: viz., real estate, $296,400; personal property, $62,785.79; funds and an estate, $33,200. The trustees acknowledge the receipt during the year of a legacy of $20,000 under the will of John Templeton, late of Watertown. The aggregate of gifts and legacies received by the Asylum during its existence is about $160,000.

The number of inmates, October 1, 1873, was 176; received since then, 29; discharged, 23; average number for the year, 181; remaining at the close of the year 182: viz., 161 in the school proper and 21 in the work department. Of the remaining inmates, 81 are beneficiaries of the State. The institution now receives all blind children belonging in this Commonwealth, if they are of a suitable character and are recommended by the Governor for admission. In general the health of the inmates for the past year has been good; there was no epidemic and no case of fatal disease among them. The trustees urge that the teachers should be paid more liberally for their services than they can be with the present means of the Asylum.

Since the institution was opened it has taught and trained 865 persons. Of its 535 graduates, 470 are known to be still living; and of these 360 are known to be self-supporting, while 52 receive aid in some form. It is remarked in the annual report that as a whole those graduated maintain a more respectable position than the blind of most countries do. The printing-office connected with the institution has issued twice as much printed matter as any other office of the kind. It would do more work than it does if it had more money. The director's annual report is an unusually long and interesting document, which is quite certain to be widely read among those any way interested in the blind. He remarks that it is likely enough to be the last one he will write, and accordingly he presents the results of his experience and thought, and the conclusions he has reached, with fullness and feeling.

### *The Massachusetts School for Idiots, Boston.*

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, *Superintendent.*

The State grant to this institution was $17,500 for current expenses and $2,500 for sundry repairs, an aggregate excess of $3,500 over the grant for 1873. From the superintendent's financial statement it appears that the total receipts of the year were $29,691.70, and the total expenditures $29,028.11, leaving a balance to the credit of the school of $663.59,

besides $3,000 of the State grant not drawn at the date of the report. The actual current expenses were $20,854.34. The valuation of the institution, exclusive of funds, is fixed at $107,833.86.

The number remaining in the school on the first of October, 1873, was 119; admitted during the year, 24; discharged during the year, 41; average number for the year, 107; remaining at the end of the year, 102; of whom 92 were beneficiaries of the State. The trustees remark that the unusual number of discharges was because it became necessary to provide elsewhere for some who were liable to become permanent residents of the school. There is constantly a strong pressure for the admission of new pupils and for the retention of helpless ones beyond the usual term of five or seven years. They state that the special grant of $2,500 has enabled them to make some much-needed repairs, and that the buildings and premises are now in far better condition than ever before.

This institution was the first establishment in America for the benefit of idiots. The superintendent says there are now in the United States ten schools for that class of defectives, with an average attendance of 1,100 pupils. He points out very forcibly the danger of organizing establishments for teaching and training these children on principles that will tend to make them asylums for life; the true and sound principles, he says, are separation of idiots from each other, and then diffusion among the normal population. His views on these and other points connected with the care of such persons are quite fully presented in his annual report to the trustees.

### *The American Asylum, Hartford, Conn.*

EDWARD C. STONE, *Principal.*

During the year ending September 30, 1874, this institution, for the education of the deaf and dumb, received $13,403.54 of the money appropriated by the Legislature for the support of deaf-mutes. Its school-year begins early in September and ends with the following June. In the last

year this State had 71 beneficiaries at the Asylum, of whom 18 left at the close, while 14 entered at the beginning of the present year, so that 67 pupils of the State were there on the 30th of September, 1874. During the year two of the children from Massachusetts died. In September of last year scarlet fever broke out in the school and continued for ten weeks, during which time 37 different pupils were more or less affected by it, but neither of the deaths of inmates from this State were from that disease. Prof. Bell's method of visible speech, first introduced in May, 1872, has continued in use, and about 50 pupils have been instructed, with much benefit in some cases. The principal states that the semi-deaf and semi-mutes have made decided improvements in articulation; some of them have learned to read intelligibly, and others begin to talk more freely than they did. But with respect to the congenital mutes, and those with no previous knowledge of speech, the progress is very slow indeed; and the principal says the experience of the Asylum indicates that the expectation of giving speech to deaf-mutes, as a class, is not likely to be realized in many cases.

### *The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Northampton.*

HARRIET B. ROGERS, *Principal.*

At this institution articulation and lip-reading are made the basis of instruction. The principal says their success in the use of visible speech has been such as to make them desirous of continuing the experiment, and she adds that they know of nothing which can so much aid the school in its work as Prof. Bell's system. The debt of the corporation was reduced $7,500 during the past year, and now stands at about $16,000; the permanent fund of the institution is not far from $256,000, giving an annual income of over $18,000. The current expenses of the school proper for the past year were about $20,000; of which amount the sum of $11,205 was drawn from the state treasury. During the year the State had 49 pupils there, of whom 42 remained on the first of October last. The limit of the school for the present year is fixed at 60 pupils, the principal not wishing to receive more than can

be carefully taught. Since the last report a shop for cabinet-work has been built, and the affairs of the institution are in a prosperous condition.

### *The School for Deaf-Mutes, Boston.*

SARAH FULLER, *Principal.*

For the year ending September 30, 1874, this institution received $6,004.15 of the amount appropriated by the Legislature. There were 55 state beneficiaries in the first and 53 in the second term of the year; and 53 remaining at the close of the year, against 45 at the end of the previous year. The Sub-Committee of the Boston School Board, in their report of last September, say that the school has accomplished all its friends could reasonably expect it would; and they express the opinion that it is desirable to have a similar school in every large city, so that deaf-mutes may be educated while living at home. With respect to Bell's method of teaching articulation by visible speech, which has been on trial since the spring of 1871, they say it promises to be one of the greatest of blessings to those for whom it is intended, though the labor of teaching it is greater and more wearing than that of teaching the sign-language. The committee have asked the City Council of Boston to furnish larger and better accommodations for the school than those it now has.

### *The Agency for Discharged Convicts, Boston.*

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent.*

This agency, established by chapter 179 of the General Statutes, during the year ending with September 30, 1874, advised and assisted 304 discharged convicts, of whom 227 had been inmates of the State Prison, and 77 of houses of correction; 83 were assisted in clothing, 76 in transporation, 48 in board while seeking employment, 35 in meals and lodging, 22 in tools for work, and 12 in family stores. The cost of the agency for the year, including the salary of the agent, was $2,982.79. The average period of imprisonment of those

assisted was 3 years 10 months 28 days; their average age when released was 29 years 5 months 7 days. Of the whole number, 23 could neither read nor write, and 270 were intemperate when arrested. With respect to their nativity, 93 were born of American and 211 of foreign parents; while of the latter class, 145 were of Irish parentage. The agent urges upon the public more strongly than ever that employment is one of the things most needed to assist in the reclamation of discharged prisoners. He thinks our prisons would not be so full as they are if this matter were viewed in the right light by citizens generally. He adds that, owing to the panic and the stagnation in business, it has been very difficult, during the past year, to get employment for the men whom it is his business to assist, though many of them were excellent mechanics and faithful workers.

### *The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Dedham.*

MRS. HORATIO CHICKERING, *President.*

During the year ending September 30, 1874, this institution cared for 123 women and 18 children, and its inmates at that date were 20 women and 9 children. The number of women remaining was the same as at the end of the previous year. The average of the year was 27 persons. Of the women discharged, 55 were sent to places and 27 left to provide for themselves. The Asylum received no grant directly from the State, but two of its managers, Miss H. B. Chickering and Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, disbursed the $1,500 put into the Governor's hands by the Legislature for the benefit of discharged female prisoners. The notable event of the year was the erection of a nursery. It is a building 52 by 30 feet, two stories and an attic in height, connected with the Asylum-house, and put up at a cost of about $6,100. This building will permit the managers to enlarge the usefulness of the institution if their pecuniary needs are duly supplied. That they are doing an excellent work is beyond all question. Their yearly expenses are towards $8,500; their sources of income are gifts and legacies.

### *Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, Boston.*

D. O. BALCOM, *Superintendent.*

From the annual report of this bureau, made to the Surgeon-General, it appears that the number of applicants registered during the year was 1,112, and that employment was furnished to 808 applicants of this and former years. The expenses of the year were $3,265.50; of which sum $926 was spent in transportation and $292 in charity. The superintendent states that the general and long-continued business depression has largely increased the number of those applying for employment and relief, while the same stagnation in business has caused a falling off of fully one-half in the work heretofore at the command of the bureau. He says the mistaken idea that work of some kind can always be found in a large city, brings many needy soldiers to Boston, a considerable proportion of whom the bureau is obliged to furnish with means to get home or to friends.

### *The Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Brookline.*

LEWIS W. TAPPAN, JR., *Secretary.*

The current expenses of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1874, were $9,035.65, of which sum the State paid $4,141.34, the excess over the year's grant being from unexpended appropriations of former years. The secretary's report furnishes the following figures: children in the Asylum at the end of last year, 24; admitted during the year, 39; adopted, 7; discharged, 16; died, 7; remaining on the first of October last, 33. The bills for all but two of those remaining are paid in whole or in part by the State; and for the last quarter of the past year the state payments were at the rate of about $6,000 annually.

# PART FOURTH.

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

### I. Prisons.

Counting the State Prison, houses of correction, Boston House of Industry, and the county jails, there are now thirty-six penal institutions in the Commonwealth. The detailed statistics of these institutions, so far as it is found expedient to give them, will be tabulated in Part Second of the Appendix. The following are the chief figures * for the year, from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of commitments, | 20,362 |
| Number of persons committed, | 15,428 |
| Number of persons in confinement, | 17,885 |
| Remaining in confinement, September 30, 1874, | 3,803 |
| Average number in confinement for the year, | 3,483 |

With respect to the foregoing numbers, it is to be said that they were obtained by making deductions for all duplicates and transfers between the different prisons. They show that the actual number of persons committed during the year was 1,495 larger than the corresponding number for 1873; that the average number in confinement during the year was 257 greater than that of the previous year; and that the number remaining in the institutions at the end of the year was larger by 502 than the number on the 30th of September, 1873. The total expenditures on behalf of these thirty-six establish-

* These figures differ from the totals given in Table XI. of the Appendix, because the State Workhouse statistics are included there and omitted here.

ments for the year were $581,643.64, being an excess of $26,809.34 over the expenditures of 1873. The aggregate of cash receipts from the labor of convicts was $195,212.62, a falling off of $76,066.93 from the figure of last year. The balance against the institutions is $386,431.12, while the corresponding deficit of 1873 was $271,279.55.

### *The State Prison at Charlestown.*

S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, *Warden.*

During the year closing with September 30, 1874, the prison contained more convicts than in any other of the seventy years it has been in existence; and the earnings per man of the convicts were less than in any other year since 1862. The general statistics as to its inmates for the year are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining October 1, 1873, | | 586 |
| received from courts, | 244 | |
| from violated pardon, | 2 | 246 |
| Whole number during the year, | | 832 |
| Discharged by expiration of sentence, | 111 | |
| by pardon, | 20 | |
| by death, | 14 | |
| by escape, | 2 | |
| to insane hospitals, | 2 | 149 |
| Number remaining September 30, 1874, | | 683 |

The largest number present at any one time during the year was 685, being 89 in excess of the maximum number in 1873. The smallest number at any one time was 586. The daily average of the year was 644.6, being 66 greater than the average for 1873. The average for the months of August and September was about 674. The institution is now so crowded that the warden is obliged to let many of the convicts sleep on cot-beds made up in the corridors, because there are no cells in which to lock them. Of the inmates, 63 are in on life sentences, and 100 on sentences of ten years or more; 78 are under twenty years of age, and 356 between twenty and

thirty years of age; 373 were sentenced from Suffolk County and 310 from the other counties of the State; 106 are recommitments: viz., 94 for the second, 7 for the third, and 5 for the fourth time; and nearly twelve per cent. of those received during the past year had served previous sentences there. Of the 14 deaths, 8 were from consumption.

The warden's report is very brief. He says that with a large increase in the number of inmates, many of whom are unavoidably idle, the regular discipline of the prison has been maintained with less friction than usual, and with a less number of days of punishment in the solitary cells than in former years. In this connection he furnishes a table of punishments for several years past, from which it appears that in 1870, with an average of 593 convicts, there were 586 offences and 1,834 days of punishment; that there has been a steady increase of the average of inmates with a steady decrease of punishable offences; till in 1874, when the average of prisoners was 647, there were but 394 offences and 1,264 days of punishment.

The fire of the 21st of March, 1874, is spoken of by the inspectors as well as by the warden. It burned an entire block of workshops in the prison-yard. The direct damage was about $25,000, for repairing which the Legislature, then in session, made immediate provision. The aggregate appropriation at that time was $47,000, of which $28,543.78 was expended prior to the first of October last. But besides the direct damages by the fire there was a serious indirect loss, because over 200 men were thrown out of employment, and the contracts on which they were at work were interrupted or broken off, and the prison was thus deprived of a portion of its expected revenue. To provide for future contingencies, a separate six-inch water-main was laid, two new hydrants put in, an ample supply of hose procured, and the officers of the prison organized as a fire-brigade.

During the year a location over the prison grounds was obtained by the Eastern Railroad Company, which thereby acquired possession of a portion of the prison lands lying outside the walls, for which the State is to receive the sum of

$50,000, and certain other considerations in the transportation of prison supplies, etc. Early in the year a large leak was discovered in one of the water-pipes; the stoppage of this will probably save $5,000 per year on the water-bill. Some changes have been made in the hospital, which the inspectors think will prove beneficial. They record their disapproval of the practice of admitting visitors to the prison on the payment of a fee.

*Labor and Finances.*

The total expenditures of the year for and on account of the prison were $123,673.27, while the aggregate of receipts from all sources was but $81,098.67, thus showing a deficit for the year of $42,574.60, against a surplus last year of $23,427.38. The amount received from the labor of convicts was but $77,068.17, against a corresponding sum of $131,957.54 in the previous year. The value of the labor of the prisoners in rebuilding the workshops, something like $3,000, ought properly to be added to their earnings and deducted from the prison deficit.

On the 30th of September last there were 326 idle convicts in the institution. The fire broke off some of the contracts for work, and others that expired during the year were not renewed. Of the 224 men working on contracts at the end of the year, for the labor of 68 the prison received $1.00 per day, for 73 it received 90 cents per day, for 40 it received 80 cents per day, and for 43 it received 75 cents per day. Very earnest efforts have been made by the warden and inspectors to obtain other contracts, but the general stagnation in trade and the depression of the manufacturing interests are so marked, that they are only partially successful in their endeavors to keep the convicts at work. They remark that penal institutions elsewhere have suffered in a similar manner and from the same causes.

The inspectors declare against the contract system of labor, and point out its evils in concise and forcible language. They believe the State might advantageously undertake on its own account the cultivation of certain branches of industry within the prison. They are not certain that the change in

this respect would be profitable in a pecuniary point of view, but they do not regard the prison as an institution to be maintained solely or principally as a source of revenue to the State. "It is of more importance that the convicts perform hard labor than that they earn anything thereby, simply because that is a part of their sentence; and it is as much a commutation of a prisoner's punishment to relieve him from work, as it would be to discharge him before the expiration of his term." Moreover, they say, excellence in certain trades implies the possession of an education to a considerable extent; and just in proportion as these convicts acquired great skill, they might be expected when discharged to become good citizens.

They also earnestly urge that each prisoner be given a portion of his earnings. "The part need not be considerable; perhaps ten per cent. of the whole. The experiment has been fraught with beneficial effects in other countries, and could not, in our judgment, fail anywhere to aid discipline, promote industry, and create something of self-respect. The sum thus allowed might be set apart to aid in the support of dependent families or kindred, or kept until the prisoner was discharged, when it could be disbursed for such purposes and in such a manner as might be deemed most judicious."

*Instruction.*

The warden has discontinued the evening school heretofore held, and, with the approval of the inspectors, has established a day school, which holds its sessions in a large room set apart for the purpose, and properly furnished with seats and desks and blackboards. Its hours are the same as those of outside schools. The chaplain has some general supervision, but all the teachers are convicts. The school had been going on about three months at the date of the annual report; the chaplain says its success has fully met his expectations, and the inspectors observe that the result of the experiment is most gratifying. The school is graded and divided into three departments; it is attended by about one hundred of the unemployed and least educated convicts; the

privilege of attending is eagerly sought for by many; some of the pupils have made quite notable progress in study; the chaplain finds his legitimate work easier because of the influence of the school.

There seems reason enough not only for continuing but for enlarging this school. Less than one-third of the idle convicts are now required or permitted to attend study and recitation at its room. The chaplain relates that a canvass of the entire prison was made to learn what school-books would be liked for private study in cells. As the result of this inquiry, readers, spellers, grammars, geographies, arithmetics and dictionaries, to the number of 921, have been furnished to about 400 cells. In many cases these books are diligently used and very respectable progress is made in study. But this is not near so good as an enlargement of the school would be. Moreover, the warden and chaplain seem to me wise in advocating the engagement of a competent teacher, at a salary that would enable him to give his whole time to educational work, so that the chaplain could devote all his powers to the moral and spiritual welfare of the prisoners. Chaplain Speare's remarks on this subject are worthy of consideration. He says: —

"There is certainly enough in a prison so large as ours, fully to employ a chaplain in his own department; and care of the educational work, though in itself agreeable and useful, conflicts with and diminishes his efficiency in directions that pertain directly to his primary duty. Properly equipped, the school should be a permanent fixture, independent of any question of profit and loss in the annual balance sheet; it being understood that Massachusetts prefers to make men self-respecting and productive in honest industry out of her criminals, rather than coin a few dollars more or less out of their convict labor; and not only so, but that it is cheaper and vastly more economical in the final result. If our present statutes, rightly interpreted, would enforce 'hard labor' when it is possible to farm it out, to the exclusion of such study, then let them be so modified that a brief term of study shall be compulsory for those whose ignorance would otherwise well-nigh defeat all the desired ends of punishment. Any danger that this would make a prison too inviting need not be feared, because this brief term of

study could be bought in the open market much more cheaply than by the loss of liberty, to say nothing of attendant dishonor."

*County Prisons.*

Since the last report from this office, the jail at Worcester, the rebuilding of which began in the spring of 1873, has been completed and occupied. It is a very fine structure, with cells for 42 female and 152 male convicts; in the portion set apart for women there is also a large hospital-room and two large and well-ventilated sewing-rooms. Under legislation of 1873 and 1874 the county of Essex was authorized to borrow $125,000 for an enlargement of the Lawrence prison. This extension will be ready for occupancy early in 1875. It contains 62 single cells, a boiler-house, an uncommonly good laundry, and a large workshop for convicts. The new jail at Edgartown, for which provision was made by the Legislature of 1873, is a stone building, two stories in height, with 24 cells.

Our county prison system is quite unsatisfactory in its results, whether regard be had to the financial or the reformatory aspect. It is very expensive and it does not reform. We have 19 jails and 15 houses of correction; in all there are 21 different institutions. Some of them are expensive buildings, and others are of quite an inferior character; confinement in some of them is a luxury to many convicts, while sentence to others is a genuine punishment; no two of them are managed alike, either in general or in detail. The system is wasteful of time, of opportunity, of money. And the worst of it is that it cannot possibly be made satisfactory to those who clearly see what ought to be accomplished by imprisonment for offences against social order. We shall not bring about such results from our minor prisons as we ought to reach till we abolish this system and substitute for it one based on the principle of State control.

That would give us fewer officials than we now have, not dependent on popular election for their tenure of office. Some of them at least would be men set in the places they occupied because it was believed they had a fitness for that

special place. Then we might have something like uniformity of discipline; labor could be organized to better advantage and made far more remunerative than it is now; the convicts might in time come to know how it seemed to talk to a chaplain in their cells; possibly a prison schoolmaster would somehow get into existence; certainly it would be possible to do a little reformatory work in the prisons; and we should save a good deal of the money now expended in maintaining these institutions. Doubtless some advantageous changes may be brought about in the present system by patient and persistent effort. But the time is coming when there must be a change of system.

The following self-explanatory table, relating to these county prisons for the last ten years, will help to an understanding of the present system in its financial results:—

| YEARS. | Average No. of Prisoners. | Total amount expended. | Receipts for Labor of Prisoners. | Balance against the Prisons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874, . . | 2,112 | $366,273 97 | $115,566 79 | $250,706 18 |
| 1873, . . | 1,887 | 337,906 48 | 145,360 86 | 192,545 62 |
| 1872, . . | 1,801 | 283,846 79 | 129,136 21 | 154,710 58 |
| 1871, . . | 1,800 | 302,411 39 | 124,889 05 | 177,522 34 |
| 1870, . . | 1,712 | 289,806 02 | 114,339 46 | 175,466 56 |
| 1869, . . | 1,719 | 317,603 26 | 109,365 53 | 208,237 73 |
| 1868, . . | 1,553 | 294,246 88 | 69,624 67 | 224,622 21 |
| 1867, . . | 1,471 | 292,700 83 | 73,427 34 | 219,213 39 |
| 1866, . . | 1,410 | 271,670 30 | 47,574 06 | 224,096 24 |
| 1865, . . | 1,250 | 228,980 69 | 34,693 79 | 194,126 89 |

The annual returns, as tabulated in the following pages, show a gross expenditure of $366,273.97 for the year, being an excess of $28,367.49 over 1873, and of $82,427.18 over 1872. The cash receipts of the year from the labor of prisoners were $115,566.79, a total less by $29,794.07 than those of the previous year. The balance against the prisons is $250,706,18, the deficit being $58,160.56 greater than that of 1873. During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the South Boston House of Correction more than paid its expenses, the aggregate profit for the three years being $20,228;

but in 1873 it fell behind again, to the extent of $9,395, and its deficit for 1874 is $49,828. The balance against the Cambridge and Northampton prisons is somewhat less than it was last year; while at Springfield, Cambridge and Dedham, labor proved more profitable than in 1873.

The aggregate number confined in these minor prisons at the end of the year (2,305) was greater by 273 than at the beginning; the increase was wholly in the houses of correction, and more than two-fifths of it was in that at South Boston. The whole number of different persons committed during the year, was 5,838 to jails, and 6,265 to houses of correction. The average number in confinement was 2,112 for 1874, against 1,887 for 1873. One result of our county system is shown by the fact that nine institutions do not return a dollar on account of labor, though in the aggregate they had a weekly average of about 350 convicts during the year.

*Municipal Prisons.*

The Boston House of Industry on Deer Island is the only municipal prison that reports to this office. Its expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1874, was $91,696.40, a decrease of $12,030.81 from that of the previous year. The earnings of prisoners amounted to only $2,577.48, against $6,237.35 for 1873, and $13,987.22 for 1872. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year (815) was 123 greater than at the beginning; and the average for the year was 716, against a corresponding average of 660 for 1873, and of 577 for 1872. This increase of numbers is in part due, the directors say, to the recent enlargement of the territory of Boston; and they state that additional accommodations are very much needed. About two-fifths of the inmates of the institution are females. The whole number of persons committed was 5,835 in 1874, against 4,960 in 1873.

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874.*

| PRISONS. | Salaries of Officers. | Provisions. | Clothing. | Fuel and Light. | Beds and Bedding. | Medicine and Medical Attendance. | Instruction of Prisoners. | Allowance to Discharged Prisoners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnstable, . Jail and House of Cor., | $475 00 | $615 21 | $3 41 | $115 00 | $7 95 | $1 15 | – | – |
| Pittsfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | 2,841 66 | 4,071 86 | 520 56 | 2,092 02 | 226 45 | 168 33 | – | $40 25 |
| New Bedford, Jail and House of Cor , | 12,226 37 | 12,914 66 | 1,789 35 | 2,571 99 | 245 10 | 426 18 | $243 30 | 101 05 |
| Taunton, . Jail, . . . . . | 3,028 09 | 3,805 75 | 492 73 | 2,049 56 | 339 73 | 138 35 | – | – |
| Edgartown, . Jail, . . . . . | 270 00 | 308 90 | 6 10 | 5 50 | – | 10 00 | – | – |
| Ipswich, . House of Correction, . | 3,750 00 | 7,391 50 | 1,000 86 | 2,049 25 | 235 50 | 325 90 | 447 40 | 59 20 |
| Lawrence, . Jail and House of Cor., | 4,631 00 | 8,199 35 | 1,655 05 | 3,894 00 | 119 15 | 457 70 | 336 74 | 25 00 |
| Newburyport, Jail, . . . . . | 780 00 | 932 38 | 27 75 | 293 40 | 92 00 | 95 00 | – | – |
| Salem, . . Jail, . . . . . | 2,308 00 | 3,792 50 | 399 00 | 1,355 25 | 601 18 | 303 00 | 246 00 | 5 50 |
| Greenfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | 750 00 | 600 62 | 24 50 | 270 20 | 49 21 | 50 75 | – | – |
| Springfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | 3,569 75 | 7,350 02 | 699 80 | 2,024 58 | 465 89 | 392 80 | 300 00 | 6 50 |
| Northampton, Jail and House of Cor., | 2,130 00 | 2,133 38 | 619 45 | 590 69 | 75 27 | 45 85 | 25 00 | – |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge, | . Jail and House of Cor., | $9,629 70 | $12,267 25 | $1,470 65 | $5,224 78 | $954 87 | $647 39 | $433 24 | $38 54 |
| Lowell, | . Jail, . . . . . | 1,764 00 | 2,880 53 | 279 20 | 1,484 90 | 162 20 | 96 23 | 104 00 | – |
| Nantucket, | . Jail and House of Cor., | 50 00 | 7 70 | – | – | 8 50 | – | – | – |
| Dedham, | . Jail and House of Cor., | 4,639 66 | 6,135 90 | 540 69 | 2,501 31 | 121 96 | 397 36 | – | 169 71 |
| Plymouth, | . Jail and House of Cor., | 2,625 00 | 3,543 72 | 199 64 | 362 05 | 40 00 | – | 75 00 | – |
| Boston, | Jail, . . . . . | 10,216 00 | 8,005 47 | 219 11 | 3,347 46 | 610 46 | 158 06 | – | – |
| | House of Correction, . | 18,316 39 | 29,384 47 | 8,286 28 | 18,181 32 | * | 1,431 95 | – | 326 95 |
| Fitchburg, | . Jail and House of Cor., | 5,643 77 | 3,887 46 | 590 80 | 4,068 84 | * | 133 40 | 278 50 | 123 10 |
| Worcester, | . Jail and House of Cor., | 6,267 92 | 7,895 88 | 2,414 74 | 5,319 48 | 594 40 | 340 00 | 235 83 | – |
| Totals, | . . . . . | $95,912 31 | $126,074 51 | $21,239 67 | $57,801 58 | $4,949 82 | $5,619 40 | $2,725 01 | $895 80 |

* Included in "Clothing."

NOTE.—At most of the prisons the compensation of chaplains is included in the cost of "Instruction," as well as in the reported "Salaries of Officers." Moreover, this column of "Salaries" includes the pay of physicians, which is also embraced in the cost of "Medicine and Medical Attendance." Furthermore, the usual addition of $1,000 to the amount of salaries reported from the Boston Jail has been made on account of services of city chaplain and city physician at that place.

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874*—Concluded.

| PRISONS. | Allowance to Witnesses. | All other purposes. | Total Amount Expended. | Cash received for Labor of Prisoners. | Balance against the Prison. | Labor of Prisoners. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Profitable, but not paid in cash. | In and about the Prison. |
| Barnstable, . Jail and House of Cor., | – | $50 50 | $1,268 22 | – | $1,268 22 | – | – |
| Pittsfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | – | 2,029 58 | 11,990 71 | $4,177 19* | 7,813 52 | – | $300 00 |
| New Bedford, Jail and House of Cor., | $56 25 | 2,703 41 | 32,971 66 | 5,374 78 | 27,596 88 | $1,675 00 | 2,900 00 |
| Taunton, . Jail, . . . . . | 66 00 | 206 91 | 10,127 12 | – | 10,127 12 | – | – |
| Edgartown, . Jail, . . . . . | – | 2 75 | 603 25 | – | 603 25 | – | – |
| Ipswich,. . House of Correction, . | – | 837 81 | 15,697 42 | 4,357 51 | 11,339 91 | – | – |
| Lawrence, . Jail and House of Cor., | – | 760 00 | 19,827 99 | 3,518 50 | 16,309 49 | 550 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Newburyport, Jail, . . . . . | – | 132 99 | 2,353 52 | – | 2,353 52 | – | 100 00 |
| Salem, . . Jail, . . . . . | – | 470 35 | 9,172 78 | – | 9,172 78 | – | – |
| Greenfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | – | 126 69 | 1,871 97 | – | 1,871 97 | – | 40 00 |
| Springfield, . Jail and House of Cor., | – | 891 08 | 15,250 42 | 4,884 00 | 10,366 42 | – | – |
| Northampton, Jail and House of Cor., | – | 1,267 15 | 6,886 79 | 650 00† | 6,236 79 | – | 350 00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | $1,584 62 | $31,601 04 | $18,700 00 | $12,901 04 | – | – |
| Lowell, | Jail, | – | 168 63 | 6,775 69 | – | 6,775 69 | – | – |
| Nantucket, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | 71 75 | 137 95 | – | 137 95 | – | – |
| Dedham, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | 1,540 57 | 16,047 16 | 5,084 77‡ | 10,962 39 | – | $2,000 00 |
| Plymouth, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | 66 66 | 6,837 07 | 352 50 | 6,484 57 | – | 1,200 00 |
| Boston, | Jail, | – | 1,242 08 | 23,798 64 | – | 23,798 64 | – | – |
| | House of Correction, | – | 32,986 09 | 108,863 45 | 59,034 59§ | 49,828 86 | – | – |
| Fitchburg, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | 2,702 35 | 17,107 22 | 5,331 54 | 11,775 68 | – | – |
| Worcester, | Jail and House of Cor., | – | 4,461 48 | 27,083 90 | 4,101 41‖ | 22,982 49 | – | – |
| Totals, | | $122 25 | $54,303 45 | $366,273 97 | $115,566 79 | $250,706 18 | $2,225 00 | $7,890 00 |

* Includes $53 due, but unpaid. †For three months' labor only. ‡ Besides $1,622.08 for board of U. S. prisoners.
§ Includes $10,046.12 due, but unpaid. ‖ Exclusive of labor on grading, etc., for the new building.

NOTE.—From the aggregate of the "Totals" a deduction of $3,369.83 must be made on account of sums expended for "Medicine and Medical Attendance," or for "Instruction of Prisoners," and reported under these heads and also under the head of "Salaries" of physician or of chaplain. This deduction having been made, the "Total Amount Expended" is found as stated above.

TABLE VIII.—*Number in Confinement at certain Dates, and other Statistics of the County Prisons.*

| PRISONS. | NUMBER IN PRISON— | | | | | | Average No. of Prisoners for Year ending Sept. 30, 1874. | No. of Prisoners Vaccinated. | No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs. | No. who paid Fines and Costs. | Amount received for Fines and Costs. | No. of Volumes in the Prison Library. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1, 1873. | | April 1, 1874. | | Oct. 1, 1874. | | | | | | | |
| | Jails. | Houses of Correct'n. | Jails. | Houses of Correct'n. | Jails. | Houses of Correct'n. | | | | | | |
| *Barnstable County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnstable Jail, | 5 | | 1 | | 5 | | 2.01 | * | 3 | 3 | $55 09 | 75 |
| " House of Cor., | | – | | 1 | | – | 1.93 | | | | | |
| *Berkshire County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pittsfield Jail, | 11 | | 7 | | 10 | | 13.20 | None. | 116 | 42 | 780 45 | 394 |
| " House of Cor., | | 62 | | 57 | | 72 | 65.69 | | | | | |
| *Bristol County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Bedford Jail, | 5 | | 6 | | 2 | | 7.31 | 315 | 2 | 1 | 21 05 | 325 |
| " House of Cor., | | 169 | | 154 | | 174 | 159.19 | | 719 | 194 | 3,326 74 | |
| Taunton Jail, | 40 | | 31 | | 57 | | 39.50 | 67 | 440 | 161 | 1,663 90 | None. |
| *Dukes County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edgartown Jail, | 4 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2.25 | – | – | – | – | – |
| *Essex County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich House of Cor., | | 112 | | 117 | | 109 | 115.27 | – | 137 | 21 | 590 96 | 400 |
| Lawrence Jail, | 32 | | 9 | | 23 | | 14.97 | 100 | 532 | 131 | 3,146 94 | 300 |
| " House of Cor., | | 96 | | 127 | | 104 | 114.92 | | | | | |
| Newburyport Jail, | 7 | | 7 | | 17 | | 10.00 | 62 | 51 | 16 | 320 65 | – |
| Salem Jail, | 59 | | 41 | | 83 | | 58.33 | 426 | 292 | 69 | 887 92 | 50 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Franklin County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenfield Jail, | 1 | | 2 | | – | | 3.04 | 13 | 29 | 21 | $1,076 29 | 40 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 1 | | – | | 1 | 2.82 | | | | | | |
| ***Hampden County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield Jail, | 14 | | 21 | | 17 | | 16.88 | 152 | 726 | 143 | 1,642 48 | 415 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 90 | | 80 | | 136 | 99.82 | | | | | | |
| ***Hampshire County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton Jail, | 5 | | 7 | | 8 | | 6.98 | None. | 75 | 30 | 438 27 | 350 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 17 | | 14 | | 16 | 21.23 | | | | | | |
| ***Middlesex County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge Jail, | 44 | | 30 | | 27 | | 33.01 | None. | 917 | 472 | 7,894 67 | 137 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 231 | | 233 | | 291 | 253.67 | | | | | | |
| Lowell Jail, | 40 | | 35 | | 65 | | 48.28 | – | 290 | 95 | 911 11 | 54 | |
| ***Nantucket County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nantucket Jail, | – | | – | | – | | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| " House of Cor., | | – | | – | | 1 | .05 | | | | | | |
| ***Norfolk County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dedham Jail, | 25 | | 41 | | 24 | | 32.55 | 194 | 57 | 27 | 4,306 19 | 310 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 60 | | 58 | | 51 | 58.96 | | 94 | 38 | | | |
| ***Plymouth County.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth Jail, | 10 | | 5 | | 6 | | 5.58 | – | 10 | 4 | 71 55 | 75 | |
| " House of Cor., | | 11 | | 21 | | 18 | 16.54 | – | 28 | 13 | 408 30 | | |

* All not previously vaccinated.

TABLE VIII.—*Statistics of the County Prisons*—Concluded.

| PRISONS. | NUMBER IN PRISON— Oct. 1, 1873. Jails. | Oct. 1, 1873. Houses of Correct'n. | April 1, 1874. Jails. | April 1, 1874. Houses of Correct'n. | Oct. 1, 1874. Jails. | Oct. 1, 1874. Houses of Correct'n. | Average No. of Prisoners for Year ending Sept. 30, 1874. | No. of Prisoners Vaccinated. | No. Committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs. | No. who paid Fines and Costs. | Amount received for Fines and Costs. | No. of Volumes in the Prison Library. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Suffolk County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston Jail, | 189 | | 178 | | 133 | | 174.49 | * | 145 | 51 | $1,525 34 | 500 |
| " House of Cor., | | 516 | | 536 | | 634 | 550.78 | None. | | | | |
| *Worcester County.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitchburg Jail, | 3 | | 5 | | 10 | | 4.32 | – | 234 | 77 | 1,853 92 | 500 |
| " House of Cor., | | 79 | | 43 | | 50 | 63.59 | | | | | |
| Worcester Jail, | 12 | | 8 | | 13 | | 9.38 | – | 898 | 239 | 3,113 94 | 475 |
| " House of Cor., | | 82 | | 113 | | 143 | 115.91 | | | | | |
| Totals—Jails, | 506 | | 436 | | 505 | | 482.08 | 1,329 | 5,795 | 1,848 | $34,035 76 | 4,400 |
| Houses of Cor., | | 1,526 | | 1,554 | | 1,800 | 1,640.37 | | | | | |
| Grand Totals, | 2,032 | | 1,989 | | 2,305 | | 2,112.45 | | | | | |
| State Prison, | 586 | | 612 | | 683 | | 644.66 | All. | – | – | – | 3,000 |
| House of Reformation, | 290 | | 300 | | 296 | | 321.41 | – | – | – | – | – |
| House of Industry, | 692 | | 696 | | 815 | | 716.32 | – | 5,977 | 1,330 | $12,317 22 | – |
| State Workhouse, | 290 | | 415 | | 307 | | 342.31 | – | – | – | – | – |

* All not previously vaccinated.

## II. Reformatories.

### *Westborough and Lancaster.*

The state reformatories are the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster and the Reform School for Boys at Westborough, which have been spoken of in sufficient detail on pages 156–167 of this Report. On the 30th of September, 1873, they aggregated 421 inmates; at the same date this year the number was 398. The actual number of inmates for 1874 was 596, against a corresponding number of 611 in the previous year. The falling off in the aggregate is due to the decrease in numbers at Lancaster. The number discharged on trial, probation, by indenture, and to employment, was 192 in 1874, and 148 in 1873.

### *The Boston House of Reformation.*

The expenses of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1874, were $68,772.29, an excess of $20,230 over the aggregate for the previous year. The number of inmates at the close of the year (296) was 6 greater than at its beginning; the number committed during the year (384) was larger by 159 than the number for 1873; and the average of this year (321) was about 17 greater than that of 1873. Of those remaining at the end of September last, 276 were boys and 20 were girls. The institution is on Deer Island, and its manager is Superintendent of the House of Industry and the City Almshouse, also situated on the island. The boys committed to it are of three classes, viz.: *first*, truants from school and stubborn children, sentenced to terms of from three months to two years; *second*, juvenile vagabonds who either have no homes or are allowed to wander about the streets; and, *third*, lads of vicious habits who have been convicted of petty crimes, and are mostly sentenced for their minority. There are no facilities for a proper classification of these boys, and no opportunity can be afforded them for learning trades. Those committed on short sentences are kept at school continuously; those on long terms get six months at school and six months of farm

work yearly. The superintendent of the schools reports that the progress of their higher classes compares favorably with that of classes of the same grade in the city schools.

*The Lowell House of Reformation.*

During the past year this institution received 58 children —3 girls and 55 boys; making 85 as the whole number of inmates for the year. The Visiting Agent reports that 20 of the commitments were of cases that came under his jurisdiction. The superintendent writes that 1 absconded and 43 were discharged, so that the number remaining at the end of the year was 41, an excess of 14 over the number there on the 30th of September, 1873. The average monthly number was 37, and the average age of the children about 13 years. Only one death has occurred at the institution within twenty-five years. The chief cause of commitment thereto is truancy. The current expenses of the year were $3,848. The superintendent says their aim is not to see how much they can get out of the boys, but how much they can improve them physically, morally and intellectually. The lads are required to do some work in raising fruit and garden vegetables for market and home consumption.

*The Plummer Farm School at Salem.*

This institution is for a family of 30 boys, and is supported by the income of the "Plummer Fund," with the earnings of the boys on the farm and in the shop. The superintendent's report gives the following statistics:—Number remaining at the close of last year, 28; admitted during the year, 10; whole number for the year, 38; discharged and released on probation, 15; remaining on the 30th of September last, 23; average monthly number of the year, 26; average age of the boys, about 13 years. The commitments are for truancy, vagrancy, stubbornness, etc. The receipts of the year from all sources were $6,456.27, of which $3,005.41 was earned by the boys. The expenses of the school were $6,051.92. The charge for boys not belonging in Salem is two dollars per week.

*The Industrial School at Lawrence.*

This is a new institution, opened on the 1st of July last. The city of Lawrence has given it sixteen acres of land, and fitted up for it a very convenient and comfortable house. Chair-seating in the winter and gardening in the summer will be the chief work of the school. In the quarter beginning with July and ending with September, 9 boys were received; when the superintendent wrote me on the 15th of December he had 20 with him. The Visiting Agent reports that 9 of these were lads with whom his office had dealt. The school is in charge of Mr. N. Porter Brown, formerly connected with the State Reform School.

*Truant Schools.*

CAMBRIDGE.—This school had 13 pupils on the 1st of October, 1873; it received 43 during the year; and 32 were remaining September 30, 1874. Those received were sentenced as follows: truancy, 21; larceny, 11; breaking and entering, 5; assault, 3; stubbornness, 2; malicious mischief, 1. The officer in charge of the school thinks it unjust to the truant boys to send there those older boys who are guilty of larceny, assault, etc. The average weekly number at the school for the year was about 38; the average age of the boys is 12 years and 9 months; and the cost of their support and instruction is about $3 per week.

WORCESTER.—From the school at this point, the report is that there were 7 admissions and 7 discharges during the year, and that 5 boys remained there September 30, 1874. Truancy is the sole cause of commitment. The truant officers are said to be quite successful in keeping the boys at the public schools. The net expenses of the truant school for the year were $1,556.21. Of course, the cost per pupil is much greater than it would be with a larger school, as the expense of teaching would not be any more if there were five or six times as many boys.

# PART FIFTH.

## PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

### Records and Returns.

The annual returns of pauperism in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, in response to inquiries framed by the Board of State Charities under the law of 1867, are made to this office on blanks sent out by the Secretary in the latter part of September. They are due here on or before the 20th of October in each year, and the Secretary may enforce a penalty against the towns for delinquency. But only a portion of them are ever received prior to the date specified, and I believe the penalty of a fine has been enforced in but a single instance. On the 21st of October last, 114 towns had failed to report; a second call brought returns from all but about thirty; a peremptory warning was speedily answered by most of these; but it was not till the 10th of December that the last report came to hand. Probably my experience in this respect does not materially differ from that of those who have preceded me in this office.

I am very well aware that these town reports do not give what the law says they shall give,—the actual figures as to pauperism for the year ending with the last day of September. The cities and some of the larger towns, in which accounts are necessarily kept with system and care, are able to balance their books and make pretty accurate reports at any time; but in the smaller towns accounts are less methodically kept, and it is a serious undertaking to determine just how they stand at a given date. In a large majority

of them the financial year ends just prior to the spring town-meeting; then the accounts are made out with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes; and overseers of the poor find it exceedingly difficult to give their figures at any other time. Hence it results that in some instances this office probably receives substantially the report made to the town in the spring as the report required by law for the year ending with September; and in many more cases the return sent to the Secretary is apparently guessed out from such data as can be gathered by an examination of the spring report, by inquiry at the almshouse, and by a hurried inspection of the produce on hand. This is not said in any spirit of censure or fault-finding; doubtless the overseers do the best they can under the circumstances.

But I am satisfied that the Board would get more trustworthy statistics if the returns were made in the spring. Of course there will be difficulties with respect to any date that may be named, and this is inevitable so long as the town years begin and end at different dates. But there is abundant reason for believing that a return in the spring would accommodate a much larger number of towns than the present one does. And it would be vastly better for this office to get it at that time. Now the three hundred and forty different sets of papers must be examined and tabulated when the Secretary and his clerks are pressed with work relative to the State institutions. There is no time for such study of them as is needful to a comprehension of what they show, scarcely time to put the figures together, without delaying the appearance of the Report of the Board till the legislative session is far advanced. If the returns were in every instance correct when received, they might be tabulated and printed in a short time; but only a portion of them are consistent throughout, and much correspondence with overseers is always required. This year we have been obliged to write nearly two hundred and fifty letters for a revision or an explanation of reports.

Nor is there any reason, as was well said by Secretary Pierce, in the Ninth Report, why, for the information of the Legislature with a view to immediate action, the returns

should be for a period coming so close to the session as the end of September. The statistics of pauperism in cities and towns teach their lessons, not in the tables of one year alone, but in those of a series of years. It is of far greater consequence that they should be correct when presented than that they should be presented for the latest possible date. If the returns were made in the spring, they could be examined and put into shape when this office is best prepared to deal with them; there would then be some opportunity to study the statistics and form conclusions as to what they really indicate; and the annual volume from the Board of State Charities might be submitted to the Legislature by the middle of January every year.

For these and other reasons I earnestly recommend a change in the law under which these statistics are furnished, so that hereafter the annual pauper returns of the towns and cities shall be made in the spring rather than in the autumn. And I see no sufficient reason why they might not be for the year ending on the 31st of March, with a requirement that they be sent to this office on or before the 20th of April.

## Statistics of the Year.

The returns for this year were made on new blanks prepared by the Board during the past summer, and the most important statistics will be found tabulated in the Appendix, the tables differing in some particulars from those heretofore given. The figures may be briefly summarized as follows:—

### *Almshouses.*

During the year 215 almshouses were used by the towns in which they are located, while the remaining 125 towns mostly kept their poor in private families, though 12 of them made occasional use of the almshouses of other towns. The reported value of almshouse property is $2,622,336, viz.: land and buildings, $2,080,602, and personal property, $541,734. The real estate appears to have increased $323,900 in value during the year, while the increase in personal property is $54,964. The poor farms aggregated an area of 21,468 acres,

a decrease of 477 acres from last year. The almshouses contained 4,376 paupers within the year, an excess of 211 over 1873, while the average number was 2,715, an increase of 136 from that of the previous year. The direct cost of almshouse support was $291,190, and half the cost of supervision was $77,870, making a total of $369,060. On this basis the average weekly cost of each pauper was about $2.63, against a corresponding cost of $2.77 in 1873. Interest on the value of almshouse property is not included in this computation.

*Full Support.*

The number of persons receiving full support any part of the year was 6,056, being an increase of 288 as compared with 1873. The average number fully supported was 4,057; viz.: 2,715 in almshouses, and 1,342 in private families or lunatic hospitals. The total average was 209 greater than in 1873. The direct cost of full support is reported at $562,947, divided as follows: $291,190 at almshouses, and $271,757 elsewhere. The average weekly cost of full support on this basis was about $2.67; adding half the expense of supervision, the average weekly cost becomes $3.05, against $3.08 last year.

*Partial Support.*

The number of families, or individuals without families, who received relief or partial support during the year is reported at 17,768, being an excess of 7,188 over the corresponding number for 1873. Of this aggregate 8,138 were settled in towns giving relief, 2,289 were settled in other towns, while 7,341 were not known to have any settlement in the State. If to these 17,768 persons there be added the number dependent on them and participating in the relief, we have an aggregate of 35,074, against an aggregate of 27,070 for last year. Estimating the number twice reported at 9,800, and making the proper deduction, there appears a total of 25,274 who were partially supported during the year, exclusive of the great army of vagrants, tramps or lodgers. These persons received $413,128, being an average of $16.34 for

each person. The cost to the cities and towns for dispensing partial support was about $80,493, making their aggregate expenditure under this head about $493,621.

*Summary.*

The reported expenditure for full support is $562,947, for partial support, $413,128, and for supervision, $160,985, making an aggregate of $1,137,060 as the gross cost of support and relief. This includes $43,676 reported as the expense of vagrants, etc., which is undoubtedly much less than they cost. Deducting from the gross cost the sum of $127,372 for actual or anticipated re-payments, we have $1,009,688 as the net cost of pauperism to the cities and towns for the year ending September 30, 1874. This is an excess of at least $120,000 over the cost for 1873.

VAGRANTS AND VAGRANCY.

The most significant thing in the year's returns seems to me to be the figures relating to vagrancy. Excluding those called "lodgers" in Boston, the number reported as vagrants is 98,263, which is more than double the number (45,653) reported in 1873, and nearly three times the number (33,230) reported in 1872. The reported number of "lodgers" in Boston for the year is 57,014, against 42,384 in 1873, and 35,667 in 1872. Bearing in mind that any individual may be lodged several times in the course of a year, the increase in numbers for Boston cannot be reckoned as surprisingly great, when the recent enlargement of its territorial area and population is considered. But that vagrancy outside of Boston has apparently more than doubled within the year is a matter for serious thought. Here again it is needful to take note that 98,263 does not represent so many different persons called vagrants. The genuine tramp appears in dozens of places each year, and of course is counted as one every time he appears. So, too, the honest laboring man going about in search of work, may be obliged to call on several towns for aid before he finds a situation, and is necessarily reported from each town. Just how many different vagrants there are, it is impossible to tell,

without a minute comparison of the entire mass of vagrant records. In the Secretary's report for 1872, the number was put at 25,000; in 1873 it was estimated at 30,000; perhaps an estimate of 35,000 would be admissible for 1874.

Much of what appears in the returns as vagrancy is unquestionably poverty, due to the business depression of the last year or two. This the town authorities are willing enough to relieve. Humanity demands and readily concedes aid to "travellers" who are truly looking for work and hold themselves ready to undertake it when found. But vagrancy is quite another thing. If it cannot be called a crime, it is certainly a school for crime. The vagrant is rarely a burglar, but he is often a sneak-thief. Probably he would not choose to engage in highway robbery, but the burning of a barn is exactly in his line when he is angry. There is always the chance that he will do some mischief if his insolent demand for food and shelter is not granted. He is, therefore, a creature who ought not in any way to be encouraged to a continuance of his idle and evil courses. But the conviction is not to be resisted that this class of persons is increasing in the State, and there is ample reason for believing that vagrants are more vicious of late than usual. It is a pity that so much robust life should go to waste. Yet if these fellows will not turn to honesty of conduct and manliness of purpose, they ought to be dealt with after the sternest fashion of law applicable to their cases.

SIDNEY ANDREWS.

Boston, December 31, 1874.

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# EPORT OF THE BOARD

AND OF

# THE SECRETARY.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Absolute and Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Almshouses, 1854–60.*
[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | TEWKSBURY. | | | MONSON. | | | BRIDGEWATER. | | | RAINSFORD. | | | AGGREGATES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average No. Supported. | Cases in Hospital. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases in Hospital. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases in Hospital. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases in Hospital. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases in Hospital. | Deaths. |
| 1854, . . . | 705 | 802 | 161 | 354 | 343 | 40 | 382 | 244 | 63 | 168 | 498 | 46 | 1,609 | 1,887 | 310 |
| 1855, . . . | 838 | 1,311 | 280 | 633 | 1,075 | 132 | 541 | 719 | 263 | 206 | 792 | 75 | 2,218 | 3,897 | 750 |
| 1856, . . . | 831 | 1,675 | 193 | 706 | 462 | 61 | 557 | 1,088 | 203 | 220 | 796 | 103 | 2,314 | 4,021 | 560 |
| 1857, . . . | 770 | 994 | 107 | 640 | 527 | 42 | 597 | 1,275 | 226 | 250 | 704 | 64 | 2,257 | 3,500 | 439 |
| 1858, . . . | 940 | 1,843 | 227 | 823 | 1,038 | 102 | 770 | 1,568 | 287 | 236 | 756 | 91 | 2,769 | 5,205 | 707 |
| 1859, . . . | 779 | 1,327 | 162 | 581 | 703 | 45 | 604 | 1,224 | 178 | 171 | 727 | 45 | 2,135 | 3,981 | 430 |
| 1860, . . . | 668 | 1,202 | 147 | 570 | 491 | 45 | 579 | 1,223 | 173 | 169 | 862 | 91 | 1,986 | 3,778 | 456 |
| Totals, . | 790 | 9,154 | 1,277 | 615 | 4,639 | 467 | 576 | 7,341 | 1,393 | 203 | 5,135 | 515 | 2,184 | 26,269 | 3,652 |

TABLE II.—*Showing the Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Almshouses, 1861–66.*
[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, . . . | 900 | 1,819 | 219 | 590 | 500 | 53 | 631 | 1,060 | 129 | 165 | 760* | 64 | 2,286 | 4,139 | 465 |
| 1862, . . . | 913 | 1,434 | 132 | 649 | 645 | 61 | 708 | 980 | 171 | 155 | 485 | 70 | 2,425 | 3,544 | 434 |
| 1863, . . . | 737 | 1,407 | 193 | 601 | 507 | 56 | 608 | 802 | 123 | 116 | 346 | 53 | 2,062 | 3,062 | 425 |
| 1864, . . . | 733 | 1,584 | 199 | 557 | 624 | 61 | 560 | 1,092 | 180 | 88 | 294 | 67 | 1,938 | 3,594 | 507 |
| 1865, . . . | 732 | 1,355 | 192 | 605 | 811 | 99 | 582 | 1,131 | 165 | 68 | 397 | 73 | 1,987 | 3,694 | 529 |
| 1866. . . . | 717 | 1,625 | 231 | 543 | 758 | 67 | 482 | 470 | 134 | 101 | 308 | 42 | 1,843 | 3,161 | 474 |
| Totals, . | 789 | 9,224 | 1,166 | 591 | 3,845 | 397 | 595 | 5,535 | 902 | 115 | 2,590 | 369 | 2,090 | 21,194 | 2,834 |

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | Tewksbury. | | | Monson. | | | | | | Bridgewater. | | | | | | Aggregates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Whole Establishment. | | | State Primary School. | | | Whole Establishment. | | | State Workhouse. | | | | | |
| | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. |
| 1867, . | 757 | 1,860 | 260 | 628 | 1,018 | 60 | 409 | 326 | 6 | 331 | 363 | 61 | 124 | 12 | 3 | 1,716 | 3,241 | 381 |
| 1868, . | 731 | 1,437 | 278 | 646 | 1,027 | 80 | 413 | 330 | 21 | 408 | 369 | 88 | 267 | 86 | 9 | 1,785 | 2,833 | 446 |
| 1869, . | 710 | 1,110 | 194 | 500 | 403 | 40 | 360 | 288 | 7 | 412 | 240 | 67 | 316 | 168 | 19 | 1,622 | 1,753 | 301 |
| 1870, . | 724 | 1,175 | 243 | 445 | 357 | 39 | 318 | 250 | 13 | 335 | 331 | 70 | 246 | 194 | 24 | 1,504 | 1,863 | 352 |
| 1871, . | 749 | 1,205 | 302 | 422 | 389 | 18 | 335 | 300 | 3 | 385 | 412 | 85 | 289 | 238 | 26 | 1,556 | 2,006 | 405 |
| 1872, . | 768 | 1,454 | 334 | 431 | 406 | 12 | 361 | 300 | 6 | 372 | 463 | 66 | 298 | 286 | 22 | 1,571 | 2,323 | 412 |
| 1873, . | 816 | 1,467 | 348 | 424 | 402 | 6 | 369 | 300 | 3 | 332 | 380 | 50 | 278 | 250 | 22 | 1,572 | 2,249 | 404 |
| 1874, . | 881 | *1,500 | 314 | 480 | 541 | 18 | 411 | 400 | 9 | 404 | 432 | 64 | 342 | 325 | 32 | 1,765 | 2,473 | 396 |
| Totals, . | 767 | 11,208 | 2,273 | 497 | 4,543 | 273 | 372 | 2,494 | 68 | 372 | 2,990 | 551 | 270 | 1,559 | 157 | 1,636 | 18,741 | 3,097 |

* Approximate.

APPENDIX TO BOARD'S REPORT.

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, and among the Sick State Poor in Cities and Towns, 1867–74.*

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | State Almshouse. | | | Sick State Poor. | | | Aggregates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases of Disease. | Average No. supported. | Deaths. | Number of Cases. | Average No. of Cases. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. |
| 1867, . . | 1,860 | 757 | 260 | 1,400 | 93 | 140* | 3,260 | – | 400 |
| 1868, . . | 1,437 | 731 | 278 | 1,729 | 275 | 172* | 3,166 | 1,006 | 450 |
| 1869, . . | 1,110 | 710 | 194 | 1,559 | 250 | 155* | 2,669 | 960 | 349 |
| 1870, . . | 1,175 | 724 | 243 | 1,621 | 200 | 162* | 2,796 | 924 | 405 |
| 1871, . . | 1,205 | 749 | 302 | 1,647 | 200 | 164* | 2,852 | 949 | 466 |
| 1872, . . | 1,454 | 768 | 334 | 1,775 | 200 | 177* | 3,229 | 968 | 511 |
| 1873, . . | 1,467 | 816 | 348 | 2,993 | 250 | 298* | 4,452 | 1,016 | 646 |
| 1874, . . | 1,500* | 881 | 314 | 2,386 | 250 | 230* | 3,916 | 1,131 | 544 |
| Total, . . | 11,208 | 767 | 2,273 | 15,110 | 232 | 1,498* | 26,340 | 993 | 3,771 |

* Approximate.

TABLE V.—*Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the Charlestown State Prison and the Bridgewater Workhouse.*

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | Charlestown State Prison. | | | Bridgewater Workhouse. | | | Aggregates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average No. supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | Average No. supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. |
| 1854, . . | 493 | 330 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1855, . . | 483 | 249 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1856, . . | 455 | 261 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1857, . . | 441 | 226 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1858, . . | 469 | 173 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1859, . . | 495 | 174 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1860, . . | 510 | 271 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1861, . . | 520 | 231 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1862, . . | 506 | 234 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1863, . . | 432 | 364 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1864, . . | 377 | 372 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1865, . . | 359 | 517 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1866, . . | 470 | 1,020 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1867, . . | 537 | 1,150 | 7 | 124 | 12 | 3 | 661 | 1,162 | 10 |
| 1868, . . | 546 | 1,310 | 6 | 267 | 86 | 9 | 813 | 1,396 | 15 |
| 1869, . . | 569 | 1,017 | 6 | 316 | 168 | 19 | 885 | 1,185 | 25 |
| 1870, . . | 594 | 859 | 14 | 246 | 194 | 24 | 840 | 1,053 | 38 |
| 1871, . . | 554 | 866 | 8 | 289 | 238 | 26 | 843 | 1,104 | 34 |
| 1872, . . | 543 | 1,029 | 19 | 298 | 286 | 22 | 841 | 1,315 | 41 |
| 1873, . . | 578 | 788 | 9 | 278 | 250 | 22 | 856 | 1,038 | 31 |
| 1874, . . | 645 | 668 | 14 | 342 | 325 | 32 | 987 | 993 | 46 |
| Total, . . | 503 | – | 162 | 270 | – | 157 | 840 | – | 249 |

TABLE VI.—*Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the State Reformatories and State Primary School, 1867–74.*

[Report of the Board, page xliii.]

| YEARS. | BOYS' REFORMATORY. | | | GIRLS' REFORMATORY. | | STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL. | | | AGGREGATES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Whole Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | No. Whole Supported. | Deaths. | No. Whole Supported. | Cases of Disease. | Deaths. | No. Whole Supported. | Deaths. |
| 1867, | 1,022 | –† | 4 | 247 | – | 642 | 326 | 6 | 1,900* | 10 |
| 1868, | 989 | –† | 3 | 279 | 3 | 584 | 330 | 21 | 1,850 | 27 |
| 1869, | 964 | –† | 5 | 252 | – | 596 | 288 | 7 | 1,812 | 12 |
| 1870, | 870 | 240 | 4 | 222 | 1 | 551 | 250 | 13 | 1,643 | 18 |
| 1871, | 854 | 137 | – | 197 | 1 | 607 | 300 | 3 | 1,658 | 4 |
| 1872, | 600 | 60* | 1 | 171 | 1 | 585 | 300 | 6 | 1,300 | 8 |
| 1873, | 450 | –† | – | 161 | 1 | 608 | 300 | 3 | 1,180 | 4 |
| 1874, | 456 | –† | 3 | 140 | 2 | 650 | 400 | 9 | 1,201 | 14 |
| Totals, | 2,250* | – | 20 | 450* | 9 | 3,300* | 2,494 | 68 | 5,400* | 97 |

* Approximate. † Not reported.

NOTE.—Comparing this with the table immediately preceding, it will appear that, with an average prison population in these two State prisons of 840 for the last eight years, there were 240 deaths, or one for every 3½ of the average number; while in the State schools, with an average of more than 900 inmates, there were but 97 deaths, or one for every 9 of the average number.

TABLE VII.—*Comparative Sickness and Mortality among Children, at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, 1854–74.*

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | TEWKSBURY. | | | | | | BRIDGEWATER. | | | | | MONSON. | | | | | | AGGREGATES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 5 years. | | Under 10 years. | | Between 10 and 20. | | Under 5 years. | | Under 10 yrs. | Between 10 and 20. | | Under 5 years. | | Under 10 years. | | Between 10 and 20. | | | |
| | Births. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Births. | Deaths. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Number Admitted. | Deaths. | Births. | Deaths. |
| 1854, . . | 62 | 78 | 750[1] | 91 | 220[1] | 10 | 9 | 2 | 2 | – | 5 | 14[c] 163 | 11 | – | 12 | 247[4] | 3 | 85 | 123 |
| 1855, . . | 105 | 135 | 819 | 148 | 305 | 4[2] | 56 | 83 | 99 | 426[5] | 17 | – | 60 | – | 79 | 675[5] | 10 | – | 357 |
| 1856, . . | 80 | 102 | 454 | 109 | 191 | 6 | 67 | 77 | 81 | 447[3] | 12 | 22[c] 117 | 31 | – | 42 | 104[4] | 1 | 169 | 251 |
| 1857, . . | 51 | 42 | 373 | 44 | 146 | 1 | 55 | 117 | – | – | – | 25[c] | 20 | – | 23[3] | 261[5] | – | 131 | – |
| 1858, . . | 97 | 109 | 728 | 113 | 367 | 8 | 76 | 165 | – | – | – | 22[c] 349 | 61 | 636 | 70 | 94[3] | 4[3] | 195 | – |
| 1859, . . | 65 | 65 | 543 | 70 | 251 | 6 | 62 | 66 | 69 | – | 13 | 19[c] | 20 | – | 23 | – | 2 | 146 | 183 |
| 1860, . . | 66 | 66 | 462 | 67 | 213 | 3 | 63 | 66 | 69 | – | 6 | 16[c] | 20 | – | – | – | – | 145 | – |
| 1861, . . | 65 | 94 | 614 | 110 | 336 | 3 | 54 | 45 | 52 | – | 4 | 18[c] | 25 | – | – | – | – | 137 | – |
| 1862, . . | 62 | 75 | 494 | 79 | 268 | 5 | 50 | 84 | 87 | – | 4 | 21[c] | 26 | – | – | – | – | 133 | – |
| 1863, . . | 67 | 102 | 471 | 103 | 236 | 9 | 49 | 28 | 31 | – | 6 | 13[c] | 22 | – | – | – | – | 129 | – |
| 1864, . . | 73 | 90 | 531 | 91 | 257 | 3 | 35 | 60 | 65 | – | – | 25[c] 158 | 16 | 303 | 18 | 159 | 7 | 133 | – |
| 1865, . . | 65 | 61 | 427 | 64 | 209 | 11 | 52 | 59 | 64 | – | 5 | 30[c] 149 | 56 | 248 | 65 | 139 | 3 | 147 | 212 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866, . . | 74 | 81 | 503 | 86 | 304 | 8 | 38 | 44 | 45 | - | 3 | 21[6] 132 | 37 | 285 | 42 | 236 | 2 | 133 | 186 |
| 1867, . . | 76 | 53 | 504 | 56 | 377 | 14 | 40 | 25 | 25 | - | 1 | 60[6] 107 | 31 | 338 | 35 | 203 | 7 | 176 | 138 |
| 1868, . . | 38 | 70 | 365 | 72 | 350 | 7 | 66 | 64 | 64 | - | 2 | 33[6] | 38 | - | 52 | - | 6 | 137 | 203 |
| 1869, . . | 55 | 53 | 313 | 54 | 192 | 6 | 24 | 37 | 37 | - | 1 | 20[6] | 15 | - | 18 | - | 3 | 99 | 119 |
| 1870, . . | 61 | 56 | 316 | 58 | 223 | 15 | 24 | 25 | 25 | - | - | 17[6] | 16 | 181 | 23 | 161 | 5 | 102 | 126 |
| 1871, . . | 70 | 53 | 287 | 61 | 239 | 12 | 49 | 25 | 25 | - | 3 | 7[6] | 4 | 143 | 5 | 192 | 2 | 126 | 108 |
| 1872, . . | 61 | 78 | 335 | 80 | 216 | 8 | 33 | 19 | 19 | - | 2 | 6[6] | 3 | - | - | - | 6 | 100 | 118 |
| 1873, . . | 68 | 85 | 393 | 86 | 270 | 12 | 31 | 17 | 18 | - | - | 2[6] | 1 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 101 | 120 |
| 1874, . . | 52 | 77 | 515 | 79 | 291 | 8 | 47 | 24 | 24 | - | 1 | 2[6] | 6 | - | 9 | - | 3 | 101 | 124 |
| Total, . | 1,413 | 1,625 | 10,197 | 1,721 | 5,461 | 159 | 980 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1] Approximate. [2] From 10 to 15. [3] Under 15. [4] From 5 to 15. [5] Under 20. [6] Births.

NOTE.—This table is very imperfect, but there is material for preparing one much more complete next year. The whole number of admissions (including births), under 5, at Tewksbury, has probably been 4,000 in the 20 years, of whom 1,625, or 40 per cent., have died there. The admissions under five years at Bridgewater were 67 in 1874, 54 in 1873, 70 in 1872, 86 in 1871, and 54 in 1870; in the five years, 331; of whom 110, or one-third, died. The whole number of deaths at Tewksbury, of all ages, has been 4,716; at Bridgewater, 2,783; at Monson, 1,137; at the three establishments, 8,641.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Absolute and the Relative Mortality and Sickness in the State Hospitals for the Insane, and the Tewksbury Asylum, 1867–74.*

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

| YEARS. | WORCESTER HOSPITAL. | | | TAUNTON HOSPITAL. | | | NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL. | | | AGGREGATES. | | | TEWKSBURY ASYLUM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. |
| 1867, . . . | 669 | 389 | 43 | 606 | 379 | 39 | 543 | 401 | 47 | 1,797† | 1,169 | 129 | 370 | 200 | 61 |
| 1868, . . . | 651 | 370 | 33 | 649 | 389 | 38 | 565 | 413 | 43 | 1,838† | 1,172 | 114 | 362 | 255 | 55 |
| 1869, . . . | 701* | 387 | 47 | 657* | 391 | 47 | 584* | 405 | 25 | 1,907† | 1,183 | 119 | 419 | 265 | 36 |
| 1870, . . . | 760 | 396 | 64 | 758 | 388 | 38 | 604 | 409 | 33 | 2,051† | 1,193 | 135 | 430 | 282 | 46 |
| 1871, . . . | 879 | 439 | 63 | 762 | 396 | 43 | 616 | 422 | 28 | 2,148† | 1,257 | 134 | 448 | 295 | 74 |
| 1872, . . . | 841* | 445 | 40 | 815* | 408 | 51 | 615* | 428 | 37 | 2,191† | 1,281 | 128 | 421 | 297 | 61 |
| 1873, . . . | 818* | 453 | 69 | 830* | 434 | 53 | 611* | 437 | 21 | 2,178† | 1,324 | 143 | 435 | 300 | 60 |
| 1874, . . . | 842* | 476 | 75 | 858* | 480 | 67 | 621* | 469 | 25 | 2,247† | 1,425 | 167 | 409 | 310 | 42 |
| Totals, . | 6,161* | 419 | 434 | 5,935* | 408 | 376 | 4,759* | 423 | 259 | 16,357† | 1,250 | 1,069 | 3,294 | 275 | 435 |

* Re-admissions excluded.

† Duplicates and transfers excluded.

TABLE IX.—*Previous Mortality among the Insane in State Hospitals.*

[Report of the Board, page xliii.]

| YEARS. | WORCESTER HOSPITAL. | | | TAUNTON HOSPITAL. | | | NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL. | | | AGGREGATES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. | Whole No. | Average No. | Deaths. |
| 1854, | 819 | 430 | 34 | 330 | 210 | 24 | – | – | – | 1,149 | 640 | 58 |
| 1855, | 580 | 349 | 27 | 406 | 251 | 38 | – | – | – | 986 | 600 | 65 |
| 1856, | 577 | 357 | 35 | 447 | 280 | 40 | – | – | – | 1,024 | 637 | 75 |
| 1857, | 647 | 387 | 44 | 505 | 312 | 43 | – | – | – | 1,152 | 699 | 87 |
| 1858, | 679 | 372 | 34 | 550 | 328 | 40 | 228 | – | – | 1,457 | 700 | 74 |
| 1859, | 501 | 309 | 30 | 532 | 335 | 42 | 313 | 226 | 19 | 1,346 | 870 | 91 |
| 1860, | 532 | 324 | 22 | 586 | 365 | 47 | 400 | 259 | 27 | 1,518 | 948 | 96 |
| 1861, | 583 | 369 | 30 | 613 | 386 | 52 | 437 | 316 | 30 | 1,633 | 1,071 | 112 |
| 1862, | 600 | 401 | 34 | 619 | 425 | 43 | 444 | 319 | 18 | 1,663 | 1,145 | 95 |
| 1863, | 611 | 398 | 30 | 617 | 421 | 34 | 469 | 359 | 26 | 1,697 | 1,178 | 90 |
| 1864, | 625 | 366 | 33 | 605 | 389 | 39 | 476 | 358 | 47 | 1,706 | 1,113 | 119 |
| 1865, | 565 | 350 | 33 | 560 | 353 | 32 | 468 | 342 | 41 | 1,593 | 1,045 | 106 |
| 1866, | 630 | 368 | 40 | 551 | 355 | 40 | 488 | 376 | 31 | 1,669 | 1,099 | 111 |
| Totals, | 7,949 | 368 | 426 | 6,921 | 339 | 514 | 3,723 | 319 | 239 | 18,593 | 903 | 1,179 |

APPENDIX TO BOARD'S REPORT.

TABLE X.—*Children admitted as Foundlings at the Tewksbury Almshouse and the Boston Home, and what became of them, 1854–74.*

[Report of the Board, page xlii.]

(1.) *Tewksbury Almshouse.*

| YEARS. | Remaining from previous year. | Admitted. | Whole No. | Discharged to Mothers. | Discharged otherwise. | Died. | Whole No. removed. | Av. residence in weeks of those that died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854, | – | 15 | 15 | – | 4 | 9 | 13 | 6+ |
| 1855, | 2 | 17 | 19 | – | 3 | 14 | 17 | 9– |
| 1856, | 2 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 7+ |
| 1857, | 1 | 17 | 18 | – | 4 | 10 | 14 | 6+ |
| 1858, | 4 | 26 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 29 | 9+ |
| 1859, | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1 | – | 8 | 9 | 7– |
| 1860, | 2 | 16 | 18 | – | – | 18 | 18 | 6 |
| 1861, | – | 17 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 2– |
| 1862, | 1 | 10 | 11 | – | 3 | 8 | 11 | 3– |
| 1863, | – | 28 | 28 | 3 | – | 21 | 24 | 4+ |
| 1864, | 4 | 35 | 39 | 1 | – | 37 | 38 | 4+ |
| 1865, | 1 | 22 | 23 | – | 2 | 20 | 22 | 2+ |
| 1866, | 1 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 43 | 2+ |
| 1867, | 6 | 25 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 25 | 5+ |
| 1868, | 6 | 36 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 37 | 4+ |
| 1869, | 5 | 26 | 31 | 2 | – | 21 | 28 | 6.2 |
| 1870, | 3 | 30 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 32 | 7.4 |
| 1871, | 1 | 27 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 25 | 5.1 |
| 1872, | 3 | 38 | 41 | 2 | – | 33 | 38 | 3.7 |
| 1873, | 3 | 32 | 35 | 1 | – | 31 | 35 | 4.4 |
| 1874, | – | 40 | 40 | – | 1 | 34 | 35 | 5.5 |
| Aggregates, | 4 | 526 | 526 | 23 | – | 447 | 522 | 5.5 |

(2.) *Chardon Street Home.*

| YEARS. | Whole No. received. | Taken for adoption. | Sent to State Almshouse. | Otherwise removed. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864, | 38 | 11 | 21 | – | 6 |
| 1865, | 47 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 4 |
| 1866, | 43 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 4 |
| 1867, | 28 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 1868, | 40 | 17 | 15 | – | 8 |
| 1869, | 26 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 1870, | 36 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| 1871, | 15 | 7 | 6 | – | 2 |
| 1872, | 28 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| 1873, | 22 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| 1874, | 27 | 1 | 21 | – | 5 |
| Aggregates, | 350 | 127 | 161 | 16 | 45 |

## PRISON ABSTRACT.

*Prison Population for 1873–74.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State, County and City prisons, September 30, 1873, | 3,600 |
| Males, | 2,860 |
| Females, | 740 |
| Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1874, | 19,174 |
| Males, | 15,717 |
| Females, | 3,457 |
| Actual number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1874 (deductions for duplicates and transfers between prisons having been made), | 15,818 |
| Males, | 12,787 |
| Females, | 3,031 |
| Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the year, | 22,774 |
| Males, | 18,577 |
| Females, | 4,197 |
| Actual whole number of persons in confinement within the year (deductions for duplicates and transfers having been made), | 18,531 |
| Males, | 15,006 |
| Females, | 3,525 |
| Actual number of persons discharged within the year, | 14,421 |
| Males, | 11,733 |
| Females, | 2,688 |
| Whole number of persons remaining in confinement September 30, 1874, | 4,110 |
| Males, | 3,273 |
| Females, | 837 |
| Average of the prison population for the year 1873–74, | 3,825.73 |
| Average of the prison population for the year 1872–73, | 3,426.25 |
| Increase of the past year, | 399.48 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.— *General Prison Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1874.*

[Secretary's Report, pages 183–198.]

| PERSONS. [See note, page 223.] | Jails. | Houses of Correction. | House of Industry. | State Workhouse. | State Prison. | Totals for State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apparent number of commitments, | 6,965 | 7,839 | 7,276 | 390 | 246 | 22,716 |
| Males, | 6,102 | 6,901 | 4,894 | 231 | 246 | 18,374 |
| Females, | 863 | 938 | 2,382 | 159 | – | 4,342 |
| Actual number of commitments, | 6,769 | 7,662 | 7,276 | 390 | 246 | 20,752 |
| Males, | 5,927 | 6,744 | 4,894 | 231 | 246 | 16,656 |
| Females, | 842 | 918 | 2,382 | 159 | – | 4,096 |
| Apparent number of persons committed, | 6,084 | 6,619 | 5,835 | 390 | 246 | 19,174 |
| Males, | 5,338 | 5,854 | 4,048 | 231 | 246 | 15,717 |
| Females, | 746 | 765 | 1,787 | 159 | – | 3,457 |
| Actual number of persons committed, | 5,838[1] | 6,265[2] | 5,835 | 390 | 246[3] | 15,818 |
| Males, | 5,116 | 5,534 | 4,048 | 231 | 246 | 12,787 |
| Females, | 722 | 731 | 1,787 | 159 | – | 3,031 |
| Actual number of persons confined within the year, | 6,228 | 7,507 | 6,323 | 675 | 831 | 18,531 |
| Males, | 5,453 | 6,596 | 4,344 | 357 | 831 | 15,006 |
| Females, | 775 | 911 | 1,979 | 318 | – | 3,525 |
| Number of discharges reported, | 6,976 | 7,588 | 7,122 | 373 | 149 | 22,208 |
| Males, | 6,117 | 6,679 | 4,784 | 240 | 149 | 17,969 |
| Females, | 859 | 909 | 2,338 | 133 | – | 4,239 |
| Number of persons discharged, | 5,723 | 5,707 | 5,508 | 368 | 148 | 14,421 |
| Males, | 5,027 | 5,038 | 3,857 | 238 | 148 | 11,733 |
| Females, | 696 | 669 | 1,651 | 130 | – | 2,688 |
| Number remaining in confinement Sept. 30, 1874, | 505 | 1,800 | 815 | 307 | 683 | 4,110 |
| Males, | 426 | 1,558 | 487 | 119 | 683 | 3,273 |
| Females, | 79 | 242 | 328 | 188 | – | 837 |
| Average number of prisoners for the year, | 482.08 | 1,640.37 | 716.32 | 342.3 | 644.66 | 3,825.73 |
| Males, | 421.90 | 1,445.29 | 433.76 | 154.6 | 644.66 | 3,100.21 |
| Females, | 60.18 | 195.08 | 282.56 | 187.7 | – | 725.52 |

[1] Includes 1 male retaken, escaped previous to Oct. 1, 1873.
[2] Includes 2 males retaken, escaped previous to Oct. 1, 1873.
[3] Includes 2 males returned, having violated condition of pardon.

PERSONS COMMITTED TO PRISON—1874.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Persons Committed to Prison during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1874.*

[Secretary's Report, pages 183–198.]

| PERSONS COMMITTED. [See note, page 223.] | Males. | Females. | Totals for State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparent number of Persons Committed, | 15,717 | 3,457 | 19,174 |
| Actual number of Persons Committed, | 12,787 | 3,031 | 15,818 |
| Adults, | 10,838 | 2,733 | 13,571 |
| Minors,[1] | 1,949 | 298 | 2,247 |
| White, | 12,408 | 2,962 | 15,370 |
| Colored, | 379 | 69 | 448 |
| Natives of this State, | 3,974 | 575 | 4,549 |
| Natives of other States, | 2,041 | 363 | 2,404 |
| Natives of other Countries, | 6,772 | 2,093 | 8,865 |
| Parents both American, | 2,849 | 565 | 3,414 |
| Parents both temperate, | 9,317 | 1,690 | 11,007 |
| Parents both or either Convicts, | 127 | 15 | 142 |
| Have had no Education, | 2,933 | 1,342 | 4,275 |
| Could Read and Write, | 1,477 | 104 | 1,581 |
| Have had a Common-school Education, | 8,366 | 1,585 | 9,951 |
| Have had a Superior Education, | 11 | – | 11 |
| Were Married, | 4,351 | 1,758 | 6,109 |
| Were Intemperate, | 5,866 | 783 | 6,649 |
| Had Property to amount of $1,000, | 488 | 24 | 512 |
| Had been in Army or Navy, | 3,493 | – | 3,493 |
| Had been in Reform School, | 130 | 3 | 133 |
| Committed once before, | 2,064 | 416 | 2,480 |
| Committed twice before, | 797 | 255 | 1,052 |
| Committed more than twice and less than six times before, | 840 | 358 | 1,198 |
| Committed six or more times before, | 406 | 535 | 941 |
| Total number who have been in Prison before, | 4,107 | 1,564 | 5,671 |

[1] Includes 92 boys and 6 girls under 15 years of age.

NOTE.—Included against the classifications "Adults," "White," "Natives of this State," and "Had a Common-school Education," are 109 males and 1 female, the particulars of whose commitment were not fully given in the returns.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes for which Commitments were made during the Year ending September 30, 1874.*

[Secretary's Report, pages 183–198.]

| NATURE OF CRIME. [See note, page 223.] | Males. | Females. | Totals for State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparent number of Commitments, | 18,374 | 4,342 | 22,716 |
| Actual number of Commitments, | 16,656 | 4,096 | 20,752 |
| *Crimes against the Person,* | 1,900 | 196 | 2,096 |
| Murder, | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Manslaughter, | 9 | – | 9 |
| Rape, | 24 | – | 24 |
| Assault, | 1,786 | 189 | 1,975 |
| Threatening, | 51 | 5 | 56 |
| Miscellaneous,[1] | 5 | – | 5 |
| *Crimes against Property,* | 2,948 | 394 | 3,342 |
| Arson, | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| Burglary, | 46 | – | 46 |
| Robbery, | 91 | 3 | 94 |
| Larceny, | 1,705 | 322 | 2,027 |
| Forgery, | 52 | – | 52 |
| Counterfeit Money, making, having or passing, | 3 | – | 3 |
| Breaking and Entering, | 374 | 2 | 376 |
| Embezzlement, | 55 | 1 | 56 |
| Fraud, | 121 | 10 | 131 |
| Debt, | 163 | – | 163 |
| Concealing Stolen Goods, | 37 | 10 | 47 |
| Malicious Mischief, | 266 | 44 | 310 |
| Attempt to Destroy a Vessel, | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Crimes against Public Order and Decency,* | 11,657 | 3,482 | 15,139 |
| Perjury, | 10 | – | 10 |
| Adultery, | 84 | 42 | 126 |
| Fornication, | 67 | 81 | 148 |
| Lewd Conduct, | 63 | 114 | 177 |
| Common Night-walker, | – | 101 | 101 |
| Keeping Brothels, | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Bastardy, | 48 | – | 48 |
| Idle and Disorderly, | 288 | 145 | 433 |
| Drunkenness, | 8,893 | 2,538 | 11,431 |
| Common Drunkards, | 461 | 186 | 647 |
| Violating Liquor Law, | 489 | 52 | 541 |
| Disturbing the Peace, | 294 | 75 | 369 |

[1] Includes Carrying Dangerous Weapon, 3; Kidnapping, 1; Mayhem, 1. Total, 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES—1874.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

| NATURE OF CRIME. | Males. | Females. | Totals for State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sabbath-breaking, | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| Violation of By-Law, | 123 | 3 | 126 |
| Aiding Escapes, | 29 | – | 29 |
| Contempt of Court, | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Common Nuisance, | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Abortion, | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Desertion, | 8 | – | 8 |
| Cruelty, | 51 | – | 51 |
| Gambling, | 12 | – | 12 |
| Indecent Exposure, | 22 | – | 22 |
| Evading Railroad Fare, | 76 | – | 76 |
| Mailing Obscene Matter, | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Polygamy, | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Vagrancy, | 480 | 102 | 582 |
| Miscellaneous,[1] | 60 | 7 | 67 |
| *Unclassified*, | 151 | 24 | 175 |
| Held as Witnesses, | 142 | 22 | 164 |
| Sundry Causes,[2] | 9 | 2 | 11 |

[1] Includes Accessory to Felony, 2; Breaking Jail, 4; Conspiracy, 4; Extortion, 3; Fugitive from Justice, 4; Incest, 1; Lottery, 3; Neglect of Family, 5; Non-payment of Tax, 9; Obstructing Railroad-track, 1; Prize-fighting, 2; Sodomy, 3; Stubbornness, 26. Total, 67.

[2] Includes Action of Tort, 1; Non-payment of Fine, 1; Failure to Recognize, 1; For Safe-keeping, 3; Surrendered by Bail, 3; Unknown, 2. Total, 11.

NOTE.—The apparent number of commitments to each class of prisons differs from the actual number because of transfers between the prisons. The apparent number for the State is of course the aggregate of the apparent numbers in detail. The actual number for the State is the aggregate of the corresponding numbers for the several classes of prisons, diminished by the transfers before or after conviction between prisons of different kinds. These remarks should also be borne in mind when considering the apparent and actual numbers of persons committed. The actual number confined within the year, is found by adding to the number in prison at the beginning of the year the actual number committed during the year, and then deducting such of the first class as were again committed within the year. The classifications of Crime and Persons Committed are based upon the actual number in both cases. The classification of Discharges is necessarily based upon the apparent number, increased by the number of offences for which persons were in confinement at the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges from Prison for the Year ending September 30, 1874.*

[Secretary's Report, pages 183–198.]

| MANNER OF DISCHARGE. [See note, page 223.] | Males. | Females. | Totals for State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole number of Discharges reported, | 17,969 | 4,239 | 22,208 |
| Recognizing or Giving Bail, | 1,022 | 169 | 1,191 |
| Sent to Court and not returned, | 910 | 111 | 1,021 |
| Escaped and not retaken, | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| Transferred to other Prisons, | 510 | 49 | 559 |
| Married the Plaintiff, | 5 | – | 5 |
| By payment of Debt, | 6 | – | 6 |
| By taking Poor Debtors' Oath, | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| By Payment of Tax, | 5 | – | 5 |
| Sent to State Prison, | 244 | – | 244 |
| Sent to House of Correction, | 849 | 104 | 953 |
| Sent to House of Industry, | 77 | 89 | 166 |
| Sent to State Workhouse, | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sent to Reform School, | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| By Writ of Habeas Corpus, | 2 | – | 2 |
| By Supreme Court, | 8 | – | 8 |
| By Superior Court, | 288 | 47 | 335 |
| Paid Fine and Costs, | 3,250 | 410 | 3,660 |
| Poor Convicts, | 1,359 | 186 | 1,545 |
| Order of Overseers, | 153 | 34 | 187 |
| Order of Municipal Court, | 68 | 12 | 80 |
| Order of Plaintiff, | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Order of Law, | 130 | 57 | 187 |
| Insanity, | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| By Pardon, | 62 | – | 62 |
| Board of State Charities, | 29 | 31 | 60 |
| Other Processes, | 114 | – | 114* |
| Died, | 68 | 22 | 90 |
| Expiration of Sentence, | 8,653 | 2,902 | 11,555 |

* Most of these were debtors discharged from Boston Jail, but whether by payment of debt or taking poor debtors' oath, does not appear in the returns.

## NUMBER OF CONVICTS PARDONED.

TABLE XV.—*Pardons granted during the last Twenty Years.*

| YEARS. | GOVERNORS. | NUMBER PARDONED. | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From State Prison. | From Houses of Correction. | Total. | In State Prisons. | In Houses of Correction. | Total. |
| 1855, | Henry J. Gardner, . | 28 | 40 | 68 | 483 | 1,174 | 1,657 |
| 1856, | " " . | 23 | 45 | 68 | 455 | 1,164 | 1,619 |
| 1857, | " " . | 34 | 20 | 54 | 441 | 1,311 | 1,752 |
| 1858, | N. P. Banks, . . | 21 | 48 | 69 | 469 | 1,513 | 1,982 |
| 1859, | " " . . | 7 | 17 | 24 | 495 | 1,362 | 1,857 |
| 1860, | " " . . | 15 | 34 | 49 | 510 | 1,353 | 1,863 |
| 1861, | John A. Andrew, . | 45 | 182 | 227 | 520 | 1,423 | 1,943 |
| 1862, | " " . | 39 | 155 | 194 | 506 | 1,083 | 1,589 |
| 1863, | " " . | 33 | 110 | 143 | 432 | 902 | 1,334 |
| 1864, | " " . | 29 | 111 | 140 | 377 | 849 | 1,226 |
| 1865, | " " . | 29 | 93 | 122 | 359 | 729 | 1,088 |
| 1866, | A. H. Bullock, . . | 11 | 55 | 66 | 470 | 978 | 1,448 |
| 1867, | " " . . | 17 | 94 | 111 | 537 | 1,100 | 1,637 |
| 1868, | " " . . | 40 | 98 | 138 | 547 | 1,127 | 1,674 |
| 1869, | Wm. Claflin, . . | 25 | 79 | 104 | 528 | 1,278 | 1,806 |
| 1870, | " " . . | 66 | 104 | 170 | 593 | 1,239 | 1,832 |
| 1871, | " " . . | 44 | 99 | 143 | 555 | 1,327 | 1,882 |
| 1872, | W. B. Washburn, . | 12 | 42 | 54 | 543 | 1,372 | 1,915 |
| 1873, | " " . | 12 | 36 | 48 | 578 | 1,451 | 2,029 |
| *1874, | W. B. Washburn, . | 6 | 17 | 23 | 645 | 1,640 | 2,285 |
| | Thomas Talbot, . | 15 | 40 | 55 | | | |
| | Totals, . . | 551 | 1,519† | 2,070 | 10,043 | 24,375 | 34,418 |

* Governor Washburn resigned to accept the United States Senatorship at the end of April, 1874, and the duties of the Executive office for the remainder of the year were discharged by Lieut. Gov. Talbot.

† About 25 of this aggregate were pardoned from jails.

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the Ages at Commitment of Persons Remaining in the Minor Prisons, September 30, 1874.*

| PRISONS. | 15 & UNDER. | | | 15 to 20. | | | 20 to 25. | | | 25 to 30. | | | 30 to 35. | | | 35 to 40. | | | Over 40. | | | TOTALS. | | | MALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | 17 & und. | 17 to 25. |
| **BARNSTABLE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnstable, Jail, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 1 |
| Barnstable, House of Correction, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BERKSHIRE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pittsfield, Jail, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 10 | - | 10 | - | 2 |
| Pittsfield, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 14 | - | 14 | 6 | - | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 68 | 4 | 72 | 4 | 27 |
| **BRISTOL COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Bedford, Jail, | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| New Bedford, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 32 | 3 | 35 | 30 | 6 | 36 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 139 | 35 | 174 | 8 | 54 |
| Taunton, Jail, | - | - | - | 7 | 2 | 9 | 15 | - | 15 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 57 | 3 | 19 |
| **DUKES COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edgartown, Jail, | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | 3 |
| **ESSEX COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 25 | 3 | 28 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 90 | 19 | 109 | 4 | 42 |
| Lawrence, Jail, | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | 6 | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 22 | 1 | 23 | - | 7 |
| Lawrence, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 14 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 83 | 21 | 104 | 6 | 27 |
| Newburyport, Jail, | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 17 | - | 5 |
| Salem, Jail, | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | 11 | - | 11 | 7 | - | 7 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 73 | 10 | 83 | 1 | 20 |
| **FRANKLIN COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenfield, Jail, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greenfield, House of Correction, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| **HAMPDEN COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Jail, | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | 17 | - | 7 |
| Springfield, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 18 | - | 18 | 32 | 1 | 33 | 28 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 126 | 10 | 136 | - | 50 |
| **HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton, Jail, | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 4 |
| Northampton, House of Correction, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 7 | 10 | - | 10 | - | 6 |

AGES OF PRISONERS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MIDDLESEX COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge, Jail, | - | - | - | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 24 | 3 | 27 | - | 13 |
| Cambridge, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 67 | 6 | 73 | 50 | 7 | 57 | 43 | 8 | 51 | 24 | 7 | 31 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 43 | 10 | 53 | 250 | 41 | 291 | 6 | 111 |
| Lowell, Jail, | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 43 | 22 | 65 | 3 | 20 |
| Nantucket, House of Correction, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| **NORFOLK COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dedham, Jail, | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 8 |
| Dedham, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | 14 | - | 14 | 7 | - | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 44 | 7 | 51 | 1 | 19 |
| **PLYMOUTH COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth, Jail, | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 3 |
| Plymouth, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 5 | - | 5 | 4 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 6 |
| **SUFFOLK COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Jail, | 4 | - | 4 | 28 | - | 28 | 31 | 6 | 37 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 112 | 21 | 133 | 10 | 53 |
| Boston, House of Correction, | 5 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 9 | 192 | 157 | 21 | 178 | 73 | 23 | 96 | 52 | 11 | 63 | 27 | 8 | 35 | 55 | 9 | 64 | 552 | 82 | 634 | 44 | 301 |
| **WORCESTER COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitchburg, Jail, | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| Fitchburg, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | - | 14 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 | - | 11 | 48 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 10 |
| Worcester, Jail, | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 12 | 1 | 13 | - | 4 |
| Worcester, House of Correction, | - | - | - | 22 | - | 22 | 28 | 3 | 31 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 125 | 18 | 143 | 1 | 49 |
| Totals, Jails, | 4 | 1 | 5 | 89 | 8 | 97 | 102 | 9 | 111 | 72 | 14 | 86 | 61 | 11 | 72 | 37 | 24 | 55 | 64 | 12 | 76 | 426 | 79 | 505 | 19 | 176 |
| Totals, Houses of Correction, | 5 | 1 | 6 | 392 | 24 | 416 | 385 | 44 | 429 | 239 | 53 | 292 | 176 | 36 | 212 | 119 | 35 | 154 | 238 | 49 | 287 | 1558 | 242 | 1800 | 79 | 703 |
| Boston House of Industry, | - | - | - | 69 | 30 | 99 | 101 | 60 | 161 | 79 | 70 | 149 | 73 | 53 | 126 | 42 | 45 | 87 | 122 | 69 | 191 | 487 | 328 | 815 | 13 | 157 |
| State Workhouse, | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 34 | 15 | 45 | 60 | 13 | 35 | 48 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 66 | 41 | 107 | 119 | 188 | 307 | 2 | 17 |
| Totals for 1874, | 9 | 3 | 12 | 554 | 92 | 646 | 603 | 158 | 761 | 403 | 172 | 575 | 321 | 129 | 441 | 201 | 120 | 321 | 490 | 171 | 661 | 2590 | 837 | 3427 | 113 | 1053 |
| Totals for 1873, | 8 | 1 | 9 | 478 | 95 | 573 | 500 | 125 | 625 | 385 | 154 | 539 | 271 | 118 | 389 | 173 | 107 | 280 | 453 | 137 | 590 | 2274 | 740 | 3014 | 121 | 865 |

NOTE.—Included in the respective totals for 1874 are 10 prisoners whose ages were not given in the returns, viz.: 3 at the Pittsfield House of Correction, 3 at the Salem Jail, 1 at the Worcester House of Correction, 2 at the House of Industry, and 1 at the State Workhouse.

TABLE XVII.—*Commitments for Drunkenness remaining in the Minor Prisons September 30, 1874.*

| PRISONS. | | DRUNKENNESS. | | | | | COMMON DRUNKARDS. | | | | | OFFENCES OF ALL KINDS REMAINING. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. in Jails. | No. in Houses of Correction. | County Prisons. | | | No. in Jails. | No. in Houses of Correction. | County Prisons. | | | No. in Jails. | No. in Houses of Correction. | County Prisons. | | |
| | | | | Total. | Males. | Females. | | | Total. | Males. | Females. | | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| Barnstable County, | Barnstable, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 | 6 | – |
| Berkshire County, | Pittsfield, | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 80 | 92 | 87 | 5 |
| Bristol County, | New Bedford, | – | 93 | 93 | 70 | 23 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 186 | 188 | 152 | 36 |
| | Taunton, | 29 | – | 29 | 24 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | 59 | 48 | 11 |
| Dukes County, | Edgartown, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Essex County, | Lawrence, | 2 | 34 | 36 | 28 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | – | 23 | 104 | 127 | 105 | 23 |
| | Newburyport, | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 17 | – | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| | Salem, | 36 | – | 36 | 32 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 86 | – | 86 | 76 | 10 |
| | Ipswich, | – | 15 | 15 | 12 | 3 | – | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | – | 109 | 109 | 90 | 19 |
| Franklin County, | Greenfield, | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Hampden County, | Springfield, | – | 73 | 73 | 67 | 6 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 139 | 154 | 146 | 11 |
| Hampshire County, | Northampton, | – | 7 | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 16 | 24 | 24 | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lowell, | 17 | – | 17 | 10 | 7 | 4 | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | 66 | – | 66 | 44 | 22 |
| Nantucket County, | Nantucket, | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Norfolk County, | Dedham, | 6 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 2 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 52 | 77 | 69 | 8 |
| Plymouth County, | Plymouth, | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| Suffolk County, | Boston, | 13 | 28 | 41 | 33 | 8 | – | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 159 | 706 | 865 | 753 | 112 |
| Worcester County, | Fitchburg, | – | 10 | 10 | 10 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 10 | 50 | 60 | 56 | 4 |
| | Worcester, | 1 | 85 | 86 | 77 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 143 | 156 | 137 | 19 |
| Totals, | | 109 | 429 | 538 | 449 | 89 | 7 | 72 | 79 | 63 | 16 | 542 | 1,916 | 2,458 | 2,125 | 333 |
| Boston House of Industry, | | – | – | 485 | 300 | 185 | – | – | 100 | 57 | 43 | – | – | 883 | 540 | 343 |
| State Workhouse, | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 5 | 7 | – | – | 307 | 119 | 188 |
| Totals for 1874, | | 109 | 429 | 1,023 | 749 | 274 | 7 | 72 | 191 | 125 | 66 | 542 | 1,916 | 3,648 | 2,784 | 864 |
| Totals for 1873, | | 99 | 328 | 865 | 609 | 256 | 9 | 69 | 208 | 150 | 58 | 554 | 1,664 | 3,237 | 2,476 | 761 |

NOTE.—The foregoing table shows, with respect to the persons remaining on the 30th of September, 1874, in the County Prisons and House of Industry, that 1,202 out of 3,341 commitments were for drunkenness or as common drunkards. And Table XIII., on a preceding page, shows that of 20,752 commitments during the year, 12,078 were for drunkenness or as common drunkards.

## TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY OF PRISON EXPENSES, &C., FOR 1873 AND 1874.

[Secretary's Report, pages 183–198.]

| EXPENSES, ETC. | STATE PRISON. | | COUNTY PRISONS. | | HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. | | TOTALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. |
| Salaries, | $44,477 50 | $47,192 97 | $86,530 14 | $95,912 31 | $13,234 78 | $12,859 11 | $144,242 42 | $155,964 39 |
| Provisions, | 35,252 28 | 37,667 31 | 113,717 79 | 126,074 51 | 40,335 54 | 31,894 60 | 189,305 61 | 195,636 42 |
| Clothing, | 9,130 70 | 14,612 33 | 16,104 75 | 21,239 67 | 11,840 34 | 14,154 69 | 37,075 79 | 50,006 69 |
| Fuel and lights, | 4,313 00 | 12,534 36 | 41,079 14 | 57,801 58 | 2,897 50 | 12,581 04 | 48,289 64 | 82,916 98 |
| Beds and bedding, | * | * | 3,743 76 | 4,949 82 | * | * | 3,743 76 | 4,949 82 |
| Medicine, etc., | 328 49 | 421 59 | 5,199 68 | 5,619 40 | 1,536 70 | 1,080 92 | 7,064 87 | 7,121 91 |
| Instruction, | 703 63 | 1,236 61 | 1,734 49 | 2,725 01 | † | † | 2,438 12 | 3,961 62 |
| Discharged prisoners, | 432 00 | 395 00 | 921 26 | 895 80 | – | – | 1,353 26 | 1,290 80 |
| Witnesses, | – | – | – | 122 25 | – | – | – | 122 25 |
| All other purposes, | 18,564 06 | 9,613 10 | 71,661 47 | 54,303 45 | 33,882 35 | 19,126 05 | 124,107 88 | 83,042 60 |
| Total, | $113,201 66 | $123,673 27 | $337,906 48 | $366,273 97 | $103,727 21 | $91,696 41 | $554,835 35 | $581,643 65 |
| Labor of prisoners, | 131,957 54 | 77,068 17 | 145,360 86 | 115,566 79 | 6,237 35 | 2,577 48 | 283,555 75 | 195,212 44 |
| Balance, | 18,755 88§ | 46,605 10‖ | 192,545 62 | 250,706 18 | 97,489 86 | 89,118 93 | 261,936 60 | 386,431 21 |
| Average No. of prisoners, | 578 | 644.66 | 1,909.45 | 2,122.45 | 660 | 716 | 3,147 45 | 3,483.11 |
| Average weekly cost, | $0.62.4§ | $1.39‖ | $1.93.9 | $2.27.1 | $2.84 | $2.39.3 | $1.62 | 2.13.3 |
| Whole No. in prison, | 736 | 830 | 13,902 | 14,735‡ | 5,617 | 6,527 | 20,255 | 22,092 |

* Included in "Clothing." † Included in "Salaries." ‡ Really but 12,808. § Profit. ‖ Deficit.

CHILDREN IN PRISON

TABLE XIX.—*Children in Prison.*

| | Prisoners, September 30, in the Years— | Jails. | Houses of Correction. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 40 | 46 | 86 |
| | Girls " " " | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| | Total, " " " | 43 | 54 | 97 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 485 | 1,164 | 1,649 |
| 1870. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 16 | 32 | 48 |
| | Girls " " " | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Total " " " | 18 | 34 | 52 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 519 | 1,288 | 1,807 |
| 1871. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| | Girls " " " | – | 3 | 3 |
| | Total " " " | 12 | 21 | 33 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 466 | 1,350 | 1,816 |
| 1872. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| | Girls " " " | 4 | – | 4 |
| | Total " " " | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 554 | 1,424 | 1,978 |
| 1873. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 11 | 18 | 29 |
| | Girls " " " | – | – | – |
| | Total " " " | 11 | 18 | 29 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 507 | 1,525 | 2,032 |
| 1874. | Boys under 17 years of age, | 8 | 20 | 28 |
| | Girls " " " | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | Total " " " | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| | Prisoners of all ages, | 505 | 1,800 | 2,305 |

NOTE.—The foregoing table is intended to show the effect of the Visiting Agency in reducing the number of children confined in prison. The Act establishing the Agency was passed in the summer of 1869, but the new system did not become operative till the following year; and while 97 children were in these prisons on the 30th of September, 1869, the average at that date for the last four years has been but 30.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## TABLE XX.—*Pupils in Reformatories.*

### 1.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

| YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874. | Westborough. | Lancaster. | Boston House of Reformation. | Totals or Averages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining Oct. 1, 1873, viz., | 311 | 110 | 290 | 711 |
| Boys, | 311 | – | 265 | 576 |
| Girls, | – | 110 | 25 | 135 |
| Admissions of the year, | 188 | 47 | 195 | 430 |
| First time, | 113 | 22 | 159 | 294 |
| Re-admissions, | 75 | 25 | 36 | 136 |
| Apparent number during the year, | 499 | 157 | 485 | 1,141 |
| Boys, | 499 | | 447 | 946 |
| Girls, | – | 157 | 38 | 195 |
| Actual number during the year, | 456 | 140 | 478 | 1,074 |
| Discharged during the year, | 183 | 75 | 189 | 447 |
| Placed out, or indentured, | 69 | 51 | – | 120 |
| Remaining Sept. 30, 1874, | 316 | 82 | 296 | 694 |
| Boys, | 316 | – | 276 | 592 |
| Girls, | – | 82 | 20 | 102 |
| Average number for the year, | 323.7 | 93.3 | 321.41 | 737.51 |
| Average age of those committed—years, | 14.81 | 14.81 | 12.49 | 13.43 |
| Average age of those discharged, " | 16.36 | 17.53 | 13.46 | 15.30 |
| Average detention of those discharged, " | 2.43 | 3.95 | 1.48 | 2.19 |
| Longest detention of those discharged, " | 8.16 | 8.16 | 7.34 | |
| Age of the oldest pupil remaining, " | 20.50 | 20 | 20 | – |
| Average weekly cost of pupils, | 2.96 | 4.96 | 4.11 | 3.77 |
| Average year's earnings of pupils, | 32.76 | 3.91 | – | |

PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XX.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Continued.

2.—AGE, NATIVITY, ETC.

| YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874. | Westborough. | Lancaster. | Boston House of Reformation. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed during the year, | 113 | 22 | 159 | 294 |
| Previously arrested, | 78 | 4 | – | 82 |
| *Age when Admitted.* | | | | |
| Under 10 years, | 1 | – | 25 | 26 |
| Between 10 and 14, | 15 | 4 | 83 | 102 |
| 14 and over, | 97 | 18 | 51 | 166 |
| *Where Born.* | | | | |
| This country, | 96 | 17 | 123 | 236 |
| Foreign country, | 15 | 5 | 32 | 52 |
| Unknown, | 2 | – | 4 | 6 |
| *Parentage.* | | | | |
| Both parents Native, | 30 | 11 | 87 | 128 |
| One or both Foreign, | 69 | 11 | 69 | 149 |
| Unknown, | 14 | – | 3 | 17 |
| Both parents living, | 53 | 8 | 106 | 167 |
| Father only living, | 22 | 4 | 16 | 42 |
| Mother only living, | 34 | 3 | 29 | 66 |
| Neither living, | 4 | 7 | 7 | 18 |
| Unknown, | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| One or both parents intemperate, | 54 | 16 | 99 | 169 |

## TABLE XXI.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.

*1. Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Institutions for the Insane, for the Year ending September 30, 1874.*

[Secretary's Report, pages 135–152.]

| 1873-4. | Worcester. | Taunton. | Northampton. | McLean Asylum. | South Boston. | Ipswich. | Tewksbury. | Herbert Hall. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admitted, viz., | 400 | 455 | 193 | 81 | 40 | 18 | 106 | 28 | 1,321 |
| Males, | 202 | 237 | 105 | 35 | 25 | 12 | 45 | 7 | 668 |
| Females, | 198 | 218 | 88 | 46 | 15 | 6 | 61 | 21 | 653 |
| Apparent number within the year, | 869 | 889 | 626 | 245 | 232 | 82 | 409 | 28 | 3,380 |
| Average number, | 476.1 | 480.7 | 469.5 | 162 | 199 | 63 38 | 304 | 12 | 2,166.68 |
| Discharged, viz., | 384 | 381 | 150 | 95 | 26 | 21 | 90 | 16 | 1,163 |
| Recovered, | 71 | 93 | 37 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 248 |
| Improved, | 137 | 162 | 43 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 395 |
| Not improved, | 101 | 59 | 45 | 25 | 6* | 2§ | 36† | 5 | 279 |
| Died, | 75 | 67 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 42 | 3 | 241 |
| Number remain'g Sept. 30, 1874, | 485 | 508 | 476 | 150 | 206 | 61 | 319 | 12 | 2,217 |
| Supported by the State, | 82 | 128 | 291 | – | 1 | – | 319 | – | 821 |
| " by Towns, | 244 | 308 | 110 | – | 183 | 41 | – | – | 886 |
| " by Individuals, | 159 | 72 | 75 | 150 | 22 | 20 | – | 12 | 510 |

* Includes 2 not insane.

§ Includes 1 eloped.

† Includes 6 deserted.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supported by the State, | 208 | | 299 | | 130 | | – | | – | | – | | 106 | | – | | 743 | |
| " by Towns, . | 113 | | 130 | | 37 | | – | | 22 | | 7 | | – | | – | | 309 | |
| " by Individuals, | 79 | | 26 | | 26 | | 81 | | 18 | | 11 | | – | | 28 | | 269 | |
| Whole number admitted, | | 400 | | 455 | | 193 | | 81 | | 40 | | 18 | | 106 | | 28 | | 1,321 |
| First admission to any Hospital, . . . | | 268 | | 328 | | 74 | | 53 | | 29 | | 11 | | 51 | | 14 | | 828 |
| Former inmates, viz., . | | 132 | | 127 | | 119 | | 28 | | 11 | | 7 | | 55 | | 14 | | 493 |
| Of the same Hospital, | 104 | | 96 | | 38 | | 20 | | 3 | | 3 | | – | | – | | 264 | |
| Of other Hospitals in Massachusetts, . | 17 | | 19 | | 78 | | 2 | | 7 | | 4 | | *54 | | 12 | | 193 | |
| Of Hospitals out of Massachusetts, . | 11 | | 12 | | 3 | | 6 | | 1 | | – | | 1 | | 2 | | 36 | |

* So far as positively known.

NOTE.—Adding to the aggregate of 3,380, as above, the 438 insane persons returned by overseers of the poor as supported outside of hospitals, and 25 confined in the state workhouse, the aggregate number of insane reported within the year becomes 3,843. Deducting as far as possible for transfers and duplicates, the actual number is found to be 3,624. On the 30th of September, 1874, the numbers were:—1,788 in state hospitals; 429 in private or county hospitals; say 20 in the state workhouse; and 388 in the care of overseers of the poor outside the hospitals. Total, 2,625, classified as follows:—Supported by the state, 841; by towns, 1,274; by individuals, 510.

# PAUPER ABSTRACT.

## TABLE XXII.—TOWNS WITH ALMSHOUSES.

*Showing the Number and Expense of the Poor in 215 Towns that have Almshouses.*

| TOWNS. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | FULL SUPPORT. | | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| | | | | At Almshouse. | Out of Almshouse. | | | | |
| **BARNSTABLE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnstable, | $6,000 00 | $4,500 00 | $1,500 00 | $2,549 06 | $342 20 | $2,136 23 | $600 00 | $5,627 49 | $5,627 49 |
| Brewster, | 1,200 00 | 1,000 00 | 200 00 | 643 26 | – | 797 06 | 156 00 | 1,596 32 | 1,410 99 |
| Chatham, | 1,900 00 | 1,700 00 | 200 00 | 502 31 | 408 77 | 1,613 19 | 225 00 | 2,749 27 | 2,686 27 |
| Dennis, | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | – | 902 00 | – | 2,645 00 | 170 00 | 3,717 00 | 3,627 00 |
| Falmouth, | 3,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 500 00 | 836 43 | 220 68 | 815 04 | 393 00 | 2,265 15 | 2,148 50 |
| Harwich, | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | – | 823 12 | 316 06 | 2,938 70 | 300 00 | 4,377 88 | 4,273 99 |
| Orleans, | 3,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 500 00 | 700 00 | – | 400 00 | 200 00 | 1,300 00 | 1,220 00 |
| Provincetown, | 7,500 00 | 6,800 00 | 700 00 | 1,344 90 | 400 61 | 1,098 82 | 635 00 | 3,479 33 | 3,339 33 |
| Sandwich, | 6,200 00 | 5,200 00 | 1,000 00 | 2,092 42 | 493 69 | 2,364 31 | 400 00 | 5,350 42 | 5,055 79 |
| Wellfleet, | 900 00 | 600 00 | 300 00 | 470 00 | – | 740 00 | 430 00 | 1,640 00 | 1,615 00 |
| Yarmouth, | 3,500 00 | 3,000 00 | 500 00 | 1,768 50 | 204 25 | 1,194 13 | 304 00 | 3,470 88 | 3,470 88 |
| Totals, | $39,200 00 | $33,800 00 | $5,400 00 | $12,632 00 | $2,386 26 | $16,742 48 | $3,813 00 | $35,573 74 | $34,475 24 |
| **BERKSHIRE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adams, | $13,874 13 | $10,000 00 | $3,874 13 | $1,120 30 | $692 47 | $1,275 62 | $1,455 00 | 4,543 39 | $3,765 89 |
| Lee, | 3,108 00 | 2,500 00 | 608 00 | 1,471 78 | 194 17 | 688 36 | 450 00 | 2,804 31 | 2,694 58 |
| Pittsfield, | 6,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,094 33 | 508 34 | 2,122 31 | 500 00 | 4,314 98 | 3,876 23 |
| Totals, | $22,982 13 | $17,500 00 | $5,482 13 | $3,686 41 | $1,484 98 | $4,086 29 | $2,405 00 | $11,662 68 | $10,336 70 |

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bristol County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Acushnet, | $2,000 00 | $1,000 00 | $100 00 | $900 00 | $207 18 | $513 00 | $255 00 | $1,575 18 | $1,545 43 |
| Attleborough, | 5,500 00 | 3,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 821 35 | 765 08 | 1,314 64 | 519 78 | 3,420 85 | 3,344 55 |
| Berkley, | 4,006 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,006 00 | 87 01† | – | 148 71 | 200 00 | 261 70 | 254 99 |
| Dartmouth, | 7,800 00 | 5,800 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,254 38 | 874 11 | 2,253 66 | 476 50 | 4,858 65 | 4,745 31 |
| Dighton, | 2,736 71 | 1,200 00 | 1,536 71 | 288 20 | 540 31 | 240 46 | 500 00 | 1,568 97 | 1,493 97 |
| Easton, | 5,350 00 | 3,500 00 | 1,850 00 | 143 80 | 897 37 | 1,061 78 | 739 00 | 2,841 95 | 2,701 19 |
| Fairhaven, | 7,500 00 | 5,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,150 00 | 390 00 | 460 00 | 660 00 | 2,660 00 | 2,173 00 |
| Fall River, | 308,500 00 | 300,000 00 | 8,500 00 | 8,837 89 | 5,402 76 | 12,924 44 | 2,975 00 | 30,140 09 | 24,690 36 |
| Freetown, | 5,500 00 | 3,800 00 | 1,700 00 | 954 63 | – | 472 51 | 468 50 | 1,895 64 | 1,794 64 |
| Mansfield, | 5,402 51 | 3,400 00 | 2,002 51 | 122 70 | *293 80 | 1,037 15 | 400 00 | 1,853 65 | 1,843 65 |
| New Bedford, | 62,000 00 | 52,400 00 | 9,600 00 | 3,181 77 | 2,115 47 | 12,620 43 | 3,776 00 | 21,693 67 | 15,649 83 |
| Norton, | 2,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 500 00 | 331 04 | 102 50 | 1,169 01 | 260 00 | 1,912 55 | 1,314 10 |
| Rehoboth, | 6,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 295 11 | 45 50 | 458 12 | 450 00 | 1,248 73 | 1,078 06 |
| Seekonk, | 9,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 738 00† | 485 99 | 53 50 | 738 00 | 539 49 | 539 49 |
| Somerset, | 6,980 00 | 5,800 00 | 1,180 00 | – | 225 43 | 374 69 | 450 00 | 1,050 12 | 1,003 12 |
| Swansea, | 3,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 500 00 | 170 00 | 448 56 | 42 00 | – | 660 56 | 660 56 |
| Taunton, | 10,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 3,645 73 | 3,026 67 | 6,748 64 | 700 00 | 14,121 04 | 12,941 20 |
| Westport, | 6,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,118 98 | 294 39 | 825 00 | 575 00 | 2,813 37 | 2,518 98 |
| Totals, | $460,275 22 | $415,000 00 | $45,275 22 | $22,140 57 | $16,115 12 | $42,717 74 | $14,142 78 | $95,116 21 | $80,292 43 |
| **Dukes County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Edgartown, | $300 00 | * | $300 00 | $1,435 43 | $386 41 | $1,178 16 | – | $3,000 00 | $3,000 00 |
| **Essex County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amesbury, | $6,750 00 | $6,000 00 | $750 00 | $1,040 39 | – | $1,065 83 | $450 00 | $2,556 22 | $2,354 74 |
| Andover, | 12,631 00 | 7,500 00 | 5,131 00 | 3,867 82 | $744 63 | 1,231 57 | 1,666 58 | 7,510 60 | 7,420 60 |
| Beverly, | 34,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 3,542 24 | 1,372 27 | 1,353 85 | 1,294 20 | 7,562 56 | 7,337 56 |
| Boxford, | 6,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 211 00 | 165 89 | 64 75 | 375 00 | 816 64 | 816 64 |
| Bradford, | 5,659 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,659 00 | 389 00 | 431 00 | 249 45 | 450 00 | 1,519 45 | 1,459 56 |
| Essex, | 9,151 66 | 6,000 00 | 3,151 66 | 626 00 | 3,986 63 | 525 37 | 690 00 | 2,240 00 | 2,210 00 |
| Georgetown, | 5,264 00 | 3,800 00 | 1,464 00 | 937 28 | – | 374 86 | 355 00 | 1,667 14 | 1,548 14 |
| Gloucester, | 20,500 00 | 15,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 3,111 66 | 1,185 22 | 6,553 08 | 2,725 00 | 13,574 96 | 10,816 09 |
| Groveland, | 5,760 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,760 00 | 145 10 | 143 00 | 182 54 | 354 50 | 825 14 | 781 73 |
| Haverhill, | 23,590 67 | 15,000 00 | 8,590 67 | 2,795 48 | 1,964 22 | 7,549 25 | 2,690 50 | 14,999 45 | 12,948 13 |
| Ipswich, | 21,506 50 | 16,000 00 | 5,506 50 | 39 09 | – | 1,425 61 | 550 00 | 2,014 70 | 1,709 57 |

* Leased.

† Profit.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | FULL SUPPORT. | | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| | | | | At Almshouse. | Out of Almshouse. | | | | |
| **ESSEX COUNTY—Con.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lawrence, | $14,831 57 | $12,208 57 | $2,623 00 | $2,848 29 | $1,719 95 | $2,711 13 | $2,300 00 | $9,579 37 | $8,432 82 |
| Lynn, | 77,789 68 | 71,475 00 | 6,314 68 | 8,548 00 | 5,478 21 | 18,828 16 | 2,016 69 | 34,871 06 | 30,016 58 |
| Manchester, | 15,543 41 | 13,086 00 | 2,457 41 | 561 09 | 351 00 | 296 00 | 585 81 | 1,793 90 | 1,652 92 |
| Marblehead, | 33,500 00 | 25,500 00 | 8,000 00 | 4,476 10 | 979 19 | 3,635 84 | 597 75 | 9,688 88 | 9,080 81 |
| Methuen, | 7,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 132 75 | 554 64 | 762 80 | 600 00 | 2,050 19 | 1,986 19 |
| Newburyport, | 15,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 3,589 87 | 2,035 04 | 5,434 36 | 1,489 50 | 12,548 77 | 11,335 65 |
| North Andover, | 9,880 00 | 7,750 00 | 2,130 00 | 531 31 | 179 12 | 541 83 | 650 00 | 1,902 26 | 1,839 69 |
| Peabody, | 25,750 00 | 20,200 00 | 5,550 00 | 352 25 | 576 26 | 1,975 93 | 1,405 59 | 4,310 03 | 4,063 44 |
| Rockport, | 7,500 00 | 6,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,738 31 | 490 03 | 1,628 25 | 541 50 | 4,398 09 | 4,045 04 |
| Salem, | 110,000 00 | 100,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 8,500 02 | 3,099 66 | 4,814 47 | 2,761 00 | 19,175 15 | 12,560 35 |
| Salisbury, | 2,000 00 | 1,700 00 | 300 00 | 624 75 | - | 933 67 | 300 00 | 1,858 42 | 1,823 40 |
| Saugus, | 10,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,900 00 | - | 775 00 | 1,125 00 | 3,800 00 | 3,275 00 |
| Topsfield, | 5,600 00 | 4,500 00 | 1,100 00 | 800 25 | 284 43 | 162 33 | 375 00 | 1,622 01 | 1,622 01 |
| West Newbury, | 4,250 00 | 3,250 00 | 1,000 00 | 243 90 | 191 84 | 85 49 | 395 00 | 916 23 | 912 60 |
| Totals, | $489,957 49 | $399,969 57 | $89,987 92 | $51,551 95 | $22,344 23 | $63,161 42 | $26,743 62 | $163,801 22 | $142,049 26 |
| **FRANKLIN COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashfield, | $2,800 00 | $2,400 00 | $400 00 | $195 00 | $200 00 | $55 00 | $350 00 | $800 00 | $753 00 |
| Buckland, | 2,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 500 00 | 245 22 | 68 75 | 302 37 | 230 00 | 846 34 | 675 34 |
| Charlemont, | 3,500 00 | 1,800 00 | 1,700 00 | 91 77 | 221 00 | 30 58 | 515 00 | 858 35 | 827 77 |
| Greenfield, | 7,500 00 | 6,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 211 43 | 208 00 | 1,094 02 | 450 00 | 1,963 45 | 1,773 45 |
| Hawley, | 1,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 500 00 | 45 00 | 55 00 | - | 400 00 | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Heath, | 4,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 300 00 | - | 25 00 | 400 00 | 725 00 | 725 00 |
| Leverett, | 5,032 00 | 3,500 00 | 1,532 00 | 355 77 | 677 00 | 54 43 | 360 00 | 735 66 | 322 16 |
| Montague, | 4,200 00 | 2,500 00 | 1,700 00 | 450 00 | 521 00 | 270 00 | 279 00 | 1,520 00 | 1,317 00 |
| New Salem, | 1,050 00 | 800 00 | 250 00 | 412 58 | - | 189 32 | 300 00 | 901 90 | 808 36 |
| Orange, | 3,600 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 79 38 | 358 50 | 76 50 | 420 00 | 934 38 | 769 38 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shutesbury, | $1,000 00 | $500 00 | $500 00 | $203 31 | $102 00 | $58 00 | $350 00 | $713 31 | $701 31 |
| Warwick, | 4,731 95 | 3,100 00 | 1,631 95 | 426 18 | - | 50 26 | 400 00 | 876 44 | 876 44 |
| Wendell, | 2,100 00 | 1,500 00 | 600 00 | 373 35 | - | 93 65 | 225 00 | 697 00 | 697 00 |
| Totals, | $43,013 95 | $30,700 00 | $12,313 95 | $2,677 45 | $2,411 25 | $2,304 13 | $4,679 00 | $12,071 83 | $10,746 21 |
| **HAMPDEN COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brimfield, | $6,040 00 | $4,300 00 | $1,740 00 | $256 80 | $242 00 | $64 00 | $450 00 | $1,012 80 | $837 80 |
| Monson, | 6,200 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,200 00 | 609 70 | - | 320 00 | 455 00 | 1,384 70 | 1,242 70 |
| Palmer, | 4,500 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 308 50 | 711 77 | 215 68 | 490 00 | 1,725 95 | 1,387 00 |
| Springfield, | 63,500 00 | 60,000 00 | 3,500 00 | 3,784 82 | 1,755 11 | 10,136 86 | 3,682 20 | 19,358 99 | 15,360 00 |
| Westfield, | 10,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,528 87 | 757 54 | 2,681 26 | 950 00 | 5,917 67 | 5,386 55 |
| Totals, | $90,240 00 | $79,300 00 | $10,940 00 | $6,488 69 | $3,466 42 | $3,417 80 | $6,027 20 | $29,400 11 | $24,214 05 |
| **HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amherst, | $10,216 40 | $6,800 00 | $3,416 40 | $845 54 | $560 03 | $699 37 | $375 00 | $2,479 94 | $2,338 57 |
| Belchertown, | 5,300 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,300 00 | 1,488 20 | 393 79 | 347 33 | 380 00 | 2,609 32 | 2,557 92 |
| Enfield, | 1,400 00 | 1,250 00 | 150 00 | 326 50 | 126 00 | 169 71 | - | 622 21 | 622 21 |
| Greenwich, | 2,600 00 | 1,600 00 | 1,000 00 | 150 00 | 140 00 | 260 00 | 325 00 | 875 00 | 875 00 |
| Northampton, | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | - | 1,370 98 | 741 94 | 2,025 82 | - | 4,138 74 | 3,787 08 |
| Prescott, | 2,400 00 | 1,600 00 | 800 00 | 125 00 | 125 00 | 10 00 | 400 00 | 660 00 | 660 00 |
| Ware, | 3,150 00 | 2,500 00 | 650 00 | 501 00 | - | 757 00 | 700 00 | 1,958 00 | 1,467 00 |
| Totals, | $35,066 40 | $26,750 00 | $8,316 40 | $4,807 22 | $2,086 76 | $4,269 23 | $2,180 00 | $13,343 21 | $12,307 78 |
| **MIDDLESEX COUNTY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Acton, | $5,875 00 | $5,000 00 | $875 00 | $167 37* | $653 71 | $110 65 | $583 54 | $1,180 53 | $1,104 53 |
| Arlington, | 12,600 00 | 12,000 00 | 600 00 | 1,690 34 | - | 38 62 | - | $1,728 96 | 1,728 96 |
| Ashby, | 7,995 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,995 00 | 113 08* | - | 27 75 | 800 00 | 714 67 | 714 67 |
| Ashland, | 9,891 95 | 7,000 00 | 2,891 95 | 1,343 12 | - | 362 85 | 565 00 | 2,270 97 | 2,028 97 |
| Bedford, | 7,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 360 00* | - | 110 00 | 700 00 | 450 00 | 425 00 |
| Billerica, | 8,680 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,680 00 | 1,050 00 | 200 00 | 150 00 | 1,050 00 | 2,450 00 | 2,305 00 |
| Burlington, | 4,500 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 626 90 | - | 96 23 | 408 00 | 1,131 13 | 1,131 13 |
| Cambridge, | 75,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 16,000 00 | 4,633 00 | 17,421 54 | 3,300 00 | 41,354 54 | 39,374 54 |
| Carlisle, | 7,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 620 00 | - | 80 00 | 450 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,114 00 |
| Chelmsford, | 6,161 00 | 4,695 00 | 1,466 00 | 1,107 02 | 891 66 | 315 36 | 589 50 | 2,903 54 | 2,903 54 |

* Profit.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | FULL SUPPORT. | | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| | | | | At Almshouse. | Out of Almshouse. | | | | |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Concord, | $10,000 00 | $7,500 00 | $2,500 00 | $2,233 84 | $374 41 | $561 76 | $630 00 | $3,800 01 | $3,732 90 |
| Dracut, | 12,000 00 | 9,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,015 00 | 175 00 | 300 00 | 485 00 | 2,975 00 | 2,975 00 |
| Framingham, | 10,740 40 | 7,600 00 | 3,140 40 | 585 66 | 364 59 | 539 74 | 521 50 | 2,011 49 | 1,714 00 |
| Groton, | 10,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 194 00* | – | 344 00 | 650 00 | 800 00 | 637 10 |
| Holliston, | 8,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 792 65 | 682 83 | 722 32 | 729 11 | 2,926 91 | 2,472 77 |
| Hopkinton, | 8,784 00 | 6,500 00 | 2,284 00 | 1,800 00 | 410 00 | 1,200 00 | 600 00 | 4,010 00 | 3,770 00 |
| Hudson, | 6,303 70 | 4,500 00 | 1,803 70 | 308 24 | – | 359 62 | 772 44 | 1,440 30 | 1,348 20 |
| Lexington, | 8,500 00 | 7,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 2,055 00 | 684 06 | 500 00 | 650 00 | 3,889 06 | 3,889 06 |
| Littleton, | 8,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 234 00 | – | 256 00 | 710 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,110 00 |
| Lowell, | 38,340 27 | 25,000 00 | 13,340 27 | 2,931 17 | 4,522 18 | 4,641 80 | 3,036 00 | 15,131 15 | 13,187 22 |
| Malden, | 11,999 60 | 9,800 00 | 2,199 60 | 5,716 21 | 822 96 | 1,613 88 | 1,235 00 | 9,388 05 | 8,588 05 |
| Marlborough, | 10,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 318 79 | – | 1,651 91 | 608 00 | 2,578 70 | 2,056 27 |
| Medford, | 16,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,827 18 | 416 20 | 1,859 41 | 500 00 | 5,602 79 | 5,518 56 |
| Natick, | 9,740 50 | 7,500 00 | 2,240 50 | 850 00 | 437 00 | 2,121 53 | 450 00 | 3,858 53† | 3,601 13 |
| Newton, | 27,500 00 | 23,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 622 76 | 1,532 25 | 2,302 41 | 850 00 | 5,307 42 | 4,784 42 |
| North Reading, | 8,400 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,400 00 | 1,107 00 | – | 617 00 | 360 00 | 2,084 00 | 1,784 00 |
| Pepperell, | 7,196 36 | 5,000 00 | 2,196 36 | 517 98 | – | 284 15 | 425 00 | 1,227 13 | 1,227 13 |
| Reading, | 6,700 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,700 00 | 376 00 | 136 50 | 875 50 | 688 00 | 2,076 00 | 2,076 00 |
| Sherborn, | 5,339 58 | 3,200 00 | 2,139 58 | 489 00 | – | 239 00 | 550 00 | 1,278 00 | 1,278 00 |
| Stoneham, | 12,997 92 | 10,000 00 | 2,997 92 | 1,300 00 | 500 00 | 1,494 00 | 625 00 | 3,919 00 | 3,625 00 |
| Stowe, | 6,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 364 00 | – | 402 00 | 450 00 | 1,216 00 | 1,216 00 |
| Sudbury, | 8,500 00 | 6,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 77 71 | – | 20 69 | 662 08 | 760 48 | 753 59 |
| Tewksbury, | 9,000 00 | 6,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 100 00* | 190 00 | 350 00 | 600 00 | 1,040 00 | 1,010 00 |
| Townsend, | 4,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 936 00 | – | 396 03 | 650 00 | 1,982 03 | 1,982 03 |
| Tyngsborough, | 9,648 03 | 8,000 00 | 1,648 03 | 323 20 | 40 00 | 48 40 | 425 00 | 836 60 | 780 10 |
| Wakefield, | 13,931 25 | 10,075 00 | 3,856 25 | 2,376 30 | 895 56 | 1,054 15 | 562 11 | 4,888 12 | 4,619 81 |
| Waltham, | 37,550 00 | 35,000 00 | 2,550 00 | 1,250 00 | 547 00 | 1,726 00 | 750 00 | 4,273 00 | 3,998 00 |
| Watertown, | 36,132 42 | 34,500 00 | 1,632 42 | 1,407 04 | – | 970 50 | 856 50 | 3,234 04 | 3,077 34 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wayland, | $4,500 00 | $3,250 00 | $1,250 00 | $150 00 | - | - | $350 00 | $500 00 | $500 00 |
| Westford, | 8,700 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,700 00 | 304 15 | $466 86 | $158 64 | 850 00 | 1,779 65 | 1,319 65 |
| Weston, | 7,500 00 | 6,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 44 17 | - | 52 28 | 395 00 | 491 45 | 491 45 |
| Wilmington, | 4,500 00 | 3,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 584 16 | 141 00 | 161 58 | 400 00 | 1,286 74 | 1,286 74 |
| Woburn, | 14,947 85 | 10,500 00 | 4,447 85 | 1,656 17 | 1,484 26 | 4,779 01 | 1,455 75 | 9,375 19 | 8,593 73 |
| Totals, | $546,654 83 | $380,120 00 | $166,534 83 | $58,056 31 | $21,201 03 | $51,316 31 | $31,927 53 | $162,501 18 | $151,833 59 |
| **Nantucket County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Nantucket, | $8,000 00 | $7,000 00 | $1,000 00 | $3,521 94 | $1,679 60 | $3,840 18 | $1,000 00 | $10,041 72 | $9,826 72 |
| **Norfolk County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellingham, | $4,200 00 | $3,200 00 | $1,000 00 | $290 20 | - | $173 17 | $497 76 | $961 13 | $961 13 |
| Braintree, | 1,799 50 | - | 1,799 50 | 1,595 00 | $1,559 95 | 794 40 | 385 00 | 4,325 35 | 3,886 90 |
| Canton, | 6,400 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,400 00 | 814 82 | 916 79 | 993 30 | 375 00 | 3,099 91 | 3,019 91 |
| Cohasset, | 6,750 00 | 4,200 00 | 2,550 00 | 494 34 | 1,199 70 | 1,088 64 | 634 50 | 3,417 18 | 1,894 90 |
| Dedham, | 9,000 00 | 6,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 1,535 72 | 1,073 01 | 2,357 84 | 700 00 | 5,666 57 | 5,289 93 |
| Foxborough, | 6,800 00 | 4,500 00 | 2,300 00 | 490 29 | 215 68 | 700 77 | 559 25 | 1,965 99 | 1,834 49 |
| Franklin, | 8,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 800 00 | 1,545 00 | 72 00 | 253 00 | 2,670 00 | 2,456 00 |
| Medfield, | 10,700 00 | 8,000 00 | 2,700 00 | 580 00 | 195 00 | - | 700 00 | 1,475 00 | 1,395 00 |
| Medway, | 12,208 05 | 9,000 00 | 3,208 05 | 198 35* | 599 05 | 1,023 05 | 950 00 | 2,373 75 | 1,710 86 |
| Milton, | 12,000 00 | 11,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,400 00 | 1,100 00 | 500 00 | 600 00 | 3,600 00 | 3,500 00 |
| Needham, | 13,500 00 | 10,000 00 | 3,500 00 | 1,307 66 | 835 40 | 1,710 79 | 900 00 | 4,753 85 | 3,980 06 |
| Quincy, | 5,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 500 00 | 1,946 72 | 1,081 48 | 1,755 50 | 400 00 | 5,183 70 | 5,183 70 |
| Randolph, | 14,000 00 | 12,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,312 36 | 483 99 | 1,041 09 | 500 00 | 3,337 44 | 2,853 98 |
| Sharon, | 5,900 00 | 5,000 00 | 900 00 | 284 49 | 364 00 | 190 13 | 845 50 | 1,684 12 | 1,684 12 |
| Stoughton, | 6,050 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,050 00 | 461 90 | 237 60 | 693 96 | 325 00 | 1,718 46 | 1,468 57 |
| Walpole, | 4,800 00 | 3,300 00 | 1,500 00 | 456 06 | 257 00 | 243 04 | 525 00 | 1,481 10 | 1,332 60 |
| Weymouth, | 11,700 00 | 8,000 00 | 3,700 00 | 1,563 88 | 951 47 | 3,397 20 | 675 00 | 6,587 55 | 6,163 38 |
| Wrentham, | 5,516 27 | 3,000 00 | 2,516 27 | 1,359 86 | 444 17 | 1,178 39 | 541 72 | 3,524 14 | 3,396 14 |
| Totals, | $144,823 82 | $107,700 00 | $37,123 82 | $16,494 95 | $13,050 29 | $17,913 27 | $10,366 73 | $57,825 24 | $52,011 67 |
| **Plymouth County.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Abington, | $4,000 00 | $3,500 00 | $500 00 | $952 60 | $724 00 | $2,384 12 | $300 00 | $4,360 72 | $4,049 24 |
| Bridgewater, | 4,700 00 | 3,200 00 | 1,500 00 | 512 07 | 280 96 | 370 89 | 332 50 | 1,496 42 | 1,418 73 |
| Brockton, | 4,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1 000 00 | 2,110 70 | 537 27 | 1,979 60 | 650 00 | 5,277 57 | 4,932 85 |

* Profit.

† Partly computed in this office.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | FULL SUPPORT. | | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| | | | | At Almshouse. | Out of Almshouse. | | | | |
| PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Carver, | $850 00 | $700 00 | $150 00 | $191 36 | $438 58 | $397 74 | $40 00 | $1,067 68 | $1,013 43 |
| Duxbury, | 2,500 00 | 2,200 00 | 300 00 | 784 12 | 412 15 | 498 63 | 358 07 | 2,052 97 | 1,996 09 |
| East Bridgewater, | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 235 00 | 212 70 | 1,082 30 | 325 00 | 1,855 00 | 1,809 00 |
| Hanover, | 1,500 00 | 1,250 00 | 250 00 | 898 57 | 742 74 | 749 00 | 100 00 | 2,490 31 | 1,969 13 |
| Hanson, | 2,915 63 | 1,200 00 | 1,715 63 | 472 08 | 204 27 | 143 27 | 300 00 | 1,119 62 | 1,087 62 |
| Hingham, | 20,000 00 | 19,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 3,033 28 | – | 1,633 65 | 470 00 | 5,136 93 | 4,783 40 |
| Kingston, | 800 00 | 750 00 | 50 00 | 562 79 | 447 56 | 204 58 | 154 00 | 1,368 93 | 1,348 93 |
| Marshfield, | 3,197 23 | 2,000 00 | 1,197 23 | 809 41 | – | 90 11 | 360 00 | 1,259 52 | 1,259 52 |
| Mattapoisett, | 3,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 728 39 | – | 782 12 | 350 00 | 1,860 51 | 1,731 07 |
| Middleborough, | 5,029 50 | 3,700 00 | 1,329 50 | 1,007 66 | 402 97 | 1,725 86 | 667 79 | 3,804 28 | 3,531 47 |
| Pembroke, | 4,500 00 | 4,000 00 | 500 00 | 373 91 | 195 53 | 675 60 | 258 00 | 1,503 04 | 1,370 94 |
| Plymouth, | 10,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 2,560 00 | 1,660 18 | 3,497 63 | 600 00 | 8,317 81 | 7,800 00 |
| Plympton, | 800 00 | 800 00 | – | 370 00 | – | 400 00 | 30 00 | 800 00 | 800 00 |
| Rochester, | 1,000 00 | 900 00 | 100 00 | 385 00 | 439 16 | 354 12 | 182 00 | 1,360 28 | 1,104 28 |
| South Scituate, | 4,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 677 57 | 360 00 | 676 31 | 275 00 | 1,988 88 | 1,735 88 |
| Wareham, | 4,600 00 | 3,800 00 | 800 00 | 1,677 30 | 418 72 | 1,013 95 | 129 43 | 3,239 40 | 3,067 90 |
| West Bridgewater, | 5,350 00 | 3,350 00 | 2,000 00 | 121 00 | 205 80 | 102 75 | 650 00 | 1,079 55 | 1,068 30 |
| Totals, | $88,242 36 | $69,850 00 | $18,392 36 | $18,462 81 | $7,682 59 | $18,762 23 | $6,531 79 | $51,439 42 | $47,877 78 |
| SUFFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, | $230,000 00 | $210,000 00 | $20,000 00 | $51,536 32 | $78,666 58 | $79,267 51 | $14,589 53 | $224,059 94 | $195,298 22 |
| WORCESTER COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashburnham, | $6,732 00 | $6,000 00 | $732 00 | $944 99 | – | $254 54 | $730 00 | $1,929 53 | $1,892 95 |
| Athol, | 3,600 00 | 2,400 00 | 1,200 00 | 425 51 | $146 50 | 515 65 | 575 00 | 1,662 66 | 1,379 66 |
| Barre, | 18,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,155 97 | 596 16 | 645 61 | 672 98 | 4,070 72 | 3,662 37 |
| Blackstone, | 5,032 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,032 00 | 1,676 00 | 380 00 | 2,365 00 | 700 00 | 5,121 00 | 4,986 00 |

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bolton, | $4,500 00 | $3,300 00 | $1,200 00 | $201 00* | $139 00 | $181 62 | $401 00 | $470 62 | $470 62 |
| Boylston, | 4,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 140 00 | - | 16 00 | 500 00 | 656 00 | 656 00 |
| Brookfield, | 5,200 00 | 3,800 00 | 1,400 00 | 1,690 00 | 505 00 | 260 00 | 500 00 | 2,955 00 | 2,695 00 |
| Charlton, | 6,342 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,342 00 | 251 42 | 115 00 | 217 09 | 750 00 | 1,333 51 | 1,201 87 |
| Clinton, | 6,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 862 34 | 790 22 | 177 00 | 600 00 | 2,429 56 | 2,361 56 |
| Dana, | 4,500 00 | 3,300 00 | 1,200 00 | 464 46 | - | 225 10 | 422 50 | 1,112 06 | 1,050 42 |
| Douglas, | 6,404 20 | 4,500 00 | 1,904 20 | 157 78* | 452 00 | 200 00 | 600 00 | 1,094 22 | 971 22 |
| Dudley, | 4,438 00 | 2,700 00 | 1,738 00 | 347 82 | 362 00 | 352 42 | 570 00 | 1,632 24 | 1,314 58 |
| Fitchburg, | 26,556 90 | 19,750 00 | 6,806 90 | 4,334 85 | 976 94 | 1,530 17 | 1,300 00 | 8,141 96 | 7,551 79 |
| Gardner, | 7,981 96 | 5,500 00 | 2,481 96 | 624 00† | - | 342 91† | 859 45 | 1,826 36 | 1,613 64 |
| Grafton, | 11,827 00 | 8,000 00 | 3,827 00 | 1,111 56 | 492 12 | 935 65 | 927 15 | 3,466 48 | 2,870 67 |
| Hardwick, | 3,500 00 | 2,300 00 | 1,200 00 | 800 00 | - | 343 00 | 357 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,270 00 |
| Harvard, | 13,400 00 | 11,000 00 | 2,400 00 | 60 00 | 451 10 | 602 38 | 436 00 | 1,549 48 | 956 54 |
| Holden, | 8,220 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,220 00 | 1,220 01 | - | 260 38 | 967 11 | 2,447 50 | 2,405 98 |
| Hubbarston, | 6,500 00 | 4,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 144 89 | 205 61 | 80 01 | 387 50 | 818 01 | 730 01 |
| Lancaster, | 9,500 00 | 7,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 332 32 | 419 84 | 203 33 | 460 00 | 1,415 49 | 1,285 91 |
| Leicester, | 8,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 103 13 | 226 50 | 733 41 | 449 50 | 1,512 54 | 1,348 60 |
| Leominster, | 8,830 00 | 6,600 00 | 2,230 00 | 965 59 | 67 43 | 277 19 | 515 50 | 1,825 71 | 1,807 87 |
| Lunenburg, | 7,500 00 | 6,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 602 00 | - | 177 25 | 823 21 | 1,602 46 | 1,602 46 |
| Milford, | 9,628 00 | 5,000 00 | 4,628 00 | 1,488 19 | 1,112 61 | 3,756 90 | 760 00 | 7,117 70 | 6,500 00 |
| Millbury, | 7,660 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,660 00 | 2,060 00 | 175 73 | 952 50 | 676 00 | 3,864 23 | 3,783 73 |
| Northborough, | 4,850 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,850 00 | 147 68 | 216 00 | 248 38 | 600 00 | 1,212 06 | 1,098 10 |
| Northbridge, | 5,000 00 | 3,800 00 | 1,200 00 | 631 18 | 138 92 | 726 98 | 385 31 | 1,882 39 | 1,613 13 |
| North Brookfield, | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 627 53 | - | 1,035 63 | 608 15 | 2,271 31 | 1,816 81 |
| Oxford, | 6,711 40 | 4,500 00 | 2,211 40 | 1,044 22 | 710 12 | 171 18 | 515 50 | 2,441 02 | 2,436 02 |
| Paxton, | 4,066 00 | 2,900 00 | 1,166 00 | 492 50 | - | 7 50 | 350 00 | 850 00 | 850 00 |
| Petersham, | 6,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 158 99 | - | 567 24 | 480 00 | 1,206 23 | 1,129 23 |
| Princeton, | 6,842 90 | 5,000 00 | 1,842 90 | 302 55 | - | 113 15 | 375 00 | 790 70 | 727 55 |
| Rutland, | 6,415 65 | 4,500 00 | 1,915 65 | 796 55 | - | 77 00 | 439 08 | 1,312 63 | 1,096 57 |
| Shrewsbury, | 3,350 00 | 3,000 00 | 350 00 | 405 00 | 558 50 | 30 00 | 380 50 | 1,374 00 | 1,372 00 |
| Southbridge, | 5,400 00 | 3,600 00 | 1,800 00 | 1,300 00 | 800 00 | 300 00 | 325 00 | 2,725 00 | 2,700 00 |
| Spencer, | 6,953 50 | 4,500 00 | 2,453 50 | 1,400 00 | 302 50 | 470 90 | 750 00 | 2,923 40 | 2,886 40 |
| Sterling, | 6,612 43 | 4,250 00 | 2,362 43 | 12 98* | 183 00 | 485 95 | 491 62 | 1,147 59 | 1,147 59 |
| Sturbridge, | 3,250 32 | 2,000 00 | 1,250 32 | 608 63 | - | 273 41 | 427 63 | 1,309 67 | 1,309 67 |
| Sutton, | 6,000 00 | 3,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 77 56 | 281 65 | 753 97 | 640 00 | 1,753 18 | 1,412 18 |
| Templeton, | 7,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 517 29 | 498 30 | 463 02 | 573 00 | 2,051 61 | 1,879 18 |
| Upton, | 7,137 75 | 4,500 00 | 2,637 75 | 280 88 | 214 00 | 134 14 | 575 00 | 1,204 02 | 1,089 88 |

* Profit.

† Partly estimated.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Concluded.

| TOWNS. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | FULL SUPPORT. At Almshouse. | FULL SUPPORT. Out of Almshouse. | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| WORCESTER COUNTY—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uxbridge, | $4,050 00 | $2,650 00 | $1,400 00 | $1,037 38 | $399 40 | $933 90 | $534 00 | $2,904 68 | $2,706 68 |
| Warren, | 7,600 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,600 00 | 500 00 | 208 00 | 6 50 | 646 00 | 1,360 50 | 1,360 50 |
| Webster, | 6,394 05 | 4,200 00 | 2,194 05 | 1,809 82 | 976 35 | 1,179 40 | 350 00 | 4,315 57 | 3,807 44 |
| Westborough, | 13,161 00 | 8,363 00 | 4,798 00 | 616 16* | 212 40 | 316 28 | 816 59 | 729 11 | 637 00 |
| West Brookfield, | 5,680 00 | 3,500 00 | 2,180 00 | 550 88 | – | 406 10 | 681 00 | 1,637 98 | 1,637 98 |
| Westminster, | 5,065 87 | 3,000 00 | 2,065 87 | 773 28 | 202 35 | 273 32 | 400 00 | 1,648 95 | 1,364 68 |
| Winchendon, | 8,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 100 00 | 226 00 | 140 31 | 550 00 | 1,016 31 | 854 27 |
| Worcester, | 78,687 50 | 60,000 00 | 18,687 50 | 2,318 77 | 2,329 64 | 8,267 88 | 3,500 00 | 16,416 29 | 9,425 63 |
| Totals, | $423,580 43 | $302,913 00 | $120,667 43 | $37,697 82 | $16,070 89 | $32,937 25 | $31,333 28 | $118,039 24 | $102,727 94 |

* Profit.

NOTE.—In several towns of the State the accounts of pauper expense are so complicated with other accounts, notably with those respecting highways, that overseers of the poor seem unable to tell just what their expenditures are; and it is every way probable that errors have been made in reporting to this office, particularly in the return as to the cost of superintendence, the aggregate of which for the State is thought to be larger than reported. Furthermore, the sums repaid or claimed from the State or other towns are returned only in the aggregate, and as it is impossible to determine the amount that should be deducted from each class of expenses, there must be a slight exaggeration in the figures given under certain heads, though it is believed that these reimbursements are mainly on account of partial or temporary support. This source of error runs through the whole body of returns, but of course does not affect the aggregates for the State.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost at the Almshouses. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARNSTABLE COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Barnstable, | 26 | 60 | 26 | 24.29 | 22.29 | $2 45.8 | 100 |
| Brewster, | 8 | 19 | - | 8. | 8. | 1 73.4 | 5 |
| Chatham, | 15 | 35 | 4 | 13.11 | 11.11 | 1 06.5 | 30 |
| Dennis, | 11 | 72 | 11 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 1 99.7 | 20 |
| Falmouth, | 14 | 21 | 18 | 11.39 | 10.39 | 1 91.1 | 14 |
| Harwich, | 12 | 137 | - | 11. | 9. | 2 07.9 | 4 |
| Orleans, | 9 | 15 | 7 | 7.11 | 7.11 | 2 16.4 | 1 |
| Provincetown, | 29 | 65 | 8 | 18.75 | 15.64 | 2 04.5 | 1 |
| Sandwich, | 21 | 149 | 68 | 19.16 | 16.66 | 2 64.6 | 150 |
| Wellfleet, | 6 | 22 | 4 | 4.11 | 3.78 | 4 57.8 | 4 |
| Yarmouth, | 15 | 56 | 12 | 14.2 | 13. | 2 84.1 | 15 |
| Totals, | 166 | 651 | 158 | 140.62 | 126.48 | $2 21 | 344 |
| BERKSHIRE COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Adams, | 31 | 72 | 325 | 20.34 | 14.34 | $2 47.8 | 250 |
| Lee, | 12 | 30 | 144 | 8.86 | 7.05 | 4 62.8 | 4 |
| Pittsfield, | 21 | 219 | 960 | 18.38 | 15.57 | 1 66.0 | 125 |
| Totals, | 64 | 321 | 1,429 | 47.58 | 36.96 | $2 54.3 | 379 |
| BRISTOL COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Acushnet, | 6 | 20 | 42 | 5.12 | 4.12 | $3 20.3 | 25 |
| Attleborough, | 11 | 20 | 1,430 | 8.38 | 5.38 | 3 86.5 | 107 |
| Berkley, | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 04.8 | 100 |
| Dartmouth, | 23 | 72 | 2 | 17.27 | 12.68 | 2 26.3 | 75 |
| Dighton, | 12 | 6 | 116 | 10.11 | 7.61 | 2 36.0 | 73 |
| Easton, | 17 | 88 | 481 | 12.79 | 8.68 | 1 13.7 | 138 |
| Fairhaven, | 11 | 19 | 75 | 9.98 | 7.98 | 3 56.6 | 85 |
| Fall River, | 200 | 1,938 | 2,548 | 73.75 | 61.28 | 3 24.0 | 90 |
| Freetown, | 10 | 30 | 204 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 2 65.8 | 86 |
| Mansfield, | 7 | 49 | 434 | 6.12 | 5. | 1 24.1 | 90 |
| New Bedford, | 114 | 2,253 | 762 | 60. | 48. | 2 03.1 | 76 |
| Norton, | 6 | 72 | 167 | 5.52 | 4.33 | 2 03.4 | 100 |
| Rehoboth, | 17 | 25 | 96 | 14. | 13.75 | 72.7 | 90 |
| Seekonk, | 5 | 7 | 72 | 4.11 | 1.45 | - | 100 |
| Somerset, | 6 | 21 | 180 | 5.75 | 4.75 | 91.1 | 78 |
| Swansea, | 5 | 4 | 135 | 4.29 | 2. | 1 63.4 | 100 |
| Taunton, | 91 | 605 | 1,773 | 55.71 | 41.19 | 1 86.5 | 140 |
| Westport, | 24 | 27 | 31 | 18.47 | 17.57 | 1 53.9 | 74 |
| Totals, | 571 | 5,263 | 8,553 | 325.17 | 260.07 | $2 16.1 | 1,627 |
| DUKES COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Edgartown, | 12 | 41 | - | 10.83 | 8.83 | $3 12.6 | - |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Amesbury, | 20 | 38 | 131 | 14.81 | 14.81 | $1 64.3 | 50 |
| Andover, | 37 | 22 | 1,671 | 31.02 | 28.02 | 3 22.6 | 71 |
| Beverly, | 37 | 50 | 690 | 26.83 | 19.83 | 4 06.2 | 26 |
| Boxford, | 5 | 6 | 160 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2 18.9 | 100 |
| Bradford, | 5 | 3 | 34 | 5. | 2. | 5 90.3 | 80 |
| Essex, | 9 | 19 | 161 | 8.08 | 6.08 | 3 07.1 | 300 |
| Georgetown, | 6 | 10 | 204 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4 76.4 | 100 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost at the Almshouses. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESSEX COUNTY—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Gloucester, | 49 | 575 | 469 | 29.24 | 24.25 | $2 54.8 | 50 |
| Groveland, | 5 | 16 | 164 | 4.76 | 3.76 | 1 64.9 | 100 |
| Haverhill, | 61 | 352 | 839 | 43.78 | 35.78 | 2 22.5 | 114 |
| Ipswich, | 19 | 22 | 287 | 17.75 | 17.75 | 34 | 340 |
| Lawrence, | 34 | 650 | 3,338 | 19.11 | 9.83 | 5 57 | 54 |
| Lynn, | 89 | 1,045 | 2,970 | 65.26 | 45.12 | 4 07.3 | 45 |
| Manchester, | 14 | 15 | 154 | 12.47 | 10.14 | 1 62 | 49 |
| Marblehead, | 48 | 373 | 365 | 42.33 | 37.92 | 2 42.2 | 23 |
| Methuen, | 8 | 33 | 469 | 6.66 | 3.66 | 2 27.4 | 132 |
| Newburyport, | 90 | 348 | 351 | 51.85 | 42.11 | 1 98 | 45 |
| North Andover, | 12 | 32 | 460 | 7.73 | 6.72 | 2 45.1 | 125 |
| Peabody, | 35 | 209 | 632 | 25.8 | 22.52 | 90.1 | 204 |
| Rockport, | 17 | 47 | 93 | 11.22 | 9.22 | 4 19 | 4 |
| Salem, | 225 | 396 | 80 | 104.9 | 87.19 | 2 18 | 100 |
| Salisbury, | 10 | 21 | 180 | 9.6 | 9. | 1 65.6 | 20 |
| Saugus, | 9 | 19 | 158 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 5 57.1 | 44 |
| Topsfield, | 8 | 12 | 209 | 7.22 | 6.22 | 3 05.4 | 107 |
| West Newbury, | 11 | 11 | 81 | 5.07 | 4.48 | 1 89.5 | 55 |
| Totals, | 863 | 4,324 | 4,350 | 568.19 | 462.91 | $2 69.7 | 2,338 |
| FRANKLIN COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Ashfield, | 6 | 3 | 10 | 5.91 | 4.91 | $1 44.9 | 150 |
| Buckland, | 5 | 32 | 9 | 3.08 | 2.75 | 2 52 | 70 |
| Charlemont, | 8 | 1 | 63 | 7.58 | 6.58 | 1 02.1 | 140 |
| Greenfield, | 8 | 16 | 363 | 7.26 | 6.4 | 1 31.1 | 150 |
| Hawley, | 5 | – | – | 4.16 | 4. | 1 18 | 150 |
| Heath, | 8 | 4 | – | 4.75 | 4.75 | 2 02.4 | 150 |
| Leverett, | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4.29 | 3.04 | * | 173 |
| Montague, | 10 | 16 | 240 | 6.6 | 5.25 | 2 15.9 | 180 |
| New Salem, | 7 | 16 | 39 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 2 37.3 | 80 |
| Orange, | 10 | 14 | 96 | 9. | 8.5 | 65.5 | 120 |
| Shutesbury, | 7 | 15 | 23 | 6. | 4.5 | 1 61.7 | 90 |
| Warwick, | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 1 78.1 | 205 |
| Wendell, | 5 | 5 | 17 | 4.53 | 4.53 | 2 06.3 | 175 |
| Totals, | 93 | 126 | 869 | 74.48 | 66.53 | $1 45 | 1,833 |
| HAMPDEN COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Brimfield, | 15 | 5 | 94 | 8.2 | 6.7 | $1 38 | 200 |
| Monson, | 20 | 38 | 85 | 18. | 18. | 89.4 | 215 |
| Palmer, | 10 | 30 | 1,042 | 5.74 | 2.74 | 3 88.5 | 150 |
| Springfield, | 128 | 1,170 | 5,978 | 31.56 | 23.74 | 4 55.7 | 17 |
| Westfield, | 16 | 51 | 1,507 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 3 35.1 | 200 |
| Totals, | 189 | 1,294 | 8,706 | 79.00 | 62.68 | $2 91.5 | 782 |
| HAMPSHIRE COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Amherst, | 16 | 15 | 232 | 11. | 8. | $2 48.3 | 154 |
| Belchertown, | 16 | 11 | 83 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 2 39.1 | 125 |
| Enfield, | 4 | 4 | 80 | 3.5 | 2. | 3 14 | 105 |
| Greenwich, | 5 | 5 | 70 | 5. | 3. | 2 04.2 | 150 |
| Northampton, | 17 | 151 | 745 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 2 29.3 | 35 |

* Profit.

PAUPER ABSTRACT

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost at the Almshouses. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Prescott, | 7 | - | 12 | 5.05 | 3.39 | $1 84.4 | 90 |
| Ware, | 9 | 8 | 338 | 9.00 | 8. | 3 00.7 | 143 |
| Totals, | 74 | 194 | 1,560 | 65.55 | 49.39 | $2 29.6 | 802 |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Acton, | 11 | 5 | 432 | 5.77 | 4.19 | $0 57.1 | 120 |
| Arlington, | 2 | 5 | 449 | 2. | 2. | 12 30 | 16 |
| Ashby, | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 64.9 | 110 |
| Ashland, | 13 | 20 | 457 | 10. | 10. | 3 12.6 | 116 |
| Bedford, | 8 | 6 | 192 | 5.58 | 5.58 | * | 118 |
| Billerica, | 14 | 14 | 414 | 13.47 | 12.47 | 2 42.8 | 150 |
| Burlington, | 6 | 17 | 126 | 5.96 | 5.96 | 2 68.1 | 40 |
| Cambridge, | 264 | 2,400 | 2,881 | 139.99 | 115.99 | 2 92.6 | 36 |
| Carlisle, | 6 | 1 | 103 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 2 95.4 | 175 |
| Chelmsford, | 14 | 12 | 388 | 11.09 | 8.09 | 3 33.2 | 45 |
| Concord, | 8 | 12 | 309 | 7.51 | 5.51 | 8 89.5 | 40 |
| Dracut, | 15 | 9 | 151 | 11.7 | 10.87 | 3 99.3 | 120 |
| Framingham, | 13 | 16 | 464 | 8.32 | 6.72 | 2 42.2 | 100 |
| Groton, | 12 | 13 | 222 | 9.06 | 9.06 | 1 10.1 | 240 |
| Holliston, | 13 | 25 | 153 | 10.36 | 6.13 | 3 63.0 | 180 |
| Hopkinton, | 24 | 67 | 307 | 16.16 | 14.16 | 2 85.2 | 100 |
| Hudson, | 11 | 33 | 182 | 8.78 | 8.78 | 1 52.1 | 119 |
| Lexington, | 10 | 15 | 160 | 9.41 | 6.41 | 5 92 | 25 |
| Littleton, | 3 | 17 | 206 | 3. | 3. | 3 77.5 | 155 |
| Lowell, | 147 | 737 | 580 | 83.82 | 61.36 | 1 39.4 | 120 |
| Malden, | 37 | 172 | 756 | 22.01 | 17.01 | 6 17 | 7 |
| Marlborough, | 12 | 177 | 182 | 12. | 12. | 99.8 | 70 |
| Medford, | 15 | 95 | 621 | 10.01 | 7.51 | 7 31 | 35 |
| Natick, | 16 | 128 | 825 | 6.65 | 4.65 | 4 44.6 | 50 |
| Newton, | 24 | 76 | 631 | 18.69 | 12.69 | 1 58.8 | 40 |
| North Reading, | 8 | 29 | 356 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 3 30 | 120 |
| Pepperell, | 16 | 13 | 127 | 14.75 | 13.75 | 1 02.2 | 63 |
| Reading, | 7 | 31 | 1,425 | 5.08 | 4.33 | 3 19.8 | 10 |
| Sherborn, | 9 | 17 | 227 | 5.25 | 5.25 | 2 79.9 | 80 |
| Stoneham, | 9 | 76 | 415 | 7.55 | 3.55 | 7 65 | 20 |
| Stowe, | 4 | 3 | 192 | 4. | 4. | 2 83.2 | 130 |
| Sudbury, | 9 | 1 | 267 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 1 20.9 | 160 |
| Tewksbury, | 11 | 15 | 74 | 8.87 | 7.87 | 48.9 | 90 |
| Townsend, | 9 | 10 | 45 | 7. | 7. | 3 46.4 | 172 |
| Tyngsborough, | 4 | 4 | 75 | 3.5 | 3. | 4 80 | 165 |
| Wakefield, | 24 | 83 | 373 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 2 99 | 93 |
| Waltham, | 15 | 68 | 812 | 10.54 | 7.13 | 4 38.3 | 48 |
| Watertown, | 14 | 77 | 593 | 11.97 | 10.97 | 3 21.7 | 31 |
| Wayland, | 2 | - | 202 | 2. | 2. | 3 12.5 | 70 |
| Westford, | 7 | 11 | 430 | 4.41 | 2.41 | 5 81.8 | 100 |
| Weston, | 5 | 3 | 270 | 5. | 5. | 93 | 80 |
| Wilmington, | 13 | 8 | 1,334 | 11.3 | 10.47 | 1 44 | 95 |
| Woburn, | 35 | 143 | 643 | 17.77 | 13.13 | 3 49.2 | 48 |
| Totals, | 908 | 4,665 | 19,059 | 596.53 | 495.10 | $2 87.5 | 3,902 |
| NANTUCKET COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Nantucket, | 58 | 233 | - | 51.33 | 46.83 | $1 65.2 | 3 |

* Profit.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost at the Almshouses. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Bellingham, | 13 | 14 | 190 | 7.27 | 7.25 | $1 43 | 155 |
| Braintree, | 17 | 45 | 309 | 11.71 | 5.55 | 6 19.4 | 22 |
| Canton, | 16 | 11 | 1,124 | 12.08 | 8.45 | 2 28.1 | 90 |
| Cohasset, | 11 | 57 | 82 | 9.91 | 4.91 | 3 17.9 | 23 |
| Dedham, | 30 | 121 | 1,270 | 22.4 | 15.4 | 2 35.5 | 84 |
| Foxborough, | 16 | 24 | 522 | 6.75 | 5.75 | 2 57.5 | 100 |
| Franklin, | 14 | 29 | 396 | 11.16 | 7.16 | 2 49 | 130 |
| Medfield, | 7 | - | 453 | 6.33 | 5.33 | 3 35.5 | 100 |
| Medway, | 16 | 49 | 239 | 11.58 | 8.58 | 62 | 140 |
| Milton, | 6 | 40 | 581 | 6. | 3. | 9 29 | 40 |
| Needham, | 8 | 36 | 868 | 7.29 | 3.25 | 7 83 | 110 |
| Quincy, | 22 | 48 | 1,075 | 19.26 | 13.26 | 3 11.3 | 15 |
| Randolph, | 18 | 23 | 316 | 13.43 | 8.43 | 3 56.4 | 18 |
| Sharon, | 7 | 6 | 195 | 6.28 | 4.28 | 3 17.8 | 98 |
| Stoughton, | 20 | 58 | 381 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 96.1 | 83 |
| Walpole, | 5 | 8 | 1,205 | 3.37 | 2.25 | 6 14 | 20 |
| Weymouth, | 37 | 146 | 268 | 24.4 | 16.7 | 2 19 | 60 |
| Wrentham, | 24 | 31 | 350 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 2 47 | 10 |
| Totals, | 287 | 746 | 9,824 | 208.42 | 144.75 | $2 88 | 1,298 |
| PLYMOUTH COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Abington, | 15 | 48 | 365 | 10.14 | 7.14 | $2 83 | 7 |
| Bridgewater, | 12 | 14 | 156 | 10.42 | 8.42 | 1 43 | 105 |
| Brockton, | 16 | 58 | 392 | 11.46 | 9.35 | 5 10 | 75 |
| Carver, | 5 | 6 | 29 | 3.58 | 2. | 2 03.2 | 20 |
| Duxbury, | 15 | 33 | 62 | 12.06 | 10.06 | 1 84.1 | 14 |
| East Bridgewater, | 12 | 24 | 127 | 8.78 | 7.7 | 92.7 | 100 |
| Hanover, | 17 | 32 | 80 | 8.08 | 4.33 | 4 19.9 | 13 |
| Hanson, | 8 | 22 | - | 8.19 | 6.86 | 1 74.3 | 60 |
| Hingham, | 20 | 32 | 333 | 19.95 | 18.95 | 3 31.7 | 73 |
| Kingston, | 9 | 4 | 55 | 7.97 | 5.38 | 2 28.7 | 1 |
| Marshfield, | 11 | 2 | 68 | 8.12 | 8.12 | 2 34.3 | 30 |
| Mattapoisett, | 15 | 39 | 40 | 13. | 12. | 1 44.7 | 90 |
| Middleborough, | 24 | 73 | 375 | 16.65 | 14.65 | 1 76.2 | 131 |
| Pembroke, | 12 | 19 | 56 | 7.81 | 6.81 | 1 42 | 100 |
| Plymouth, | 35 | 105 | 188 | 30.2 | 23.03 | 2 38.8 | 7 |
| Plympton, | 4 | 2 | 200 | 4. | 4. | 1 85.1 | 20 |
| Rochester, | 10 | 11 | 56 | 9.75 | 8.75 | 1 04.6 | 20 |
| South Scituate, | 11 | 29 | 19 | 8.68 | 6.85 | 2 26 | 9 |
| Wareham, | 11 | 24 | 100 | 7.98 | 6.7 | 5 00 | 5 |
| West Bridgewater, | 2 | 7 | 70 | 1.33 | 0.33 | 2 97.2 | 80 |
| Totals, | 264 | 584 | 2,771 | 208.15 | 171.43 | $2 43.7 | 960 |
| SUFFOLK COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Boston, | 1,134 | 11,021 | *1,709 | 637.86 | 350.39 | $3 21.8 | 194 |
| WORCESTER COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
| Ashburnham, | 22 | 47 | 251 | 13.21 | 13.21 | $1 90.7 | 110 |
| Athol, | 11 | 20 | 256 | 9.11 | 8.11 | 1 69 | 120 |
| Barre, | 23 | 56 | 166 | 18.24 | 17.08 | 2 80.6 | 120 |
| Blackstone, | 17 | 106 | 335 | 11.49 | 9.48 | 4 10.9 | 99 |
| Bolton, | 7 | 3 | 125 | 6.16 | 5.5 | 1 40.3 | 85 |
| Boylston, | 5 | 1 | 70 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 3 04.8 | 100 |
| Brookfield, | 16 | 8 | 250 | 14.19 | 11.19 | 3 33.4 | 60 |

* Besides 57,014 "lodgers."

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost at the Almshouses. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESTER Co.—Con. | | | | | | | |
| ), . . . . . | 8 | 19 | 237 | 7.18 | 7.18 | $1 67.7 | 200 |
| . . . . . | 6 | 20 | 346 | 4.34 | 1.1 | 17 25 | 16 |
| . . . . . | 9 | 25 | 63 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 2 10.9 | 157 |
| , . . . . . | 10 | 26 | 247 | 7.05 | 4.05 | 2 17.3 | 200 |
| . . . . . | 9 | 17 | 60 | 5.33 | 4.5 | 2 70.4 | 100 |
| g, . . . . . | 51 | 225 | 1,565 | 26.46 | 22.17 | 4 32.3 | 158 |
| . . . . . | 18 | 49 | 235 | 9.41 | 9.41 | 2 15.3 | 225 |
| . . . . . | 9 | 43 | 810 | 7.9 | 6. | 5 04.8 | 238 |
| k, . . . . . | 12 | 19 | 45 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 1 98.4 | 138 |
| , . . . . . | 20 | 13 | 128 | 16.69 | 15.92 | 33.5 | 112 |
| . . . . . | 15 | 5 | - | 13.15 | 13.15 | 2 49.1 | 240 |
| lston, . . . . | 7 | 12 | 76 | 4.86 | 4.26 | 1 52.8 | 160 |
| r, . . . . . | 15 | 2 | 287 | 8.64 | 6.8 | 1 64.6 | 80 |
| , . . . . . | 11 | 30 | 432 | 6.18 | 4.18 | 1 50.8 | 180 |
| ter, . . . . | 10 | 10 | 346 | 8.26 | 7.87 | 2 98.9 | 100 |
| rg, . . . . . | 10 | 23 | 186 | 8.34 | 8.04 | 2 42.4 | 100 |
| . . . . . | 35 | 258 | 260 | 23.18 | 16.85 | 2 13.2 | 120 |
| , . . . . . | 11 | 28 | 655 | 8.61 | 7.61 | 6 05.7 | 120 |
| rough, . . . . | 7 | 20 | 105 | 4.55 | 2.85 | 3 02.0 | 100 |
| idge, . . . . | 13 | 33 | 164 | 10.54 | 9.54 | 1 66.0 | 120 |
| rookfield, . . . | 7 | 92 | 99 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4 84.2 | 100 |
| . . . . . | 9 | 23 | 290 | 9. | 6. | 4 99.9 | 240 |
| . . . . . | 9 | 7 | 20 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 1 97.4 | 140 |
| m, . . . . . | 8 | 8 | 26 | 7.41 | 7.41 | 1 03.5 | 200 |
| n, . . . . . | 8 | 2 | 49 | 7. | 7. | 1 34.6 | 120 |
| . . . . . | 7 | 22 | 60 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 6 24.2 | 208 |
| ury, . . . . | 8 | 15 | 222 | 6.6 | 5.54 | 2 06.6 | 20 |
| dge, . . . . . | 14 | 23 | 106 | 13.45 | 12.45 | 2 25.9 | 158 |
| . . . . . | 19 | 29 | 755 | 12.04 | 10.62 | 3 21.4 | 178 |
| . . . . . | 6 | 5 | 159 | 5.06 | 4.06 | 1 22.5 | 128 |
| ge, . . . . . | 5 | 7 | 95 | 5. | 5. | 3 16.3 | 80 |
| . . . . . | 11 | 56 | 103 | 8.25 | 6.52 | 1 17.2 | 140 |
| on, . . . . . | 17 | 23 | 255 | 11.81 | 7.81 | 1 97.9 | 180 |
| . . . . . | 10 | 28 | 155 | 9.93 | 8.93 | 1 22.4 | 234 |
| e, . . . . . | 15 | 57 | 494 | 10.66 | 8.66 | 2 89.6 | 70 |
| . . . . . | 8 | 15 | 771 | 7.38 | 6.38 | 2 48.0 | 200 |
| , . . . . . | 11 | 38 | 600 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 8 12.1 | 100 |
| ough, . . . . | 13 | 27 | 515 | 10.33 | 9.33 | - | 202 |
| ookfield, . . | 4 | 7 | 377 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 5 02.6 | 150 |
| ister, . . . . | 8 | 19 | 205 | 6.35 | 5.35 | 3 49.8 | 80 |
| idon, . . . . | 12 | 22 | 233 | 10.92 | 9.92 | 72.6 | 200 |
| er, . . . . . | 97 | 1,786 | 3,538 | 45. | 33. | 2 37.1 | 320 |
| . . . . . | 693 | 3,429 | 16,827 | 486.80 | 409.57 | $2 50.5 | 7,006 |

—In computing the average weekly cost as shown in the foregoing table, the been to add half the reported cost of superintendence to the reported expense rt at the almshouse, though a different course has been pursued in about a wns where exceptional circumstances seemed to require a departure from

In general the rate stated may be considered as only approximately true town, though for the towns as a whole it ibelieved to be very nearly correct.

## TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

[Secretary's Report, pages 202-207.]

| COUNTIES. | VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY. | | | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | FULL SUPPORT. | | For Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. |
| | Total. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | At Almshouse. | Out of Almshouse. | | | | |
| Barnstable, | $39,200 00 | $33,800 00 | $5,400 00 | $12,632 00 | $2,386 26 | $16,742 48 | $3,813 00 | $35,573 74 | $34,475 24 |
| Berkshire, | 22,982 13 | 17,500 00 | 5,482 13 | 3,686 41 | 1,484 98 | 4,086 29 | 2,405 00 | 11,662 68 | 10,336 70 |
| Bristol, | 460,275 22 | 415,000 00 | 45,275 22 | 22,140 57 | 16,115 12 | 42,717 74 | 14,142 78 | 95,116 21 | 80,292 43 |
| Dukes, | 300 00 | – | 300 00 | 1,435 43 | 386 41 | 1,178 16 | – | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Essex, | 489,957 49 | 399,969 57 | 89,987 92 | 51,551 95 | 22,344 23 | 63,161 42 | 26,743 62 | 163,801 22 | 142,049 26 |
| Franklin, | 43,013 95 | 30,700 00 | 12,313 95 | 2,677 45 | 2,411 25 | 2,304 13 | 4,679 00 | 12,071 83 | 10,746 21 |
| Hampden, | 90,240 00 | 79,300 00 | 10,940 00 | 6,488 69 | 3,466 42 | 13,417 80 | 6,027 20 | 29,400 11 | 24,214 05 |
| Hampshire, | 35,066 40 | 26,750 00 | 8,316 40 | 4,807 22 | 2,086 76 | 4,269 23 | 2,180 00 | 13,343 21 | 12,307 78 |
| Middlesex, | 546,654 83 | 380,120 00 | 166,534 83 | 58,056 31 | 21,201 03 | 51,316 31 | 31,927 53 | 162,501 18 | 151,833 59 |
| Nantucket, | 8,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 3,521 94 | 1,679 60 | 3,840 18 | 1,000 00 | 10,041 72 | 9,826 72 |
| Norfolk, | 144,823 82 | 107,700 00 | 37,123 82 | 16,494 95 | 13,050 29 | 17,913 27 | 10,366 73 | 57,825 24 | 52,011 67 |
| Plymouth, | 88,242 36 | 69,850 00 | 18,392 36 | 18,462 81 | 7,682 59 | 18,762 23 | 6,531 79 | 51,439 42 | 47,877 78 |
| Suffolk, | 230,000 00 | 210,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 51,536 32 | 78,666 58 | 79,267 51 | 14,589 53 | 224,059 94 | 195,298 22 |
| Worcester, | 423,580 43 | 302,913 00 | 120,667 43 | 37,697 82 | 16,070 89 | 32,937 25 | 31,333 28 | 118,039 24 | 102,727 94 |
| Totals, | $2,622,336 63 | $2,080,602 57 | $541,734 06 | $291,189 87 | $189,032 41 | $351,914 00 | $155,739 46 | $987,875 74 | $876,997 59 |

## TABLE XXII.—*Towns with Almshouses*—Concluded.

### RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—CONCLUDED.

[Secretary's Report, pages 202-207.]

| COUNTIES. | Number of Towns included. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole number relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. of Vagrants including those sent to State Almshouse. | Average No. fully supported. | Average No. at the Almshouses. | Avg. Weekly Cost including Supervision. | Number of Acres in Pauper Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnstable, . . | 11 | 166 | 651 | 158 | 140.62 | 126.48 | $2 21 | 344 |
| Berkshire, . . . | 3 | 64 | 321 | 1,429 | 47.58 | 36.96 | 2 54.3 | 379 |
| Bristol, . . . | 18 | 571 | 5,263 | 8,553 | 325.17 | 260.07 | 2 16.1 | 1,627 |
| Dukes, . . . | 1 | 12 | 41 | – | 10.83 | 8.83 | 3 12.6 | – |
| Essex, . . . | 25 | 863 | 4,324 | 4,350 | 568.19 | 462.91 | 2 69.7 | 2,338 |
| Franklin, . . . | 13 | 93 | 126 | 869 | 74.48 | 66.53 | 1 45 | 1,833 |
| Hampden, . . . | 5 | 189 | 1,294 | 8,706 | 79.00 | 62.68 | 2 91.5 | 782 |
| Hampshire, . . | 7 | 74 | 194 | 1,560 | 65.55 | 49.39 | 2 29.6 | 802 |
| Middlesex, . . | 43 | 908 | 4,665 | 19,059 | 596.53 | 495.10 | 2 87.5 | 3,902 |
| Nantucket, . . | 1 | 58 | 233 | – | 51.33 | 46.83 | 1 65.2 | 3 |
| Norfolk, . . . | 18 | 287 | 746 | 9,824 | 208.42 | 144.75 | 2 88 | 1,298 |
| Plymouth, . . . | 20 | 264 | 584 | 2,771 | 208.15 | 171.43 | 2 43.7 | 960 |
| Suffolk, . . . | 1 | 1,134 | 11,021 | 1,709 | 637.86 | 350.39 | 3 21.8 | 194 |
| Worcester, . . . | 49 | 693 | 3,429 | 16,827 | 486.80 | 409.57 | 2 50.5 | 7,006 |
| Totals, . . . | 215 | 5,376 | 32,892 | 75,815 | 3,500.51 | 2,691.92 | $2 63 | 21,468 |

## Table XXIII.—Towns without Almshouses.

*Showing the Mode of Support, the Number and Expense of the Poor in 125 Towns that have no Almshouse or make use of none.*

| Towns. | Mode of Support. | Pauper Expenses. | | | | | Average No. fully supported. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole No. relieved and partially supported. | Whole number of Vagrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full Support. | Partial Support. | Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. | | | | |
| Barnstable Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastham, | In families and at hospital, | $747 52 | $422 14 | – | $1,169 66 | $1,169 66 | 6.33 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Mashpee, | Boarded, or aided at home, | 140 00 | 48 00 | $20 00 | 308 00 | 208 00 | 3. | 3 | 4 | – |
| Truro, | Boarded. Almshouse closed, | 686 00 | 394 00 | 20 00 | 1,100 00 | 1,100 00 | 3.16 | 5 | 20 | – |
| Totals, | | $1,573 52 | $864 14 | $40 00 | $2,477 66 | $2,477 66 | 12.49 | 15 | 32 | 1 |
| Berkshire Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alford, | Boarded in private families, | $300 23 | $342 86 | – | $643 09 | $332 56 | 1.92 | 3 | 15 | – |
| Becket, | In private families, | 657 50 | 281 06 | – | 938 56 | 936 31 | 5.54 | 7 | 8 | 284 |
| Cheshire, | Boarded with friends, | 452 35 | 847 62 | – | 1,299 97 | 908 19 | 4.87 | 5 | 24 | 96 |
| Clarksburg, | Boarded in private families, | 549 07 | 255 22 | – | 804 29 | 613 57 | 4. | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Dalton, | Aided at home, | – | 406 50 | – | 406 50 | 406 50 | – | – | 10 | 315 |
| Egremont, | Boarded in private families, | 233 29 | 280 10 | $41 00 | 554 39 | 514 39 | 0.53 | 1 | 10 | 26 |
| Florida, | Temporary aid, | – | 118 00 | – | 118 00 | 80 00 | – | – | 12 | 29 |
| Gt. Barrington, | By contract in one family, | 1,032 00 | 82 70 | – | 1,114 70 | 1,114 70 | 6.7 | 9 | 19 | 275 |
| Hancock, | By contract in private families, | 154 00 | 6 00 | – | 160 00 | 160 00 | 1.58 | 2 | – | 6 |
| Hinsdale, | In private families and Lunatic Hosp. | 413 25 | 230 04 | – | 643 29 | 643 29 | 3.5 | 4 | 4 | 475 |
| Lanesborough, | In private families, | 459 18 | 119 05 | – | 578 23 | 487 66 | 2. | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| Lenox, | Boarded in different families, | 932 07 | 779 08 | – | 1,711 15 | 1,647 65 | 10.66 | 11 | 15 | 114 |
| Monterey, | Supported with friends, | 378 64 | 6 36 | – | 385 00 | 169 00 | 3.2 | 6 | – | 4 |
| Mt. Washington, | In a private family, | – | 99 00 | 10 00 | 109 00 | 109 00 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| New Ashford, | By contract, | 150 00 | – | – | 150 00 | 150 00 | 1. | 1 | – | – |
| N. Marlborough, | Private families, | 904 36 | 376 46 | – | 1,280 82 | 1,200 82 | 7.33 | 10 | 3 | 11 |

## PAUPER ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Otis, | Supported under special contracts, | $762 99 | $98 21 | $35 00 | $886 20 | $755 02 | 4.41 | 6 | 8 | 26 |
| Peru, | Rooms and supplies provided, | 50 00 | 6 30 | - | 56 30 | 56 30 | 0.06 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Richmond, | Temporary aid, | - | 245 00 | - | 245 00 | 245 00 | - | - | 7 | 264 |
| Sandisfield, | In private families by the week, | 653 15 | 146 84 | - | 799 99 | 732 40 | 6.41 | 8 | 6 | 11 |
| Savoy, | In private families, | 951 02 | 26 98 | 2 00 | 980 00 | 980 00 | 9.02 | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| Sheffield, | By annual contract, | 1,079 50 | 208 25 | 72 20 | 1,449 95 | 1,419 15 | 11.10 | 15 | 4 | 201 |
| Stockbridge, | Boarded in families, | 785 47 | 514 30 | - | 1,299 77 | 1,299 77 | 5.9 | 6 | 6 | 114 |
| Tyringham, | Contract to lowest bidder, | 350 00 | - | - | 350 00 | 350 00 | 3. | 3 | - | - |
| Washington, | In charge of Overseers of Poor, | - | 105 00 | 20 00 | 125 00 | 120 00 | - | - | 6 | 125 |
| W. Stockbridge, | Board hired by Overseers, | 681 79 | 413 27 | 50 00 | 1,155 06 | 766 79 | 3. | 4 | 4 | 354 |
| Williamstown | By an annual contract, | 790 00 | 414 81 | - | 1,204 81 | 1,007 81 | 6. | 6 | 5 | 101 |
| Windsor, | In private families, by contracts, | 974 00 | - | 10 00 | 984 00 | 984 00 | 8.58 | 10 | - | - |
| Totals, | | $13,063 80 | $[illegible],520 01 | $240 20 | $20,433 07 | $18,479 88 | 110.91 | 135 | 179 | 2,863 |
| Bristol Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raynham, | By stated amount per week, | $197 19 | $2,142 44 | - | $2,339 63 | $1,021 36 | 1. | 1 | 52 | 92 |
| Dukes Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilmark, | Boarded in private families, | $1,100 00 | - | - | $1,100 00 | $1,100 00 | 8. | 8 | - | - |
| Gay Head, | In private families, | 312 00 | - | - | 312 00 | 312 00 | 2. | 2 | - | - |
| Gosnold, | Has no paupers this year, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tisbury, | Boarded in private families, | 2,067 25 | - | $70 00 | 2,137 25 | 2,137 25 | 14.8 | 17 | - | - |
| Totals, | | $3,479 25 | - | $70 00 | $3,549 25 | $3,519 25 | 24.8 | 27 | - | - |
| Essex Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danvers, | Peabody Almshouse and priv. families, | $1,867 26 | $2,574 80 | $110 00 | $4,552 06 | $3,735 56 | 12.09 | 15 | 76 | 301 |
| Hamilton, | Boarded in private families, | 277 20 | 724 70 | 16 00 | 1,016 90 | 1,016 90 | 2. | 2 | - | 710 |
| Lynnfield, | Provided for among friends, | - | 394 00 | - | 394 00 | 394 00 | - | - | 13 | 58 |
| Middleton, | In private families, | - | 575 00 | 50 00 | 625 00 | 400 00 | - | - | 16 | 264 |
| Nahant, | No paupers, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Newbury, | Boarded in private families, | 844 00 | 416 83 | - | 1,260 83 | 1,260 83 | 6. | 7 | 26 | 13 |
| Rowley, | Peabody Almshouse and at Lunatic Hospital, | 473 55 | 655 15 | - | 1,128 70 | 903 85 | 3. | 4 | 11 | 633 |
| Swampscott, | Boarded and aided at home, | 370 00 | 90 00 | 40 00 | 500 00 | 500 00 | 2. | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Wenham, | Boarding and supplies, | - | 414 38 | 38 10 | 452 48 | 452 48 | - | - | 6 | 263 |
| Totals, | | $3,832 01 | $5,844 86 | $253 10 | $9,929 97 | $8,663 62 | 25.09 | 80 | 152 | 2,247 |

TABLE XXIII.—*Towns without Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | MODE OF SUPPORT. | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | Average No. fully supported. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole No. relieved and partially supported. | Whole number of Vagrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full Support. | Partial Support. | Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. | | | | |
| FRANKLIN CO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernardston, | Boarded in private families, | $845 50 | $22 00 | - | $867 50 | $845 50 | 7. | 7 | 5 | 62 |
| Colerain, | In families by yearly contract, | 888 16 | 4 00 | - | 892 16 | 892 16 | 9. | 9 | - | 4 |
| Conway, | Boarded in private families, | 796 63 | 53 00 | - | 849 63 | 849 63 | 3.28 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Deerfield, | Boarded, | 1,212 00 | 640 00 | - | 1,852 00 | 1,682 52 | 6. | 7 | 24 | 40 |
| Erving, | Boarded in private families, | 630 50 | 133 70 | $15 00 | 779 20 | 699 20 | 4. | 4 | 5 | 91 |
| Gill, | In private families, | 893 23 | 33 51 | 30 00 | 956 74 | 956 74 | 6.36 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Leyden, | In private families by contract, | 768 98 | - | 24 87 | 793 85 | 587 85 | 8.16 | 9 | - | - |
| Monroe, | Boarded by lowest bidder, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Northfield, | By contract, | 1,468 37 | 176 30 | - | 1,644 67 | 941 30 | 4.61 | 5 | 5 | 131 |
| Rowe, | In private families and at hospitals, | 440 00 | - | - | 440 00 | 440 00 | 4. | 4 | - | - |
| Shelburne, | In private families and at hospitals, | 840 69 | 61 51 | - | 902 20 | 897 20 | 4.48 | 5 | 5 | 45 |
| Sunderland, | Boarded, | 124 00 | 187 25 | - | 311 25 | 311 25 | 1. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Whately, | In private families and hospitals, | 807 10 | 584 39 | - | 1,391 49 | 1,349 99 | 3.33 | 4 | 17 | 46 |
| Totals, | | $9,715 16 | $1,895 66 | $69 87 | $11,680 69 | $10,453 34 | 61.22 | 67 | 66 | 450 |
| HAMPDEN CO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agawam, | In private families, | $865 19 | $1,154 75 | - | $1,819 94 | $1,384 36 | 5. | 5 | 31 | 175 |
| Blandford, | At private houses, | 1,038 34 | 52 00 | $30 00 | 1,120 34 | 1,109 34 | 9.38 | 10 | 13 | 10 |
| Chester, | In private families, | 451 15 | 442 90 | - | 894 05 | 821 05 | 2.65 | 6 | 20 | 363 |
| Chicopee, | In private families, | 2,500 00 | 2,761 73 | 400 00 | 5,661 73 | 5,169 58 | 15.86 | 19 | 65 | 692 |
| Granville, | In private families by contract, | 931 11 | 288 26 | - | 1,219 37 | 1,189 37 | 5.63 | 8 | 8 | 38 |
| Holland, | In families, | 621 00 | 30 00 | - | 651 00 | 621 00 | 4.52 | 6 | 5 | - |
| Holyoke, | Boarded or aided at home, | 1,279 70 | 3,559 50 | 650 00 | 5,489 20 | 4,204 22 | 11.61 | 15 | 221 | 654 |
| Longmeadow, | In families, part by contract, | 1,606 00 | 538 72 | 85 95 | 2,230 67 | 2,230 67 | 9.41 | 10 | 20 | 43 |
| Ludlow, | In private families and at hospital, | 650 50 | 883 29 | - | 1,533 79 | 1,399 79 | 3.59 | 7 | 20 | 214 |
| Montgomery, | In private families by contract, | 218 14 | 341 15 | 35 00 | 594 29 | 397 03 | 2.5 | 3 | 9 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russell, | In private families, | $685 09 | $355 75 | - | $1,040 84 | $715 59 | 2. | 2 | 13 | 52 |
| Southwick, | Boarded out, | 605 50 | 349 90 | $50 00 | 1,005 40 | 1,005 40 | 7.13 | 8 | 6 | - |
| Tolland, | In private families, | 130 00 | 4 38 | - | 134 38 | 130 00 | 2. | 2 | 4 | - |
| Wales, | Boarded in families, | 946 29 | 26 00 | - | 972 29 | 972 29 | 6. | 6 | - | 33 |
| W. Springfield, | In private families and at hospital, | 1,122 57 | 742 67 | 50 00 | 1,915 24 | 1,731 42 | 4.63 | 6 | 33 | 68 |
| Wilbraham, | In one family by yearly contract, | 1,832 07 | 663 45 | - | 2,495 52 | 2,379 95 | 12.81 | 17 | 31 | 210 |
| Totals, | | $15,282 65 | $12,194 45 | $1,300 95 | $28,778 05 | $25,461 06 | 104.72 | 130 | 499 | 2,552 |
| **HAMPSHIRE Co.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesterfield, | In families by yearly contract, | $890 00 | - | - | $890 00 | $890 00 | 9.5 | 11 | - | - |
| Cummington, | In families by yearly contract, | 404 19 | $107 58 | - | 511 77 | 504 19 | 2.1 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Easthampton, | Boarded in families, | 494 00 | 1,211 54 | - | 1,705 54 | 1,114 04 | 3. | 3 | 53 | 159 |
| Goshen, | Boarded in families, | 500 00 | 6 00 | $10 00 | 516 00 | 516 00 | 3.94 | 4 | - | 6 |
| Granby, | In families, | 382 00 | 148 00 | - | 530 00 | 530 00 | 2. | 2 | 3 | 40 |
| Hadley, | Boarded in private families, | 2,002 22 | 224 26 | - | 2,226 48 | 2,090 63 | 7.5 | 9 | 8 | 48 |
| Hatfield, | In private families and at hospital, | 1,018 05 | 442 00 | 40 00 | 1,500 05 | 1,500 05 | 5.05 | 6 | 4 | 63 |
| Huntington, | In families by contract, | 567 57 | 187 55 | - | 755 12 | 697 76 | 3.76 | 4 | 17 | 230 |
| Middlefield, | Boarded in families, | 892 00 | 204 02 | - | 1,096 02 | 1,068 82 | 6. | 6 | 5 | 29 |
| Pelham, | Boarded in families, | 297 00 | 108 95 | - | 405 95 | 377 65 | 4. | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| Plainfield, | Boarded in families, | 219 25 | 237 56 | 25 00 | 481 81 | 456 81 | 4. | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| South Hadley, | Boarded in families, | 505 61 | 796 70 | 25 00 | 1,327 31 | 1,302 31 | 3.17 | 4 | 40 | 75 |
| Southampton, | In families, yearly contract, | 682 50 | 133 67 | 14 50 | 830 67 | 766 17 | 4.51 | 5 | 2 | 17 |
| Westhampton, | Boarded in families, | 169 39 | 47 08 | - | 216 47 | 216 47 | 1. | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Williamsburg, | Boarded in families, | 2,861 69 | 12 52 | - | 2,874 21 | 2,173 09 | 12.48 | 16 | 2 | 104 |
| Worthington, | Boarded in families, | 507 23 | 88 50 | - | 595 73 | 595 73 | 3. | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Totals, | | $12,392 70 | $3,955 93 | $114 50 | $16,463 13 | $14,799 72 | 75.01 | 86 | 151 | 800 |
| **MIDDLESEX Co.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ayer, | In private families, | $761 50 | $514 83 | $75 00 | $1,351 33 | $1,351 33 | 4.51 | 5 | 7 | 611 |
| Belmont, | In Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, | - | 353 16 | - | 353 16 | 353 16 | - | - | 20 | 25 |
| Boxborough, | In private families, | 323 60 | 8 00 | 24 00 | 355 60 | 355 60 | 3.9 | 4 | - | 8 |
| Dunstable, | Yearly contract in families, | 208 90 | 172 42 | 10 20 | 391 52 | 391 52 | 2. | 2 | 2 | 80 |
| Everett, | In Malden Almshouse, | 264 40 | 489 14 | - | 753 54 | 619 54 | 0.44 | 1 | 15 | 132 |
| Lincoln, | Yearly contract, private family, | 715 75 | 84 25 | - | 800 00 | 800 00 | 3.75 | 4 | 2 | 137 |
| Maynard, | Boarded in families, | - | 523 52 | - | 523 52 | 518 52 | - | - | 4 | 105 |

TABLE XXIII.—*Towns without Almshouses*—Continued.

| TOWNS. | MODE OF SUPPORT. | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | Average No. fully supported. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole No. relieved and partially supported. | Whole number of Vagrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full Support. | Partial Support. | Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. | | | | |
| MID'SEX—Con. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Melrose, | In families and Almshouses elsewhere, | $1,155 06 | $1,272 64 | – | $2,427 70 | $2,243 11 | 7.5 | 8 | 30 | 130 |
| Shirley, | Boarded in families, | 533 23 | 249 04 | $20 00 | 802 27 | 722 53 | 2.75 | 3 | 11 | 94 |
| Somerville, | At Charlestown Almshouse and Hosp. | 1,370 87 | 7,857 44 | 900 00 | 10,128 31 | 8,381 06 | 7.92 | 18 | 761 | 1,101 |
| Winchester, | Boarded or aided at home, | 1,145 01 | 778 12 | – | 1,923 13 | 1,856 15 | 6.92 | 8 | 25 | – |
| Totals, | | $6,478 32 | $12,302 56 | $1,029 20 | $19,810 08 | $17,592 52 | 39.69 | 53 | 877 | 2,423 |
| NORFOLK Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brookline, | Boarded or aided at home, | $830 56 | $729 86 | $150 00 | $1,710 42 | $1,556 29 | 3.1 | 7 | 60 | 467 |
| Dover, | Boarded in families, | 454 00 | 165 86 | 20 00 | 639 86 | 604 86 | 3.63 | 5 | 11 | 88 |
| Holbrook, | Boarded or aided at home, | 967 97 | 490 81 | – | 1,458 78 | 1,458 78 | 4. | 4 | 6 | – |
| Hyde Park, | In families, | 875 00 | 2,191 00 | 500 00 | 3,566 00 | 2,997 68 | 9.91 | 12 | 119 | 802 |
| Norfolk, | Private families, | 260 00 | 218 70 | 15 00 | 493 70 | 456 42 | 1. | 1 | 4 | 137 |
| Norwood, | Aided at home, | – | 1,009 81 | 75 00 | 1,084 81 | 1,084 81 | – | – | 24 | 391 |
| Totals, | | $3,387 53 | $4,806 04 | $760 00 | $8,953 57 | $8,158 84 | 21.64 | 29 | 224 | 1,885 |
| PLYMOUTH Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax, | In private families, | $73 00 | $83 00 | – | $156 00 | $156 00 | 1.75 | 3 | – | 78 |
| Hull, | In Cohasset Almshouse, | 208 00 | 332 00 | $15 00 | 555 00 | 555 00 | 1. | 1 | 7 | – |
| Lakeville, | Boarded in private families, | 358 20 | 236 36 | 105 00 | 699 56 | 671 56 | 2.04 | 4 | 4 | 138 |
| Marion, | Boarded, | 642 30 | 489 61 | 100 00 | 1,231 91 | 1,206 91 | 8.22 | 11 | 2 | 30 |
| Rockland, | Abington Almshouse or private families, | 36 00 | 719 22 | – | 755 22 | 417 95 | 1.17 | 4 | 81 | 5 |
| Scituate, | In private families, | 880 58 | 1,094 99 | 100 00 | 2,075 57 | 1,875 09 | 4.17 | 5 | 37 | 44 |
| Totals, | | $2,198 08 | $2,955 18 | $320 00 | $5,473 26 | $4,882 51 | 18.35 | 28 | 131 | 295 |

PAUPER ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUFFOLK Co. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chelsea, | In families and at hospitals, | $2,186 08 | $1,277 18 | $700 00 | $7,163 26 | $5,663 26 | 12.15 | 13 | 759 | 921 |
| Revere, | Boarded, | 828 00 | 215 60 | - | 1,043 60 | 1,043 60 | 4.9 | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Winthrop, | In private families, | - | 639 18 | - | 639 18 | 639 18 | - | - | 5 | - |
| Totals, | | $3,014 08 | $5,131 96 | $700 00 | $8,846 04 | $7,346 04 | 17.05 | 18 | 780 | 932 |
| WORCESTER Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auburn, | By contract, | $493 00 | $181 50 | - | $674 50 | $674 50 | 2.91 | 4 | 6 | 209 |
| Berlin, | Boarded in private families, | 329 88 | 136 52 | $20 00 | 486 40 | 461 40 | 2. | 2 | 3 | 71 |
| Mendon, | In one family by yearly contract, | 729 40 | 468 49 | - | 1,197 89 | 1,185 89 | 3. | 4 | 8 | 98 |
| New Braintree, | In families, | 482 06 | 139 55 | - | 621 61 | 608 21 | 2.5 | 3 | 10 | 15 |
| Oakham, | Boarded in private families, | 683 05 | 160 31 | 25 00 | 877 36 | 836 27 | 9.2 | 10 | 9 | 51 |
| Phillipston, | Boarded with friends, | 168 00 | 398 46 | 25 00 | 591 46 | 591 46 | 1. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Royalston, | Boarded, | 1,428 00 | 72 00 | - | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 10.25 | 11 | 4 | 22 |
| Southborough, | Private family and hospital, | 508 82 | 942 05 | 86 90 | 1,537 77 | 1,294 70 | 3. | 3 | 28 | 568 |
| West Boylston, | Boarded with friends, | 2,688 12 | 84 27 | 191 39 | 2,963 78 | 2,652 43 | 10.3 | 19 | 11 | 440 |
| Totals, | | $7,510 33 | $2,592 15 | $348 29 | $10,450 77 | $9,804 86 | 44.16 | 57 | 85 | 1,480 |

NOTE.—The 215 towns with almshouses had a population of 1,247,828 in 1870, and fully supported an average of 3,500 persons in 1874, at an average weekly cost of $3.18—this figure including interest on the value of almshouse property at the rate of six per cent. The 125 towns without almshouses had a population of 209,524 in 1870, and fully supported an average of 556 persons in 1874, at an average weekly cost of $3.93.

## TABLE XXIII.—*Towns without Almshouses*—Concluded.

### RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

[Secretary's Report, pages 202-207.]

| COUNTIES. | Number of Towns included. | Pauper Expenses. | | | | | Average No. fully supported. | Whole number fully supported. | Whole No. relieved and partially supported. | Whole No. Vagrants incl. those sent to State Almshouse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full Support. | Partial Support. | Superintendence. | Total. | Net Expenses. | | | | |
| Barnstable, | 3 | $1,573 52 | $864 14 | $40 00 | $2,477 66 | $2,477 66 | 12.49 | 15 | 32 | 1 |
| Berkshire, | 28 | 13,663 86 | 6,529 01 | 240 20 | 20,433 07 | 18,479 88 | 110.91 | 135 | 179 | 2,863 |
| Bristol, | 1 | 197 19 | 2,142 44 | – | 2,339 63 | 1,021 36 | 1. | 1 | 52 | 92 |
| Dukes, | 4 | 3,479 25 | – | 70 00 | 3,549 25 | 3,549 25 | 24.8 | 27 | – | – |
| Essex, | 9 | 3,832 01 | 5,844 86 | 253 10 | 9,929 97 | 8,663 62 | 25.09 | 30 | 152 | 2,247 |
| Franklin, | 13 | 9,715 16 | 1,895 66 | 69 87 | 11,680 69 | 10,453 34 | 61.22 | 67 | 66 | 450 |
| Hampden, | 16 | 15,282 65 | 12,194 45 | 1,300 95 | 28,778 05 | 25,461 06 | 104.72 | 130 | 499 | 2,552 |
| Hampshire, | 16 | 12,392 70 | 3,955 93 | 114 50 | 16,463 13 | 14,799 72 | 75.01 | 86 | 151 | 800 |
| Middlesex, | 11 | 6,478 32 | 12,302 56 | 1,029 20 | 19,810 08 | 17,592 52 | 39.69 | 53 | 877 | 2,423 |
| Norfolk, | 6 | 3,387 53 | 4,806 04 | 760 00 | 8,953 57 | 8,158 84 | 21.64 | 29 | 224 | 1,885 |
| Plymouth, | 6 | 2,198 08 | 2,955 18 | 320 00 | 5,473 26 | 4,882 51 | 18.35 | 28 | 131 | 295 |
| Suffolk, | 3 | 3,014 08 | 5,131 96 | 700 00 | 8,846 04 | 7,346 04 | 17.05 | 18 | 780 | 932 |
| Worcester, | 9 | 7,510 33 | 2,592 15 | 348 29 | 10,450 77 | 9,804 86 | 44.16 | 57 | 85 | 1,480 |
| Totals, | 125 | $82,724 68 | $61,214 38 | $5,246 11 | $149,185 17 | $132,690 66 | 556.13 | 676 | 3,228 | 16,020 |

## TABLE XXIV.—COUNTY SUMMARY OF TOWN PAUPER RETURNS FOR 1874.

[Secretary's Report, pages 202–207.]

| COUNTIES. | PAUPER EXPENSES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | COST OF FULL SUPPORT. | | | Cost of Partial Support. | Cost of Superintendence. | Total cost of Support and Relief. | Repayments, actual or expected. | Net Cost. |
| | At the Almshouses. | Out of Almshouses. | Total cost of full support. | | | | | |
| Barnstable, | $12,632 00 | $3,959 78 | $16,591 78 | $17,606 62 | $3,853 00 | $38,051 40 | $1,098 50 | $36,952 90 |
| Berkshire, | 3,686 41 | 15,148 84 | 18,835 25 | 10,615 30 | 2,645 20 | 32,095 75 | 3,279 17 | 28,816 58 |
| Bristol, | 22,140 57 | 16,312 31 | 38,452 88 | 44,860 18 | 14,142 78 | 97,455 84 | 16,142 05 | 81,313 79 |
| Dukes, | 1,435 43 | 3,865 66 | 5,301 09 | 1,178 16 | 70 00 | 6,549 25 | – | 6,549 25 |
| Essex, | 51,551 95 | 26,176 24 | 77,728 19 | 69,006 28 | 26,996 72 | 173,731 19 | 23,018 31 | 150,712 88 |
| Franklin, | 2,677 45 | 12,126 41 | 14,803 86 | 4,199 79 | 4,748 87 | 23,752 52 | 2,552 97 | 21,199 55 |
| Hampden, | 6,488 69 | 18,749 07 | 25,237 76 | 25,612 25 | 7,328 15 | 58,178 16 | 8,503 05 | 49,675 11 |
| Hampshire, | 4,807 22 | 14,479 46 | 19,286 68 | 8,225 16 | 2,294 50 | 29,806 34 | 2,698 84 | 27,107 50 |
| Middlesex, | 58,056 31 | 27,679 35 | 85,735 66 | 63,618 87 | 32,956 73 | 182,311 26 | 12,885 15 | 169,426 11 |
| Nantucket, | 3,521 94 | 1,679 60 | 5,201 54 | 3,840 18 | 1,000 00 | 10,041 72 | 215 00 | 9,826 72 |
| Norfolk, | 16,494 95 | 16,437 82 | 32,932 77 | 22,719 31 | 11,126 73 | 66,778 81 | 6,608 30 | 60,170 51 |
| Plymouth, | 18,462 81 | 9,880 67 | 28,343 48 | 21,717 41 | 6,851 79 | 56,912 68 | 4,152 39 | 52,760 29 |
| Suffolk, | 51,536 32 | 81,680 66 | 133,216 98 | 84,399 47 | 15,289 53 | 232,905 98 | 30,261 72 | 202,644 26 |
| Worcester, | 37,697 82 | 23,581 22 | 61,279 04 | 35,529 40 | 31,681 57 | 128,490 01 | 15,957 21 | 112,532 80 |
| Totals, | $291,189 87 | $271,757 09 | $562,946 96 | $413,128 38 | $160,985 57 | $1,137,060 91 | $127,372 66* | $1,009,688 25 |

* Includes $50,165.69 from State, and $77,206.97 from towns.

TABLE XXIV.—*County Summary of Town Pauper Returns for 1874*—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Whole Number Relieved and Supported, including Vagrants and State Paupers. | Average Number fully Supported. | No. Fully Supported during any part of the Year. | | | Settlement of Paupers Fully Supported. | | | Number Fully Supported September 30, 1874. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In the Almshouses. | Out of the Almshouses. | Whole Number. | In the Town reporting. | In other Towns of the State. | State Paupers. | Whole Number. | In the Almshouses. | Out of the Almshouses. |
| Barnstable, | 1,022 | 153.11 | 149 | 32 | 181 | 172 | 3 | 6 | 148 | 122 | 26 |
| Berkshire, | 4,991 | 158.49 | 52 | 147 | 199 | 189 | 5 | 5 | 156 | 46 | 110 |
| Bristol, | 14,532 | 326.17 | 465 | 108 | 572 | 455 | 15 | 102 | 320 | 261 | 59 |
| Dukes, | 80 | 35.63 | 10 | 29 | 39 | 38 | 1 | – | 36 | – | 36 |
| Essex, | 17,951 | 593.28 | 753 | 150 | 893 | 750 | 33 | 110 | 593 | 470 | 123 |
| Franklin, | 1,671 | 135.70 | 79 | 82 | 160 | 155 | 5 | – | 137 | 66 | 71 |
| Hampden, | 13,370 | 183.72 | 168 | 152 | 319 | 236 | 18 | 65 | 197 | 76 | 121 |
| Hampshire, | 2,865 | 140.56 | 57 | 103 | 160 | 155 | 1 | 4 | 143 | 51 | 92 |
| Middlesex, | 27,991 | 636.22 | 809 | 160 | 967 | 778 | 55 | 134 | 677 | 533 | 144 |
| Nantucket, | 291 | 51.33 | 53 | 5 | 58 | 57 | 1 | – | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| Norfolk, | 12,995 | 230.06 | 218 | 103 | 316 | 303 | 6 | 7 | 227 | 140 | 87 |
| Plymouth, | 4,072 | 226.5 | 215 | 79 | 291 | 283 | 6 | 2 | 241 | 176 | 65 |
| Suffolk, | 16,414 | 654.91 | 757 | 395 | 1,152 | 1,106 | 11 | 35 | 687 | 363 | 324 |
| Worcester, | 21,968 | 530.96 | 591 | 159 | 749 | 673 | 17 | 59 | 529 | 408 | 121 |
| Totals, | 140,213 | 4,056.64 | 4,376* | 1,704 | 6,056 | 5,350 | 177 | 529 | 4,141 | 2,758 | 1,383 |

* Includes twenty-four supported outside a part of the year.

## PAUPER ABSTRACT

| COUNTIES. | Insane Paupers Fully Supported by Towns. | | | | | | Idiots Fully Supported. | | | | Children under Fourteen Fully Supported. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | At Lunatic Hospitals. | In Almshouses. | In Private Families. | Total. | Males. | Females. | No. Supported Sept. 30, 1874. | Total. | Males. | Females. | No. Supported Sept. 30, 1874. |
| Barnstable, | 12 | 29 | 41 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 25 | 26 | 11 | 15 | 12 |
| Berkshire, | 9 | 19 | 28 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 14 |
| Bristol, | 57 | 52 | 109 | 35 | 75 | — | 26 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 117 | 67 | 50 | 45 |
| Dukes, | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Essex, | 107 | 116 | 223 | 98 | 131 | 4 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 28 | 92 | 51 | 41 | 51 |
| Franklin, | 17 | 23 | 40 | 14 | 21 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| Hampden, | 33 | 36 | 69 | 16 | 42 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 50 | 31 | 19 | 30 |
| Hampshire, | 18 | 19 | 37 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Middlesex, | 105 | 96 | 201 | 79 | 122 | 2 | 59 | 39 | 20 | 52 | 196 | 135 | 59 | 125 |
| Nantucket, | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Norfolk, | 56 | 45 | 101 | 27 | 78 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 16 | 44 | 31 | 13 | 29 |
| Plymouth, | 41 | 34 | 75 | 35 | 41 | 2 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 36 | 22 | 14 | 24 |
| Suffolk, | 209 | 185 | 394 | 1 | 393 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 141 | 91 | 50 | 85 |
| Worcester, | 80 | 77 | 157 | 69 | 82 | 7 | 59 | 30 | 29 | 54 | 84 | 48 | 36 | 42 |
| Totals, | 750 | 742 | 1,492* | 418 | 1,051 | 49 | 348 | 192 | 156 | 314 | 828† | 508 | 316 | 470 |

* Includes twenty-six also in Almshouses or families a part of the year.

† Includes four, sex not given.

TABLE XXIV.—*County Summary of Town Pauper Returns for 1874*—Concluded.

| COUNTIES. | Applicants for Relief or Partial Support. | | | | Number of Persons Receiving Relief or Partial Support. | | | | | | State Papers sent to State Almshouse. | Whole No. of Travellers, including persons sent to State Almshouse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Number residing in Town at the time of relief. | Having Settlement in the Town. | Having Settlement in other Towns. | State Paupers. | Total. | No. receiving relief March 1, 1874. | No. receiving relief September 1, 1874. | | |
| Barnstable, | 159 | 207 | 563 | 388 | 606 | 51 | 25 | 682 | 575 | 570 | 9 | 159 |
| Berkshire, | 110 | 107 | 461 | 411 | 228 | 57 | 215 | 500 | 284 | 160 | 31 | 4,292 |
| Bristol, | 1,128 | 1,504 | 2,639 | 2,392 | 2,390 | 510 | 2,415 | 5,315 | 1,643 | 1,055 | 148 | 8,645 |
| Dukes, | – | – | 16 | 16 | 40 | 1 | – | 41 | 35 | 41 | – | – |
| Essex, | 543 | 850 | 1,986 | 1,845 | 2,138 | 663 | 630 | 3,431 | 2,692 | 2,390 | 221 | 13,627 |
| Franklin, | 74 | 67 | 157 | 128 | 107 | 36 | 49 | 192 | 77 | 60 | 5 | 1,319 |
| Hampden, | 379 | 428 | 916 | 794 | 601 | 185 | 1,007 | 1,793 | 663 | 485 | 59 | 11,258 |
| Hampshire, | 119 | 84 | 222 | 163 | 246 | 32 | 67 | 345 | 163 | 91 | 13 | 2,360 |
| Middlesex, | 1,584 | 2,087 | 3,800 | 2,635 | 1,946 | 658 | 2,938 | 5,542 | 1,764 | 1,060 | 287 | 21,482 |
| Nantucket, | 65 | 168 | 233 | 14 | 216 | 16 | 1 | 233 | 219 | 233 | – | – |
| Norfolk, | 259 | 354 | 613 | 479 | 714 | 78 | 178 | 970 | 531 | 402 | 33 | 11,709 |
| Plymouth, | 208 | 243 | 479 | 355 | 566 | 111 | 38 | 715 | 344 | 307 | 11 | 3,066 |
| Suffolk, | 1,569 | 2,085 | 3,654 | 3,446 | 9,325 | 579 | 1,897 | 11,801 | 4,550 | 3,290 | 934 | 3,461 |
| Worcester, | 1,013 | 990 | 2,029 | 1,528 | 1,578 | 332 | 1,604 | 3,514 | 1,134 | 1,062 | 146 | 17,705 |
| Totals, | 7,210 | 9,174 | 17,768 | 14,594 | 20,701 | 3,309 | 11,064 | 35,074 | 14,674 | 11,206 | 1,897 | 99,083 |

NOTE.—Of the 35,074 paupers relieved, it is reported that 719 have gained settlements under chapter 274, Acts of 1874; and of the 1,897 sent to the State Almshouse, the towns report that 46 would have had settlements by the same law. The figures on this point are manifestly quite incomplete.

## TABLE XXV.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF TOWN PAUPERS SINCE 1874.

| YEARS—1854-1874. | Whole No. supported or relieved, Includ. Vagrants.* | Whole No. fully supported in and out of Almshouses. | Number of Almshouses. | Number of acres in Almshouse farms. | Valuation of Almshouses and farms. | Average No. supported in Almshouses. | Average weekly cost in Almshouses. | Whole No. supported or relieved out of Almshouses. | Number of Insane Poor supported or relieved. | Number of Idiotic Poor supported or relieved. | Expense in Almshouses as reported. | Total Expense as reported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854, | 23,125 | 10,088 | 192 | 20,134 | $1,273,907 20 | 3,524 | $1 32 | 12,557 | 864 | 345 | $241,137 52 | $457,506 51 |
| 1855, | 18,227 | 5,220 | 194 | 19,551 | 1,127,258 44 | 2,595 | 1 34 | 11,756 | 582 | 289 | 206,873 40 | 437,661 01 |
| 1856, | 21,102 | 5,045 | 209 | 20,437 | 1,174,549 06 | 2,944 | 1 44 | 15,858 | 634 | 280 | 220,466 88 | 484,869 93 |
| 1857, | 24,905 | 7,714 | 213 | 21,924 | 1,206,322 34 | 3,554 | 1 53 | 17,244 | 666 | 341 | 282,773 74 | 521,254 61 |
| 1858, | 37,206 | 11,845 | 212 | 21,296 | 1,271,023 27 | 3,254 | 1 57 | 23,071 | 870 | 306 | 265,656 56 | 550,619 84 |
| 1859, | 31,400 | 10,369 | 222 | 21,601 | 1,300,670 61 | 3,105 | 1 47 | 21,954 | 816 | 326 | 237,384 42 | 522,312 93 |
| 1860, | 34,314 | 7,787 | 219 | 21,406 | 1,334,965 07 | 3,290 | 1 51 | 14,623 | 852 | 293 | 264,235 40 | 545,245 46 |
| 1861, | 52,847 | 9,374 | 219 | 21,212 | 1,450,622 68 | 3,385 | 1 45 | 19,936 | 749 | 243 | 255,706 81 | 643,837 22 |
| 1862, | 49,991 | 5,391 | 220 | 21,178 | 1,470,339 76 | 3,377 | 1 34 | 39,729 | 856 | 314 | 235,309 36 | 662,601 45 |
| 1863, | 43,020 | 4,886 | 218 | 21,405 | 1,465,976 00 | 3,233 | 1 39 | 35,207 | 811 | 275 | 225,903 60 | 610,862 00 |
| 1864, | 36,000† | 5,000† | 218 | 21,846 | 1,573,348 33 | 2,866 | 1 70 | 21,000† | 883 | 360 | 253,682 25 | 546,847 15 |
| 1865, | 45,000† | 5,316 | 218 | 21,856 | 1,632,301 24 | 2,896 | 1 73 | 25,500† | 925 | 379 | 259,751 57 | 610,728 73 |
| 1866, | 52,628 | 5,715 | 222 | 22,358 | 1,725,985 14 | 2,984 | 1 98 | 25,495 | 974 | 380 | 306,899 37 | 746,159 68 |
| 1867, | 57,251 | 5,862 | 223 | 22,719 | 1,816,004 49 | 2,960 | 2 15 | 26,918 | 1,124 | 436 | 331,708 30 | 758,360 46 |
| 1868, | 66,404 | 5,706 | 224 | 23,411 | 1,880,141 05 | 3,010 | 2 37 | 29,648 | 1,207 | 469 | 370,381 25 | 832,501 65 |
| 1869, | 57,187 | 5,633 | 225 | 23,391 | 1,908,254 89 | 3,004 | 2 27 | 24,750 | 1,268 | 418 | 351,300 84 | 837,018 40 |
| 1870, | 64,870 | 5,533 | 225 | 22,806 | 1,943.121 54 | 2,753 | 2 55 | 25,203 | 1,320 | 427 | 364,613 32 | 854,609 56 |
| 1871, | 65,209 | 5,523 | 221 | 22,409 | 1,937,499 39 | 2,680 | 2 64 | 25,213 | 1,404 | 397 | 374,685 92 | 894,529 07 |
| 1872, | 62,296 | 5,311 | 219 | 22,332 | 2,055,481 66 | 2,590 | 2 77 | 25,227 | 1,263 | 342 | 373,249 43 | 906,819 40 |
| 1873, | 78,491 | 5,768 | 217 | 21,945 | 2,243,473 19 | 2,579 | 2 77 | 28,673 | 1,411 | 308 | 371,189 90 | 980,404 16 |
| 1874, | 140,213 | 6,056 | 215 | 21,468 | 2,622,336 63 | 2,715 | 2 63 | 36,790 | 1,492 | 348 | 369,059 60 | 1,137,060 91 |

* These figures, since 1866, exclude the "lodgers" at the Boston station-houses.

† Approximate.

## State Paupers.

TABLE XXVI.—*Admissions, Discharges, Etc., of State Paupers, at State Institutions, since 1864.*

| FOR THE YEARS, | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of admissions during the year, viz., | 4,499 | 4,501 | 5,255 | 4,895 | 4,423 | 3,449 | 3,724 | 3,821 | 3,537 | 3,572 | 4,097 |
| To State Almshouses, | 4,263 | 4,240 | 4,939 | 4,560 | 4,076 | 3,072 | 3,216 | 3,251 | 2,958 | 3,004 | 3,460 |
| To Lunatic Hospitals, | 236 | 261 | 316 | 335 | 347 | 377 | 508 | 570 | 579 | 568 | 637 |
| Deductions for duplicates and nominal admissions, | - | 850 | 2,309 | 1,560 | 1,290 | 944 | 1,097 | 1,216 | 1,051 | 1,023 | 1,142 |
| Actual number of persons admitted, | 4,499 | 3,651 | 3,946 | 3,335 | 3,133 | 2,505 | 2,627 | 2,605 | 2,486 | 2,549 | 2,955 |
| Whole number of persons during the year, | 7,043 | 5,958 | 6,205 | 5,483 | 5,342 | 4,647 | 4,509 | 4,352 | 4,278 | 4,269 | 4,888 |
| Number of persons discharged, | 4,736 | 3,699 | 4,057 | 3,274 | 3,200 | 2,765 | 2,762 | 2,560 | 2,558 | 2,336 | 2,714 |
| Number remaining September 30, viz., | 2,307 | 2,259 | 2,148 | 2,209 | 2,142 | 1,882 | 1,747 | 1,792 | 1,720 | 1,933 | 2,174 |
| In State Almshouses, | 1,789 | 1,781 | 1,600 | 1,684 | 1,601 | 1,452 | 1,379 | 1,457 | 1,380 | 1,562 | 1,673 |
| In Lunatic Hospitals, | 518 | 478 | 548 | 525 | 541 | 430 | 368 | 335 | 340 | 371 | 501 |

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tewksbury, . . . | 751 | 822 | 635 | 628 | 974 | 776 | 633 | 649 | 637 | 707 | 686 | 636 | 690 | 655 | 639 | 674 | 762 | 805 |
| Monson, . . . | 638 | 565 | 495 | 519 | 596 | 596 | 570 | 620 | 541 | 561 | 657 | 540 | 398 | 387 | 421 | 398 | 453 | 493 |
| Bridgewater, . . . | 598 | 525 | 494 | 481 | 764 | 560 | 536 | 485 | 482 | 311 | 341 | 425 | 364 | 337 | 397 | 308 | 347 | 375 |
| Totals, . . . | 1,987 | 1,912 | 1,624 | 1,628 | 2,334 | 1,932 | 1,739 | 1,754 | 1,660 | 1,579 | 1,684 | 1,601 | 1,452 | 1,379 | 1,457 | 1,380 | 1,562 | 1,673 |
| Rainsford, . . . | 253 | 212 | 159 | 147 | 163 | 124 | 144 | 35 | 121 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Totals, . . . | 2,240 | 2,124 | 1,783 | 1,775 | 2,497 | 2,056 | 1,883 | 1,789 | 1,781 | 1,600 | 1,684 | 1,601 | 1,452 | 1,379 | 1,457 | 1,380 | 1,562 | 1,673 |

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester, . . . | 119 | 86 | 87 | 130 | 156 | 189 | 175 | 116 | 91 | 129 | 101 | 96 | 51 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 48 | 82 |
| Taunton, . . . | 150 | 139 | 175 | 196 | 243 | 271 | 238 | 186 | 152 | 147 | 153 | 181 | 145 | 124 | 91 | 85 | 76 | 128 |
| Northampton, . . . | – | 176 | 153 | 221 | 216 | 232 | 248 | 216 | 235 | 272 | 271 | 264 | 234 | 209 | 215 | 230 | 247 | 291 |
| Totals, . . . | 269 | 401 | 415 | 547 | 615 | 692 | 661 | 518 | 478 | 548 | 525 | 541 | 430 | 368 | 335 | 340 | 371 | 501 |
| Grand totals, . . | 2,509 | 2,525 | 2,197 | 2,322 | 3,112 | 2,748 | 2,544 | 2,307 | 2,259 | 2,148 | 2,209 | 2,142 | 1,882 | 1,747 | 1,792 | 1,720 | 1,933 | 2,174 |

NOTE.—The figures for Bridgewater include Workhouse inmates, 216 in 1867, 328 in 1868, 283 in 1869, 264 in 1870, 312 in 1871, 264 in 1872, 290 in 1873, and 307 in 1874. In like manner, Monson includes Primary School pupils, 385 in 1866, 418 in 1867, 403 in 1868, 287 in 1869, 332 in 1870, 355 in 1871, 341 in 1872, 400 in 1873, and 423 in 1874.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.*

| YEARS. | Tewksbury. | Monson. | Bridgewater. | Rainsford. | Worcester. | Taunton. | Northampton. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854, | 705 | 354 | 382 | 168 | 90 | 60 | – | 1,859 |
| 1855, | 838 | 633 | 541 | 206 | 70 | 50 | – | 2,438 |
| 1856, | 831 | 706 | 557 | 220 | 100 | 80 | – | 2,594 |
| 1857, | 770 | 640 | 597 | 250 | 139 | 86 | – | 2,562 |
| 1858, | 940 | 823 | 770 | 236 | 172 | 153 | – | 3,174 |
| 1859, | 779 | 581 | 604 | 171 | 184 | 181 | 165 | 2,675 |
| 1860, | 668 | 570 | 579 | 169 | 154 | 202 | 195 | 2,537 |
| 1861, | 900 | 590 | 631 | 165 | 168 | 238 | 219 | 2,911 |
| 1862, | 913 | 649 | 708 | 155 | 184 | 276 | 271 | 3,156 |
| 1863, | 737 | 601 | 608 | 116 | 184 | 258 | 247 | 2,750 |
| 1864, | 733 | 557 | 560 | 88 | 145 | 212 | 232 | 2,527 |
| 1865, | 732 | 605 | 582 | 68 | 106 | 173 | 225 | 2,591 |
| 1866, | 717 | 543 | 482 | 101 | 143 | 162 | 251 | 2,399 |
| 1867, | 757 | 628 | 331 | 1 | 138 | 142 | 262 | 2,259 |
| 1868, | 731 | 646 | 408 | – | 95 | 167 | 262 | 2,309 |
| 1869, | 710 | 500 | 412 | – | 74 | 164 | 248 | 2,108 |
| 1870, | 724 | 445 | 335 | – | 52 | 147 | 237 | 1,940 |
| 1871, | 749 | 422 | 385 | – | 44 | 133 | 230 | 1,963 |
| 1872, | 759 | 431 | 372 | – | 37 | 113 | 227 | 1,939 |
| 1873, | 816 | 424 | 332 | – | 50 | 95 | 248 | 1,965 |
| 1874, | 881 | 481 | 403 | – | 63 | 117 | 284 | 2,229 |

NOTE.—The figures for Monson and Bridgewater, include the inmates of the State Primary School and the State Workhouse, respectively, since 1866. The totals include 100 for each of the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, and 80 for each of the years 1857 and 1858, supported at the South Boston Hospital.

TABLE XXIX.—*Expenses of State Paupers in the Institutions.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | 1854 TO 1872. | | | YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. | | | YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Expenses (whole sum drawn from Treasury). | Av. No. of Inmates. | Average weekly Cost. | Current Expenses (whole sum drawn from Treasury). | Av. No. of Inmates. | Average weekly Cost. | Current Expenses (whole sum drawn from Treasury). | Av. No. of Inmates. | Average weekly Cost. |
| Tewksbury Almshouse, | $1,138,071 15 | 770 | $1 50 | $87,883 52 | 816 | $2 07 | $93,282 47 | 881 | $2 03 |
| Monson School, | 847,690 46 | 566 | 1 52 | 47,048 08 | 424 | 2 13 | 45,601 55 | 481 | 1 82 |
| Bridgewater Workhouse, | 658,238 99 | 521 | 1 23 | 36,694 01 | 332 | 2 12 | 46,432 40 | 403 | 2 21 |
| Rainsford Hospital,—13 years, | 351,726 30 | 141 | 3 08 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Worcester Hospital, | 395,961 89 | 487 | 3 02 | 9,610 05 | 50 | 3 50 | 10,241 80 | 63 | 3 50 |
| Taunton Hospital, | 508,457 52 | | | 17,754 22 | 95 | | 20,755 67 | 117 | |
| Northampton Hospital, | 550,405 43 | | | 45,473 02 | 248 | | 51,782 62 | 284 | |
| Totals, | $4,450,551 74 | 2,440 | $1 85 | $244,462 90 | 1,965 | $2 39 | $268,096 51 | 2,229 | $2 31 |

NOTE.—The cost of supporting state paupers at the state institutions for the twenty-one years ending September 30, 1874, thus appears to have been $4,963,111.15; to which it is proper to add about $60,000, paid for support of state paupers at the South Boston Hospital, prior to 1859. Under chapter 105, Acts of 1870, the State now pays $3.50 per week for the support of its paupers at Lunatic Hospitals.

## Table XXX.—Summary of Pauperism for 1874.

*Showing the relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

| CLASSIFICATION. | Whole No. of Paupers fully supported. | Fully supported September 30, 1874. | Average number. | Admitted during the year. | Died during the year. | Whole Cost of full support. | Average Weekly Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Paupers, | 4,888 | 2,174 | 2,229 | 2,955 | 455 | $268,096 51 | $2 31 |
| Town Paupers in Almshouses, | 4,340 | 2,758 | 2,715 | 1,844 | 276 | 369,059 60 | 2 63 |
| Town Paupers out of Almshouses, | 1,716 | 1,383 | 1,342 | 452 | 77 | 274,380 14 | 3 93 |
| Whole Number of Town Paupers, | 6,056 | 4,141 | 4,057 | 2,296 | 353 | 643,439 74 | 3 05 |
| Totals, | 10,944 | 6,315 | 6,286 | 5,251 | 808 | $911,536 25 | $2 79 |

Note.—Add to the cost of state paupers ($268,096), as above given, the sum of $135,000, expended for support of sick state poor in towns and cities (three-fourths of the amount being for small-pox cases), and the total cost to the state becomes about $403,100. The cost of partial support of town paupers for the year was $493,621, and of full support, as given above, $643,439, making a total to the towns and cities of $1,137,060, or deducting $127,372 for actual or anticipated repayments, $1,009,688. Thus the gross pauper expenses of the year were about $1,412,788, exclusive of interest upon the cost of almshouse property.

## GENERAL SUMMARY—PUBLIC DEPENDENTS.

A conference of delegates from Boards of Public Charities, held at New York in September, 1874, recommended a Form of Inquiry for adoption by the various Boards in the United States, with a view to securing greater uniformity of Statistics relative to Pauperism and Crime. That Form was adopted by the Massachusetts Board. The questions under the first section—"Powers and Duties of the Board"—are answered in the Report of the Board, pages xvii to xxvi; and those under the sixth section—"Private Charities"—have been answered by the Board on page lxxxix of its Report. An attempt is made to answer the questions of the other four sections of the Form in the following pages. Where it is impossible to furnish a definite response to inquiries, very carefully considered estimates are given, and it is believed that these are always within bounds. The figures seem to differ in some respects from those that will be found in the reports and usual tables, but this is mainly because the statistics are for a different class of dependents or have been put together in a different manner.

### Number of Public Dependents.

1. Aggregate number of public dependents in the State for the year ending September 30th, 1874, . . . . . 75,000
   Average number for the same period, . . . . . 22,228

2. *(a) Paupers Fully Supported,—*

| | By Towns. | By the State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Whole Number*—In Almshouses, . . . . | 4,376 | 3,014 | 7,390 |
| In Lunatic Hospitals, . . . | 1,100 | 1,264 | 2,364 |
| In Private Families, . . . | 655 | – | 655 |
| Totals, . . . . . | 6,131 | 4,278 | 10,409 |
| *Av'age Number*—In Almshouses, . . . . | 2,715 | 1,054 | 3,769 |
| In Lunatic Hospitals, . . . | 863 | 769 | 1,632 |
| In Private Families, . . . | 519 | – | 519 |
| Totals, . . . . . | 4,097 | 1,823 | 5,920 |

*(b) Persons Aided or Partially Supported,—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Whole Number*—In Private Families, . . . | 18,274 | 7,000* | 25,274 |
| *Av'age Number*—In Private Families, . . . | 10,000 | 550 | 10,550 |

* Approximate.

## APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*(c) Paupers Removed or Transported,—*

| | Whole No. | Av. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Vagrants (Acts of Vagrancy, 155,097), | 35,000 | 500 |
| Paupers removed from State, | 1,047 | |
| Totals, | 36,047 | 500 |

*(d) Grand Aggregate of Paupers, viz.:—*

| | Whole No. | Av. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Paupers fully supported within the year, | 10,409 | 5,920 |
| Persons aided or partially supported within the year, | 25,274 | 10,550 |
| Paupers removed, vagrants, etc., within the year, | 36,047 | 500 |
| Totals, | 71,730 | 16,970 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number, September 30, 1873, approximate, | 17,500 |
| Whole number, September 30, 1874, approximate, | 18,200 |

*(e) Insane Persons, viz:*—[In public institutions or receiving public care.]

| | Whole No. | Av. No. | Sept. 30, 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Hospitals, | 3,158 | 2,167 | 2,217 |
| In Almshouses, | 419 | 350 | 365 |
| In Private Families, | 47 | 40 | 43 |
| Totals, | 3,624 | 2,557 | 2,625 |

NOTE.—Of the whole number in hospitals, 794 were supported at private cost —an average of about 535,—and 510 were so supported, September 30, 1874. All others were at cost of State or towns.

*(f) Pupils in Public Reformatories,—*

| | Aggregate. | Average. | Sept. 30, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In State Institutions, | 1,201 | 824 | 821 |
| In Municipal Institutions, | 689 | 440 | 417 |
| Totals, | 1,890 | 1,264 | 1,238 |

NOTE.—652 of the aggregate number, 455 of the average number, and 430 of the number Sept. 30, 1874, are also included among the paupers above enumerated.

*(g) Prisoners,—Convicts, viz.:—*

| | Whole No. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Prison (Charlestown), | 832 | 832 | - |
| State Workhouse, | 675 | 357 | 318 |
| Totals, | 1,507 | 1,189 | 318 |

*Convicts and others in County and Municipal Prisons, viz:—*

| | Whole No. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houses of Correction (County), | 7,507 | 6,596 | 911 |
| House of Industry (Municipal), | 6,323 | 4,344 | 1,979 |
| Jails (County), | 6,228 | 5,453 | 775 |
| Totals (excluding duplicates), | 18,531 | 15,006 | 3,525 |

## COST OF CHARITY AND CORRECTION.

| | Av. No. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In State Prison, | 644.66 | 644.66 | – |
| In State Workhouse, | 342.3 | 154.6 | 187.7 |
| In Houses of Correction, | 1,640.37 | 1,445.29 | 195.08 |
| In House of Industry, | 716.32 | 433.76 | 282.56 |
| In Jails, | 482.08 | 421.90 | 60.18 |
| Totals, | 3,825.73 | 3,100.21 | 725.52 |

*Number September* 30, 1874:—

| | Whole No. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Prison, | 683 | 683 | – |
| State Workhouse, | 307 | 119 | 188 |
| Houses of Correction, | 1,800 | 1,558 | 242 |
| House of Industry, | 815 | 487 | 328 |
| Jails, | 505 | 426 | 79 |
| Totals, | 4,110 | 3,273 | 837 |

NOTE.—675 of the whole number, 342 of the average number, and 307 of the number, September 30, 1874, are also included in the pauper class before enumerated. Of those in the jails, only a small proportion are convicts—perhaps one-fifth of the average number or the number at any given date.

The grand total of all the public dependents for the year ending September 30, 1874, was 75,000, and the average 22,228, viz.:—

| | Whole No. | Av. No. |
|---|---|---|
| A. Paupers fully supported, | 10,409 | 5,920 |
| B. Paupers partially supported, | 25,274 | 10,550 |
| C. Paupers removed, Vagrants, | 36,047 | 500 |
| E. Insane persons, | 3,624 | 2,557 |
| F. Pupils in Reformatories, | 1,890 | 1,264 |
| G. Prisoners, | 18,531 | 3,826 |
| Apparent aggregates, | 95,775 | 24,617 |
| Deduct for duplicates, | 20,775 | 2,389 |
| Totals, | 75,000 | 22,228 |

The number of the above dependents on January 1, 1874, was approximately 25,000, and on July 1, 1874, it was 20,000.

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## COST OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND CORRECTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. *The whole net cost of full support for paupers was* | | $904,000 |
| For town paupers, $650,000, viz.: | In Almshouses, | 350,000 |
| | In Hospitals, | 190,000 |
| | In Families, | 110,000 |
| For State paupers, $254,000, viz.: | In Almshouses, | 162,000 |
| | In Hospitals, | 92,000 |
| 2. *The whole cost of aid and partial support was* | | $351,000 |
| For town paupers, $316,000, viz.: | In Families, | 303,500 |
| | In Reformatories, | 12,500 |
| For State paupers, $35,000, viz.: | In Families, | 35,000 |

## APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

3. *The cost of vagrants, burial, transportation, etc.,—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vagrants, | $44,000 | paid by towns. |
| Burial, | 7,000 | paid by State. |
| Transportation, | 10,000 | paid by State. |
| Total, | $61,000 | |

4. *Grand Total of Pauper Cost,—*

| | By Towns. | By State. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full support, | $650,000 | $254,000 | $904,000 |
| Partial support, | 316,000 | 35,000 | 351,000 |
| Vagrants, etc., | 44,000 | 17,000 | 61,000 |
| Totals, | $1,010,000 | $306,000 | $1,316,000 |

5. *Cost of the Insane,—*

| | By Towns. | By State. | By Individuals. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Hospitals, | $190,000 | $124,000 | $180,000 | $494,000 |
| In Almshouses, | 48,000 | – | – | 48,000 |
| In Private Families, | 8,000 | – | – | 8,000 |
| Totals, | $246,000 | $124,000 | $180,000 | $550,000 |

Of the above sums, $246,000 are included in pauper expenses of towns, and $124,000 in pauper expenses of the State.

6. *Cost of Pupils in Reformatories,—*

Paid by State, $113,000; by towns, $93,500; by individuals, $6,000; total, $212,500. Of the amount paid by towns, $19,000 is included in their pauper expenses.

7. *Cost of Prisoners,—*

| | |
|---|---|
| State Prison, | $47,000 |
| State Workhouse, | 35,000 |
| County Prisons, | 251,000 |
| House of Industry, | 89,000 |

$422,000, of which $35,000 is included in State pauper expenses.

8. *Grand Total of Expenses of Public Dependents,—*

| | | | Av. No. | Av. Weekly Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paupers fully supported | by towns, | $650,000 | 4,037 | $3 05 |
| | by State, | 254,000 | 1,823 | 2 17 |
| Paupers partially supported | by towns, | 316,000 | 10,000 | 69 |
| | by State, | 35,000 | 550 | 1 22 |
| Vagrants, | by towns, | 44,000 | 500 | |
| | by State, | 17,000 | | |
| Totals, | | $1,316,000 | 16,930 | |

*Insane supported,—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By towns, | $246,000 | 1,253 | $4 00 |
| By State, | 124,000 | 769 | 3 10 |
| By individuals, | 180,000 | 535 | 6 50 |
| Totals, | $550,000 | 2,557 | $4 13 |

## PROVISION FOR DEFECTIVES.

*Pupils in Reformatories,—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost to towns, | $93,500 |
| Cost to State, | 113,000 |
| Cost to individuals, | 6,000 |
| Total, | $212,500; average No., 1,267; average weekly cost, $2.43. |

*Prisoners,—*

| | | Av. No. | Av. Weekly Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Prison, | $47,000 | 645 | $1 39 |
| State Workhouse, | 35,000 | 342 | 2 04 |
| County Prisons, | 251,000 | 2,122 | 2 27 |
| House of Industry, | 89,000 | 716 | 2 39 |
| Totals, | $422,000 | 3,825 | $2 12 |

| | | Av. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate Pauper Expenses, | $1,316,000 | 16,970 |
| Add for Insane, | 180,000 | 535 |
| Add for Pupils in Reformatories, | 193,500 | 812 |
| Add for Prisoners, | 387,000 | 3,825 |
| | $2,076,500 | 22,142 |

## PUBLIC PROVISION FOR BLIND, DEAF-MUTE AND IDIOTIC PERSONS.

1. *Estimated Number,—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Of Blind Persons in the State, | 1,000 |
| Deaf-Mute Persons in the State, | 1,200 |
| Idiotic Persons in the State, | 800 |

2. *Number under Special Instruction,—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Blind Persons, | 180 |
| Deaf-Mute Persons, | 175 |
| Idiotic Persons, | 157 |

For the blind there is but one institution in the State; for deaf-mutes there are two, and use is also made of the Hartford Asylum; for idiotic and feeble-minded persons there are two.

3. *Methods of Instruction,—*

Blind. All by employing the sense of touch and by oral instruction.
Deaf-Mutes. About 100 by articulation, and 75 by signs.
Idiotic. By physical training.

4. *Cost of Instruction,—*

The Blind. $240 per annum; of which the State pays two-thirds; individuals, one-third.

Deaf-Mutes. 75 at American Asylum, taught by signs; $175 annually, or about three-fifths, paid by State.
50 at Clarke Institute; for each of whom the State pays $280, or about two-fifths, annually.
50 at Boston; for each of whom the State pays $100 annually; the rest is paid by the city as a part of the public school expenses.

Idiotic. 107 at South Boston; $195 each per annum, six-sevenths, by the
50 at Barre; cost unknown,—all private.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## Hospital Provision for the Sick.

1. *Hospitals in the State,—*

General, 8; special, 24; total, 32. Capacity, for 1,500 patients.

*Dispensaries in the State,—*

General, 7; special, 3; total, 10.

Patients received in 1874: 11,000; besides 75,000 out-patients.

2. None are exclusively pauper hospitals, but several receive pauper patients, and are in part supported by city appropriations.

3. *Supported or aided by Appropriations of Public Money,—*

By the State, 1; by cities or towns, 3.

Whole estimated cost to tax-payers, . . . . . $128,000 00

4. *Annual Cost,—*

In the income of invested funds and endowments, including subscriptions and donations, . . . . . $213,000 00

In receipts from the patients and their families, . . . . . 65,000 00

5. *Whole Cost of Hospitals and Dispensaries,* . . . . . $406,000 00

Note.—This statement includes the United States Marine and Naval Hospitals in the State, but does not include the hospitals connected with the state institutions.

# OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## I.—The Worcester Hospital.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastman, | Superintendent. | 1 | – | – | $2,500 00 |
| G. Park, | Assistant " | 1 | – | – | 1,500 00 |
| H. Stinson, | " Physician, | 1 | – | – | 1,150 00 |
| Quimby, | " " | 1 | – | – | 850 00 |
| D. Washburn, | Treasurer, | – | 10 | – | 500 00 |
| t Wood, | " | – | 2 | – | 83 34 |
| Wilder, | Steward, | – | 11 | – | 916 67 |
| rd C. Pollard, | " | – | 1 | – | 50 00 |
| A. Taylor, | Matron, | – | 3 | 15 | 145 83 |
| J. Price, | Book-keeper, | 1 | – | – | 625 00 |
| C. Fisher, | Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 400 00 |
| e Gordon, | Supervisor, | 1 | – | – | 206 00 |
| Lippincott, | " | 1 | – | – | 307 50 |
| C. Pollard, | " | – | 9 | 26 | 345 42 |
| L. Warren, | " | 1 | – | – | 333 00 |
| A. Warren, | " | – | 11 | – | 257 00 |
| m Sherman, | Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| e Sherman, | Fireman, | – | 7 | 18 | 228 00 |
| Clifford, | " | – | 1 | 14 | 58 66 |
| Fairbanks, | " | – | 4 | 7 | 169 32 |
| F. Fisher, | Janitress, | 1 | – | – | 2 46 |
| Christ, | Baker, | – | 10 | 24 | 603 92 |
| e T. King, | " | – | – | 15 | 50 50 |
| es Nevens, | " | – | 9 | 15 | 190 05 |
| r Seitz, | " | – | 1 | 7 | 37 00 |
| Kingsley, | Kitchen-work, | 1 | – | – | 420 00 |
| r Kingsley, | " | 1 | – | – | 180 00 |
| es Forbes, | " | – | 2 | 28 | 38 05 |
| ine Graves, | " | – | 6 | 15 | 98 70 |
| T. Hogan, | " | – | 2 | 17 | 25 78 |
| l B. Jewell, | " | – | 10 | 18 | 289 94 |
| McDermont, | " | – | 5 | 15 | 71 50 |
| e Mullen, | " | – | 8 | 28 | 124 88 |
| Myers, | " | – | 3 | 3 | 31 00 |
| Neligan, | " | – | 1 | 14 | 17 60 |
| ne Noyes, | " | – | 2 | 15 | 39 95 |
| et Sullivan, | " | – | 3 | 7 | 51 61 |
| Storer, | " | – | 6 | 29 | 111 27 |
| Storer, | " | – | 6 | 20 | 106 40 |
| T. Allen, | Attendant, | – | 7 | – | 140 00 |
| Allen, | " | – | 2 | 3 | 27 29 |
| F. Braun, | " | – | 11 | 12 | 182 36 |
| Bolster, | " | – | – | 17 | 9 01 |
| Bagley, | " | – | 9 | 5 | 229 15 |
| es Buchanan, | " | – | – | 14 | 11 62 |
| Buffum, | " | – | 8 | 27 | 222 41 |
| Buzzell, | " | – | – | 21 | 15 96 |
| Buffum, | " | – | – | 15 | 11 40 |
| L. Brown, | " | – | 5 | 12 | 134 40 |
| J. Bean, | " | – | 7 | 9 | 116 77 |
| e W. Bean, | " | – | 2 | 8 | 56 64 |
| M. Chase, | " | – | 1 | 5 | 18 65 |
| Clark, | " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Clark, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| Curtis, | " | – | 9 | 1 | 219 83 |
| Curtis, | " | – | 9 | 5 | 229 15 |
| C. Clapp, | " | – | 3 | 17 | 89 11 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

*Worcester Hospital*—Continued.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. | | | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | |
| Harriet Craig, | Attendant, | – | 10 | 4 | $159 12 |
| Emma E Cooke, | " | – | 7 | 18 | 121 84 |
| M. N. Cushman, | " | – | 5 | 17 | 139 11 |
| Morris Clough, | " | – | 1 | 17 | 39 11 |
| Julia Davis, | " | – | 3 | 14 | 55 43 |
| Nettie Dinsmore, | " | – | 3 | 12 | 54 36 |
| Jane H Dale, | " | – | 1 | 10 | 17 30 |
| J. W. Ellis, | " | – | – | 28 | 23 25 |
| Mary Farrar, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| J. O. Fields, | " | – | – | 12 | 9 96 |
| Ellen L. Fox, | " | – | 8 | 4 | 130 12 |
| Hannah B. Fox, | " | – | 11 | 4 | 178 12 |
| Charles Francis, | " | – | 2 | 9 | 57 47 |
| Sarah A. Fields, | " | – | 1 | 16 | 19 88 |
| R. R. Fields, | " | – | 1 | – | 23 00 |
| A. Louise Foskett, | " | – | – | 6 | 3 18 |
| Eliza Gordon, | " | – | 7 | 23 | 139 33 |
| M. F. Goodrich, | " | – | 1 | 15 | 24 00 |
| Charles Gross, | " | – | 8 | 27 | 216 34 |
| B. F. Gould, | " | – | 5 | 23 | 144 09 |
| Sophia Graves, | " | – | 7 | 26 | 122 78 |
| Minnie Gould, | " | – | 3 | 2 | 45 87 |
| J. B. Grover, | " | – | 1 | 11 | 34 03 |
| T. H. Griffin, | " | – | 1 | – | 18 94 |
| O. P. Gay, | " | – | 2 | 9 | 52 84 |
| Lizzie Holmes, | " | – | 5 | 16 | 110 73 |
| Ella Heal, | " | 1 | – | – | 189 00 |
| F. W. Hamilton, | " | – | 7 | 1 | 169 76 |
| Mary Hinds, | " | – | 3 | – | 39 00 |
| Mary E. Hamilton, | " | – | 1 | 23 | 24 49 |
| Martha L. Hubbard, | " | – | 8 | 26 | 154 78 |
| Jennie Hyde, | " | – | 7 | 28 | 123 84 |
| Della Hurd, | " | – | 4 | 10 | 62 30 |
| A. F. Hurd, | " | – | 3 | 16 | 87 16 |
| P. T. Haskell, | " | – | 2 | – | 50 00 |
| L. E. Juan, | " | – | 6 | 4 | 95 05 |
| Sarah Jewell, | " | – | 10 | 10 | 143 30 |
| Calvin Johnson, | " | – | 9 | 16 | 238 28 |
| G. E. Johnson, | " | – | 1 | 19 | 37 44 |
| Sarah L. Jackson, | " | – | – | 17 | 7 31 |
| J. L. Knight, | " | – | 2 | 14 | 61 63 |
| Abby Keene, | " | – | 2 | 29 | 47 37 |
| W. H. Keating, | " | – | 2 | 11 | 59 13 |
| J. E. Lippincott, | " | – | 3 | 4 | 76 04 |
| G. W. Linnell, | " | – | 2 | 21 | 65 43 |
| Lucy A. Morse, | " | – | – | 14 | 7 42 |
| Ann McGaffey, | " | – | 4 | 2 | 61 96 |
| G. R. Mitchell, | " | – | – | 6 | 4 50 |
| Alice Messer, | " | – | 4 | 25 | 71 75 |
| C. F. Matthews, | " | – | 4 | – | 98 00 |
| George McCurdy, | " | – | 3 | 7 | 88 31 |
| Ely Meyenn, | " | – | – | 29 | 19 15 |
| Austin E May, | " | – | 1 | – | 25 00 |
| Marcus W. Nye, | " | – | 6 | 20 | 166 60 |
| Louisa F. Packard, | " | – | 11 | 18 | 232 06 |
| Lizzie Pingree, | " | – | – | 21 | 14 07 |
| Cora J. Powers, | " | – | 8 | 22 | 138 96 |
| Myra Perry, | " | – | 4 | – | 64 00 |
| John M. Peck, | " | – | 2 | 27 | 66 52 |
| A. H. Rockwell, | " | – | 7 | 12 | 184 87 |
| E. Randall, | " | – | 5 | 4 | 126 33 |
| Mattie Randall, | " | – | 4 | 5 | 58 02 |
| Lucy J. Reed, | " | – | 7 | 18 | 121 54 |
| J. H. Rhodes, | " | – | 1 | 29 | 49 07 |
| Josie Robbins, | " | – | 5 | 23 | 83 89 |
| Frank Sherman, | " | – | 2 | – | 50 00 |
| Nettie A. Spooner, | " | – | 1 | 29 | 47 37 |
| Susie Sparling, | " | – | 9 | 3 | 144 23 |
| Lina E. Slater, | " | – | – | 8 | 4 24 |
| Ida V. Slater, | " | – | – | 8 | 4 24 |
| Sarah Taber, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS

### *Worcester Hospital*—Continued.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eleanor E. Upham, | Attendant, | – | 1 | 12 | $18 16 |
| Thomas E. Wood, | " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Lydia E. Woodward, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| Eliza M. Wilson, | " | – | 2 | 4 | 34 12 |
| Marden Whittier, | " | 1 | – | – | 325 00 |
| E. W. Walcott, | " | – | 8 | 16 | 213 28 |
| E. H. Whitman, | " | – | 6 | 23 | 169 00 |
| H. H. Walcott, | " | – | 5 | 3 | 125 39 |
| Dwight E. Wilson, | " | – | 2 | 23 | 63 48 |
| Minnie E. Whalen, | " | – | – | 18 | 7 74 |
| Mary Clough, | Farm-house Assistant, | – | 3 | – | 48 00 |
| Sophronia Lane, | " " | – | 9 | – | 144 00 |
| Emma Pettigrew, | " " | – | 3 | 16 | 56 48 |
| E. N. Tufts, | Yard Attendant, | – | 9 | – | 225 00 |
| C. D. Wood, | " " | – | 2 | 29 | 74 07 |
| Seth Albee, | Night-Watch, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Delia Richards, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| Mary Kennedy, | Office Girl, | – | 3 | 3 | 31 29 |
| Addie Sullivan, | " " | – | 5 | 17 | 77 62 |
| Celia McKeon, | Chambermaid, | – | 3 | 7 | 32 32 |
| Annie Shehan, | " | – | 2 | 10 | 32 20 |
| Margaret McKenna, | " | – | 4 | 15 | 62 90 |
| Bridget Burke, | " | – | – | 19 | 8 75 |
| Addie Lovatt, | Seamstress, | – | 1 | 20 | 26 60 |
| B. O. McPheters, | " | – | 5 | 3 | 80 04 |
| Maria Tufts, | " | – | 9 | – | 144 00 |
| Sarah Wood, | " | – | 2 | 29 | 47 37 |
| Elizabeth Merchant, | " | – | – | 8 | 4 24 |
| Clara Richardson, | " | – | 2 | 24 | 44 72 |
| E. A. Chamberlain, | Laundry-man, | – | – | 29 | 24 65 |
| E. H. Melliken, | " | – | 1 | 22 | 44 58 |
| Melvin Ward, | " | – | 8 | 15 | 218 09 |
| Sarah Chamberlain, | Laundress, | – | – | 29 | 15 37 |
| Ellen Donovan, | " | – | – | 51 | 77 25 |
| Bridget Fitman, | " | – | – | 6½ | 9 75 |
| Hannah Foley, | " | – | 4 | 26 | 77 78 |
| Nellie Myers, | " | – | 9 | 5 | 146 65 |
| Mary Melliken, | " | – | 1 | 22 | 27 66 |
| M. E. Mellen, | " | – | 11 | 16 | 184 48 |
| Mary Monahan, | " | – | – | 15 | 22 50 |
| Abby O'Neil, | " | – | – | 17 | 25 50 |
| Kate O'Connor, | " | – | 1 | – | 16 00 |
| Mary Ryan, | " | – | 9 | 5 | 275 00 |
| Emeline Ward, | " | – | 8 | 15 | 135 95 |
| Ellen Warren, | " | – | – | 5 | 7 50 |
| Hattie E. Andrews, | Dining-room Girl, | – | – | 7 | 3 22 |
| Margaret Neligan, | " " | – | 1 | 25 | 25 50 |
| Ellen Kennedy, | " " | – | 7 | 39 | 116 14 |
| Kate McCarty, | " " | – | 1 | – | 16 00 |
| Hannah Meyers, | " " | – | 4 | 13 | 44 37 |
| Mary McKenna, | " " | – | 2 | 23 | 27 60 |
| Emma Pumphery, | " " | – | 9 | 14 | 94 76 |
| Martin McDonald, | Gardener, | 1 | – | – | 550 98 |
| Daniel O'Neil, | Assistant-Gardener, | – | 10 | 2 | 624 00 |
| G. S. Record, | Coachman, | – | 10 | 3 | 252 49 |
| A. A. Patch, | " | 1 | – | – | 320 00 |
| Albert T. Aldrich, | Expressman, | – | 4 | – | 100 00 |
| Adner Patch, | " | – | 2 | 20 | 66 60 |
| Margaret Wall, | Cook, | 1 | – | – | 240 00 |
| G. L. Richardson, | Store-keeper, | – | 6 | – | 96 00 |
| R. F. Merchant, | " | – | 3 | 23 | 103 19 |
| D. F. Allen, | Farmer, | – | 2 | 5 | 43 81 |
| George W. Clough, | " | 1 | – | – | 347 00 |
| Anthony Cuff, | " | – | – | 6 | 10 81 |
| Thomas Conner, | " | – | – | 6 | 12 00 |
| Joseph Cook, | " | – | – | 26 | 52 00 |
| T. Hogan, | " | – | – | 1 | 1 00 |
| Lucus Keene, | " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Fred. Lane, | " | 1 | – | – | 528 00 |
| Will. A. Morey, | " | – | 5 | 11 | 161 00 |
| A. Martin, | " | – | – | 11 | 15 00 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*Worcester Hospital*—Concluded.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Millen, | Farmer, | – | – | 19 | $38 50 |
| P. McCormick, | " | – | – | 19 | 26 50 |
| J. McTig, | " | – | – | 11 | 16 88 |
| Daniel O'Neil, | " | – | – | 22 | 26 50 |
| M. H. Pettigrew, | " | – | 3 | 16 | 90 70 |
| John Quinn, | " | – | 2 | 19 | 81 57 |
| P. Sweeney, | " | – | 4 | 12 | 230 87 |
| S. S. Williams, | " | – | – | 29 | 49 97 |
| Converse Francis, | Mason, | – | 8 | – | 850 50 |
| Stephen C. Lincoln, | Carpenter, | – | 10 | – | 974 99 |
| James W. Holmes, | Painter, | – | 9 | 15 | 883 50 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | $2,500 00 |
| Assistant Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,500 00 |
| Assistant Physician (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | 2,000 00 |
| Treasurer (2 persons), | 1 | – | – | 583 34 |
| Steward (2 persons), | 1 | – | – | 966 67 |
| Matron, | – | 8 | 15 | 145 83 |
| Clerk (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | 1,025 00 |
| Supervisor, Attendants, Watch (116 persons), | 51 | 8 | 8 | 12,423 66 |
| Domestic Department (50 persons), | 19 | 9 | 13 | 4,808 72 |
| Mechanical Department (7 persons), | 4 | 4 | 24 | 4,164 97 |
| Farm, Garden and Stables (26 persons), | 10 | 1 | 27 | 4,245 21 |
| Total (210 persons), | 93 | 10 | 27 | $34,363 40 |

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. W. Godding, | Superintendent & Physician, | 1 | – | – | $2,250 00 |
| W. H. Gage, | Assistant " | 1 | – | – | 1,200 00 |
| J. Kittredge, | Clerk and Treasurer, | 1 | – | – | 1,200 00 |
| ——— ———, | Clergyman, | – | – | – | 306 00 |
| C. E. Thompson, | Male Supervisor, | – | 9 | 15 | 353 66 |
| A. M. Hersey, | Female " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| F. Thompson, | Assistant " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| F. S. Church, | Housekeeper, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| S. H. Godding, | Seamstress, | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| M. W. Wellman, | Assistant Seamstress, | 1 | – | – | 168 00 |
| R. D. Godding, | Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 750 00 |
| J. A. McLaughlin, | Baker, | – | 4 | 26 | 193 54 |
| H. Hoink, | " | – | 7 | 2 | 277 25 |
| P. Kelley, | Assistant Baker, | – | 4 | 29 | 124 17 |
| W. Galligan, | Coachman, | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| W. Smith, | Gardener, | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| J. Bailey, | Carpenter, | – | 5 | – | 100 00 |
| H. Lee, | " | – | 2 | – | 50 00 |
| D. Tyler, | Night-Watch, | – | 6 | 22 | 201 34 |
| G. F. Cornwell, | Fireman, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| J. F. Anderson, | " | 1 | – | – | 310 00 |
| D. F. Hall, | " | – | 4 | 19 | 115 79 |
| F. Preble, | Laborer and Night-Watch, | 1 | – | – | 306 67 |
| C. Flynn, | Laborer, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| W. Keating, | " | – | 6 | 23 | 168 55 |
| G. Hallowell, | " | – | 3 | 9 | 82 62 |
| A. Crockett, | " | – | 1 | 2 | 26 61 |
| D. N. Oakes, | " | – | 1 | 26 | 46 47 |

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS

*Taunton Hospital*—Continued.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. | | | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | |
| J. Middleton, | Laborer, | - | 1 | - | $25 00 |
| E. Doe, | " | - | - | 14 | 11 29 |
| E. F. Payson, | Farm Hand, | - | 9 | 25 | 344 18 |
| A. F. Meburen, | " | - | 7 | 27 | 197 50 |
| F. B. Moody, | " | - | - | 17 | 13 71 |
| M. D. Glidden, | " | - | 3 | 4 | 77 83 |
| A. Creamer, | " | - | - | 12 | 9 68 |
| A. A. Fowler, | Male Attendant, | - | - | 23 | 19 17 |
| G. F. Whalen, | " | - | - | 17½ | 14 58 |
| F. Oxton, | " | - | - | 14 | 11 67 |
| J. Pendergast, | " | - | - | 10 | 8 33 |
| J. H. Brandt, | " | - | 1 | 10 | 33 33 |
| W. Jackson, | " | - | 6 | 5 | 185 00 |
| N. Harnish, | " | 1 | - | - | 320 00 |
| O. Rogers, | " | - | 3 | 15 | 87 50 |
| N. B. Doe, | " | - | 10 | 11 | 258 87 |
| S. Hodgkins, | " | - | 1 | 15 | 37 50 |
| H. E. Hall, | " | 1 | - | - | 300 00 |
| L. Adams, | " | - | 6 | 18 | 165 33 |
| C. E. Knowlton, | " | - | 6 | 23 | 169 03 |
| H. B. Wright, | " | - | 1 | 19 | 44 35 |
| J. Ash, | " | - | 3 | 3 | 77 42 |
| J. S. Nelson, | " | - | 11 | 7 | 280 83 |
| N. Jones, | " | - | 11 | 4 | 278 33 |
| H. D. Barker, | " | - | 10 | - | 250 00 |
| A. Harriman, | " | - | 3 | 20 | 91 67 |
| E. R. Hebditch, | " | - | 1 | 18 | 40 00 |
| A. Doe, | " | - | 7 | 10 | 183 48 |
| W. W. Rockwell, | " | - | 6 | 16 | 163 33 |
| J. W. Robinson, | " | - | 5 | 20 | 141 13 |
| G. H. Jones, | " | - | - | 21 | 17 50 |
| A. N. Hurd, | " | - | - | 15 | 12 50 |
| G. E. Heal, | " | - | - | 22 | 17 73 |
| G. A. Collins, | " | - | 4 | 28 | 133 33 |
| J. Harris, | " | - | 2 | 18 | 65 00 |
| L. H. Griffin, | " | - | 4 | 2 | 101 67 |
| W. O. Farrington, | " | - | 3 | 15 | 87 50 |
| L. Jewett, | " | - | 3 | 13 | 85 49 |
| J. McDonald, | " | - | - | 22 | 18 33 |
| C. A. Phillips, | " | - | 2 | 26 | 71 67 |
| D. D. Wade, | " | - | 1 | 29 | 49 10 |
| G. F. Anderson, | " | - | 1 | 18 | 39 52 |
| G. L. Eddy, | " | - | - | 21 | 16 94 |
| N. Hopkins, | Female Attendant, | - | 4 | 1 | 56 47 |
| D. Whalen, | " | - | - | 17½ | 8 17 |
| S. L. Thomas, | " | - | 1 | 8 | 20 13 |
| E. Whidden, | " | - | 3 | 25 | 60 92 |
| M. Whidden, | " | - | 2 | 6 | 35 20 |
| E. F. Grant, | " | 1 | - | - | 192 00 |
| M. Marsh, | " | 1 | - | - | 192 00 |
| L. Nelson, | " | - | 2 | 25 | 39 67 |
| M. Reed, | " | 1 | - | 9 | 191 33 |
| F. Thompson, | " | - | 8 | 21 | 126 85 |
| C. Jackson, | " | - | 10 | 24 | 158 84 |
| A. Harriman, | " | - | 10 | 24 | 152 84 |
| E. Jones, | " | - | 11 | 4 | 163 80 |
| J. Conrod, | " | - | 10 | 18 | 169 30 |
| A. M. Staples, | " | - | 2 | 29 | 47 47 |
| M. B. Greeley, | " | - | 10 | 13 | 162 94 |
| C. L. Chamberlain, | " | - | 5 | 6 | 72 71 |
| S. Harriman, | " | - | 3 | 9 | 46 06 |
| A. T. Moore, | " | - | 2 | 12 | 33 60 |
| E. Marr, | " | - | 1 | 11 | 18 96 |
| T. Burns, | Stable, | - | 2 | - | 10 00 |
| A. Whitehouse, | " | - | 2 | - | 20 00 |
| P. McManus, | Painter, | - | 10 | 2 | 251 62 |
| M. Stewart, | Laundry, | - | 3 | 26 | 66 85 |
| M. Scanlan, | " | 1 | - | - | 182 50 |
| A. Black, | " | - | 9 | 1 | 119 74 |
| C. Clark, | " | - | 2 | 11 | 44 00 |
| A. McCrinnen, | " | - | 4 | 23 | 83 41 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*Taunton Hospital*—Concluded.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Allen, | Laundry, | – | 4 | 23 | $73 00 |
| G. Mills, | " | – | 1 | 15 | 15 00 |
| M. Fitzpatrick, | " | – | 2 | – | 28 66 |
| A. Doherty, | " | – | – | 28 | 12 00 |
| L. Anderson, | Kitchen, | 1 | – | – | 208 33 |
| A. Rose, | " | 1 | – | – | 156 47 |
| E. Tyler, | " | – | 6 | 22 | 87 02 |
| J. Butler, | " | – | 7 | 16 | 96 33 |
| M. Noonan, | " | – | 4 | 14 | 57 44 |
| A. Walker, | " | – | 1 | 8 | 16 29 |
| C. McManus, | " | – | – | 29 | 12 43 |
| H. M. Longfellow, | " | – | 1 | 26 | 45 97 |
| L. O'Connel, | " | – | 1 | 29 | 25 23 |
| E. Keating, | " | – | 2 | 24 | 55 57 |
| E. A. Lynch, | " | – | 1 | 21 | 22 29 |
| L. Oakes, | " | – | 1 | 28 | 29 40 |
| M. A. Mooney, | " | – | 1 | 20 | 21 86 |
| N. A. Kelser, | " | – | – | 28 | 12 00 |
| D. Gallagher, | " | – | – | 28 | 12 00 |
| S. A. Harnish, | House Attendant, | 1 | – | – | 156 47 |
| E. Sentoris, | " | 1 | – | – | 156 47 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | $2,250 00 |
| Assistant Physician, | 1 | – | – | 1,200 00 |
| Treasurer and Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 1,200 00 |
| Housekeeper, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Clergyman, | – | – | – | 306 00 |
| Supervisors, Attendants and Watch (64 persons), | 29 | 9 | 26 | 7,610 46 |
| Domestic Department (29 persons), | 11 | 8 | 27 | 2,445 53 |
| Mechanic Department (7 persons), | 4 | 9 | 21 | 1,877 41 |
| Farm, Garden and Stables (17 persons), | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2,380 11 |
| Total (121 persons), | 57 | 8 | 23 | $19,549 50 |

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pliny Earle, | Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | $2,500 00 |
| Pliny Earle, | Treasurer, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Pliny Earle, | Clerk-Hire, | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| Edward B. Nims, | 1st Assistant-Physician, | 1 | – | – | 1,200 00 |
| Edward R. Spaulding, | 2d " " | – | 10 | 23 | 810 00 |
| Alonzo S. Wallace, | 2d " " | – | – | 25 | 56 94 |
| Walter B. Welton, | Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| ——— ——— | Clergymen, | – | – | 52 | 260 00 |
| Danford Morse, | Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| Asa Wright, | Farmer, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| Frances C. Earle, | Assistant-Clerk, | – | 11 | 7 | 280 45 |
| Jeremiah E. Shufelt, | Supervisor, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Lucy Gilbert, | " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Anna L. White, | Assistant-Supervisor, | 1 | – | – | 240 00 |
| Flavius J. Rice, | Steward, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Charles Zichlke, | Baker, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Mary Ward, | Seamstress, | 1 | – | – | 240 00 |
| Flora Ward, | Assistant-Seamstress, | 1 | – | – | 168 00 |
| Mira E. Davidson, | Laundress, | – | 6 | 9 | 111 41 |
| Isabella Halliday, | " | 1 | – | – | 160 58 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

*Northampton Hospital*—Concluded.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| y, | Assistant-Laundress, | 1 | – | – | $160 58 |
| n, | Laundress and Attendant, | – | 9 | 15 | 150 00 |
| lson, | Attendant, | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| hnston, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| ves, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| l, | " | – | 8 | 20 | 132 90 |
| rock, | " | – | 9 | 28 | 158 91 |
| wney, | " | – | 5 | 7 | 83 12 |
| | " | | 8 | 15 | 136 84 |
| owers, | " | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| ith, | " | – | 11 | – | 170 00 |
| ne, | " | – | 11 | 8 | 168 16 |
| ifield, | " | 1 | – | – | 162 85 |
| | " | 1 | – | – | 167 96 |
| se, | " | – | 9 | – | 136 66 |
| hresher, | " | – | 2 | 15 | 39 65 |
| n, | " | – | 4 | 9 | 64 50 |
| vers, | " | – | 1 | 18 | 22 60 |
| ott, | " | – | 2 | 7 | 28 74 |
| an, | " | – | 1 | 2 | 13 84 |
| s, | " | – | – | 10 | 4 20 |
| ndley, | " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| horington, | " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| n, | " | 1 | – | – | 328 00 |
| llivan, | " | 1 | – | – | 343 00 |
| arrett, | " | 1 | – | – | 327 25 |
| | " | – | 8 | 12 | 251 61 |
| | " | – | 6 | 4 | 161 60 |
| rman, | " | 1 | – | – | 312 00 |
| ger, | " | 1 | – | – | 261 67 |
| ith, | " | – | 11 | 28 | 252 76 |
| ers, | " | – | 5 | 24 | 141 36 |
| n, | " | – | 4 | 16 | 113 26 |
| | Carpenter, | – | 11 | – | 707 31 |
| | " | 1 | – | – | 660 00 |
| | " | 1 | – | – | 821 90 |
| teau, | Painter, | – | 11 | 11 | 630 08 |
| all, | Assistant-Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 420 00 |
| orris, | Night Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| | Farm Hand, | 1 | – | – | 420 00 |
| kwell, | " | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| rask, | " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| an, | " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| n, | " | – | 4 | 16 | 113 33 |
| dell, | " | – | 10 | 28 | 328 00 |
| n, | Coachman, | 1 | – | – | 303 00 |
| ixon, | Watchman, | 1 | – | – | 340 00 |
| | Care of Rotunda, | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| e, | Cook, | – | 8 | 24 | 132 67 |
| ald, | " | 1 | – | – | 169 00 |
| | " | 1 | – | – | 162 90 |
| vey, | " | – | 8 | – | 109 00 |
| cier, | House Attendant, | – | 11 | 14 | 172 00 |
| re, | Kitchen Hand, | 1 | – | – | 192 00 |
| , | Rear Dining-Room, | – | – | 29 | 12 50 |
| lay, | " " | – | 1 | 15 | 19 50 |

## SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| nt and Treasurer (1 person), | 2 | – | – | $2,800 00 |
| sicians (3 persons), | 1 | 11 | 18 | 2,066 94 |
| sons), | 2 | 11 | 7 | 1,480 45 |
| rson), | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Attendants and Watch (35 persons), | 26 | 4 | 13 | 7,143 44 |
| artment, | 10 | 8 | 18 | 2,580 14 |
| artment, | 6 | 10 | 11 | 4,599 29 |
| | 7 | 3 | 14 | 3,184 33 |
| | – | – | 52 | 260 00 |
| | 59 | 17 | 3 | $24,714 59 |

## APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### IV.—The State Almshouse—Tewksbury.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Francis H. Nourse, | Inspector, | 1 | – | – | $160 00 |
| D. E. Safford, | " | 1 | – | – | 160 00 |
| Geo. P. Elliot, | " | 1 | – | – | 160 00 |
| Thomas J. Marsh, | Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,800 00 |
| N. F. Marsh, | Matron, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Joseph D. Nichols, | Physician, | – | 8 | – | 800 00 |
| James M. Whittaker, | " | – | 5 | – | 625 00 |
| Helen M. Marsh, | Assistant Physician, | 1 | – | – | 799 98 |
| Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., | " Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| Helen E. Marsh, | " Matron, | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| Martha B. Marsh, | Matron, | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| Charlotte A. Thomas, | " | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| Sarah W. Dalton, | " | – | 8 | 7 | 181 65 |
| Sarah E. Cocker, | Assistant Matron, | – | 3 | 18 | 72 80 |
| Harriet H. Kimball, | " " | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| John H. Cocker, | Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 1,183 34 |
| Charles B. Marsh, | Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| William F. Holt, | Baker, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| James Poor, | Farmer, | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Ellis Libby, | " | – | 1 | 7 | 31 45 |
| James C. Poor, | Assistant Farmer, | – | 6 | – | 300 00 |
| J. T. B. Bailey, | " " | – | 7 | 15 | 226 00 |
| Charles E. Frost, | " " | – | 6 | 19 | 200 00 |
| Francis H. Kittredge, | " " | – | 7 | – | 210 00 |
| Warren Frost, | " " | 1 | – | – | 357 56 |
| Henry E. Frost, | " " | – | 4 | – | 110 83 |
| Hiram N. Luce, | " " | – | 6 | – | 155 83 |
| John H. Clark, | " " | – | 5 | 14 | 81 94 |
| Gorham G. Jones, | " " | – | 5 | 4 | 128 23 |
| Frank W. Green, | " " | – | 9 | – | 42 50 |
| Thomas J. Hall, | " " | – | 3 | 17 | 65 00 |
| Thomas F. Carey, | " " | – | 1 | – | 25 84 |
| Lemuel French, | Supervisor of Insane, | – | 9 | 16 | 333 67 |
| Marcia O. French, | " " | – | 9 | 16 | 200 20 |
| Charles E. Bradford, | " " | 1 | – | – | 420 00 |
| Agnes N. Bradford, | " " | 1 | – | – | 204 40 |
| Emmons French, | " " | – | 5 | 8 | 184 23 |
| Francis N. French, | " " | – | 5 | 8 | 110 60 |
| David A. Gorham, | Cook, | 1 | – | – | 450 00 |
| Mary E. Burbank, | " | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| Mary E. Gorham, | Hospital Cook, | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |
| Gardner S. Pasho, | Nurse, | 1 | – | – | 410 00 |
| Ella A. Forsyth, | " | – | 6 | 15 | 135 80 |
| Susan P. Wardwell, | " | – | 3 | 13 | 83 75 |
| Agnes Calder, | " | – | 3 | 6 | 69 57 |
| Lemuel French, | " | – | 2 | 3 | 52 42 |
| Catherine M. B. Pasho, | Assistant Nurse, | – | 11 | 26 | 205 04 |
| Sarah McKinnon, | " " | – | 4 | 25 | 83 77 |
| William A. Bradford, | " " | – | 10 | 18 | 56 78 |
| Ida M. Kingsley, | " " | – | 3 | 7 | 57 18 |
| Asa M. Peabody, | " " | – | 1 | – | 25 81 |
| John W. Lawrence, | " " | – | – | 23 | 15 33 |
| Thaxter Reed, | Watchman, | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| Clarence B. Sanborn, | Gate-keeper, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| N. S. Festor, | Laundress, | 1 | – | – | 252 00 |

### Summary.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspectors (3 persons), | 3 | – | – | $480 00 |
| Superintendent and Assistant (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | 2,800 00 |
| Physician and Assistant (3 persons), | 2 | 1 | – | 2,224 98 |
| Clerk (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 600 00 |
| Matron and Assistants (7 persons), | 5 | 11 | 25 | 1,562 45 |
| Supervision of Insane (6 persons), | 4 | 5 | 18 | 1,453 20 |
| Engineer (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 1,183 34 |
| Domestic Department (16 persons), | 9 | 11 | 16 | 3,001 45 |
| Farm, etc. (16 persons), | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3,196 28 |
| Total (55 persons), | 38 | 2 | 15 | $16,020 70 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

### V.—THE STATE WORKHOUSE—BRIDGEWATER.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. | | | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | |
| Joseph B. Thaxter, | Inspector, | - | 4 | 15 | $60 00 |
| John B. Hathaway, | " | 1 | - | - | 160 00 |
| Joshua E. Crane, | " | 1 | - | - | 160 00 |
| Nahum Leonard, Jr., | Superintendent, | 1 | - | - | 2,000 00 |
| W. C. Howland, | Ass't " | 1 | - | - | 800 00 |
| P. J. Leonard, | Matron, | 1 | - | - | 350 50 |
| Edward Sawyer, | Physician, | 1 | - | - | 600 00 |
| Calvin Pratt, | Consulting Physician, | 1 | - | - | 100 00 |
| Ebenezer Gay, | Chaplain, | 1 | - | - | 200 00 |
| John W. Hannum, | Engineer, | 1 | - | - | 500 00 |
| John L. Gifford, | Overseer of Yard, | - | 6 | - | 250 00 |
| John G. Reynolds, | " " | - | 6 | - | 250 00 |
| John L. Gifford, | Carpenter, | - | 4 | - | 166 67 |
| Isaac Cottle, | Farmer, | - | 6 | - | 300 00 |
| J. L. Hall, | " | - | 5 | 25 | 290 63 |
| John G. Reynolds, | Assistant Farmer. | - | 2 | 20 | 90 00 |
| Edwin Wells, | " " | - | 6 | - | 250 00 |
| John Gorman, | " " | - | 6 | - | 200 00 |
| A. D. Grant, | " " | - | 3 | - | 100 00 |
| H. W. Redding, | " " | - | 5 | 10 | 177 78 |
| E. B. Ellis, | " " | - | 2 | - | 66 67 |
| B. F. Riley, | " " | - | 2 | 3 | 71 00 |
| Z. R. Ellis, | " " | - | 5 | 15 | 167 71 |
| Patrick O'Brien, | Baker, | - | 6 | - | 240 00 |
| James Kewer, | " | - | 1 | 22 | 58 34 |
| A. D. Grant, | Watchman, | - | 9 | - | 300 00 |
| E. B. Ellis, | " | - | 1 | - | 33 33 |
| William Gillispie, | Hospital Stewart, | - | 3 | 20 | 120 00 |
| Daniel Leary, | Ass't " | 1 | - | - | 216 00 |
| Sophie Bowles, | Teacher, | 1 | - | - | 260 00 |
| S. D. Bowles, | Assistant Matron, | 1 | - | - | 300 00 |
| Ann Youdell, | " " | - | 9 | - | 214 50 |
| Margaret Youdell, | " " | - | 9 | - | 195 00 |
| Angie Dresser, | " " | - | 10 | 25 | 207 67 |
| Mariah Hannum, | " " | - | 6 | 25 | 118 00 |
| Martha Radcliff, | " " | - | 10 | 15 | 220 00 |
| Sarah A. Rowell, | " " | - | 10 | - | 190 67 |
| M. J. Bachelier, | " " | - | 1 | 15 | 24 00 |
| Carrie Hayes, | " " | - | 4 | 25 | 83 33 |
| Ellen Risley, | " " | - | 2 | 10 | 40 44 |
| W. H. Barnes, | " " | - | - | 21 | 12 00 |
| L. E. Jenks, | " " | - | 1 | 20 | 28 89 |

### SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspectors (3 persons), | 2 | 4 | 15 | $380 00 |
| Superintendent and Assistant (2 persons), | 2 | - | - | 2,800 00 |
| Matron and Assistants (13 persons), | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1,985 00 |
| Chaplain (1 person), | 1 | - | - | 200 00 |
| Physicians (2 persons), | 2 | - | - | 700 00 |
| Teacher (1 person), | 1 | - | - | 260 00 |
| Baker and Steward (4 persons), | 1 | 11 | 12 | 634 34 |
| Engineer, Farmer, Watchmen, etc. (15 persons), | 6 | 10 | 13 | 3,213 79 |
| Total (41 persons), | 24 | 9 | 16 | $10,173 13 |

## APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### VI.—The State Primary School—Monson.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eleazer Porter, | Inspector, | 1 | – | – | $160 00 |
| Lewis N. Gilbert, | " | 1 | – | – | 160 00 |
| E. V. B. Holcomb, | " | 1 | – | – | 160 00 |
| Horace P. Wakefield, | Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,800 00 |
| Charles F. Foster, | Assistant Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,400 00 |
| Climena Wakefield, | Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 500 00 |
| Mary B. Wakefield, | Matron, | 1 | – | – | 300 00 |
| Susan C. Yarrington, | Assistant Matron, | – | 6 | 17 | 165 00 |
| Jane A. Keeler, | " " | – | 6 | – | 118 00 |
| Mary Andrews, | " " | – | 6 | – | 118 00 |
| John N. Lacy, | Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 1,133 80 |
| James Skevington, | Assistant Engineer, | 1 | – | – | 355 60 |
| William P. Dutton, | Baker, | – | 3 | 20 | 297 50 |
| Charles Foley, | " | – | 5 | – | 125 00 |
| D. C. McCrimmon, | " | – | 2 | 3 | 126 00 |
| Geo. H. Fisherdick, | Farmer, | 1 | – | – | 543 75 |
| Horatio H. Fisherdick, | Assistant Farmer, | – | 2 | – | 80 00 |
| George H. Stone, | " " | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| Abraham S. Barnard, | Cook, | 1 | – | – | 400 00 |
| George W. Keyes, | Teamster, | – | 11 | 15 | 345 00 |
| J. M. Sisk, | Driver, | 1 | – | – | 360 00 |
| Uriah Manning, | Assistant, | 1 | – | – | 352 00 |
| Abel Jackson, | Supervisor, | – | 5 | – | 150 00 |
| Sumner A. Andrews, | " | – | 6 | – | 237 50 |
| Frank P. Keeler, | Watchman, | – | 7 | – | 192 00 |
| Mary W. Richmond, | Laundress, | – | 6 | – | 125 00 |
| Maria C. Goodwin, | " | – | 4 | 9 | 84 30 |
| Charlotte A. St. Johns, | Nurse, | – | 6 | – | 125 00 |
| Asenath Hadley, | " | – | 6 | – | 130 00 |
| Anna J. Patten, | Seamstress, | 1 | – | – | 250 00 |
| Catharine McConnell, | " | – | 11 | – | 230 00 |
| Anna C. Gallivan, | Teacher in Chair Shop, | – | 8 | – | 167 00 |
| Lucy E. R. Hill, | Teacher, | – | 1 | – | 21 00 |
| M. Lina Goodell, | " | 1 | – | – | 295 00 |
| Clara Gowing, | " | – | 6 | – | 125 00 |
| Harriet E. Darte, | " | 1 | – | – | 239 00 |
| Ada O. Copeland, | " | – | 3 | – | 63 00 |
| Mira B. Smith, | " | – | 2 | 15 | 52 50 |
| Ida R. Willey, | " | – | 9 | – | 188 00 |
| E. M. Fullington, | " | – | 9 | 15 | 233 50 |
| Rosamond A. Hill, | " | – | 9 | – | 187 00 |
| Rebecca S. Cladwin, | " | – | 6 | – | 125 00 |
| Emma A. Dimmick, | " | – | 3 | – | 63 00 |
| Alice W. Emerson, | " | – | 5 | – | 102 00 |
| Flora Hadley, | " | – | 2 | – | 40 00 |
| Mary E. Trask, | " | – | 2 | 18 | 55 00 |
| Ellen S. Waters, | " | – | 1 | – | 20 00 |

### Summary.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspectors (3 persons), | 3 | – | – | $480 00 |
| Superintendent and Assistant (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | 3,200 00 |
| Matron and Assistants (4 persons), | 2 | 6 | 17 | 701 00 |
| Clerk (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 500 00 |
| Teachers (16 persons), | 7 | 7 | 18 | 1,996 00 |
| Supervisors (2 persons), | – | 11 | – | 387 50 |
| Engineer, Watchman, Farmer, etc. (9 persons), | 7 | 8 | 15 | 3,722 65 |
| Domestic Department (7 persons), | 5 | 8 | 11 | 1,892 80 |
| Total (44 persons), | 30 | 6 | 1 | $12,879 95 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

### VII.—The State Reform School—Westborough.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. | | | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | |
| Allen G. Shepherd, | Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | $1,800 00 |
| William Scott, | Assistant Superintendent, | 1 | – | – | 1,000 00 |
| Maria J. Shepherd, | Matron, | 1 | – | – | 399 58 |
| Frances C. Ela, | Assistant-Matron, | – | 11 | 13 | 261 90 |
| Sarah M. Smith, | " " | – | 6 | 16 | 104 14 |
| E. B. Harvey, | Physician, | 1 | – | – | 125 00 |
| Henry L. Chase, | Clerk, | 1 | – | – | 349 58 |
| William L. Miller, | Teacher of First School, | – | 6 | – | 350 00 |
| Edward S. Hall, | " " | – | 3 | – | 175 00 |
| J. C. Tibbetts, | " " | – | – | 82 | 157 26 |
| Laura Clark, | " Second School, | 1 | – | – | 299 58 |
| Alexander Wiswall, | " Third School, | – | – | 19 | 26 03 |
| Frank A. Covell, | " " | – | 3 | – | 112 65 |
| William E. J. Varney, | " " | – | 3 | 10 | 147 50 |
| Edward W. Wood, | " " | – | 6 | 4 | 305 48 |
| Lottie Corey, | " Fourth School, | – | – | 32 | 26 30 |
| Mary E. Duncan, | " " | – | 11 | 8 | 265 68 |
| Charles D. Griggs, | " Fifth School, | – | 2 | 18 | 85 47 |
| James Donovan, | Overseer First Chair Shop, | – | 5 | 10 | 316 57 |
| Stephen Armitage, | Overséer First and Second Chair Shop, | 1 | – | – | 559 44 |
| John W. Cummings, | Overseer Second Chair Shop, | – | 7 | 7 | 300 69 |
| Addie A. Donovan, | Instructor First Chair Shop, | – | 5 | 19 | 90 62 |
| Mary Cummings, | " " " | – | 7 | 7 | 125 09 |
| Mary E. Staples, | " Second " | – | 7 | 6 | 106 55 |
| Susie M. Hall, | " " " | – | 3 | 5 | 59 66 |
| Laura P. Danforth, | " " " | – | – | 73 | 41 71 |
| James W. Clark, | Engineer and Carpenter, | 1 | – | – | 898 76 |
| Charles Hayden, | Assistant-Engineer, | – | 2 | – | 82 50 |
| Florence A. Sterling, | Seamstress, | – | 11 | 6 | 242 86 |
| Sarah Barker, | Laundress, | 1 | – | – | 259 63 |
| John F. Perkins, | Man-of-all-work, | – | – | – | 386 86 |
| J. Trescott Dinsmore, | Hall and Yard Man, | – | 6 | 11 | 195 06 |
| S. F. Bucklin, | " " " | – | 4 | 15 | 150 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton, | " " " | – | 2 | 26 | 88 50 |
| Meritt E. Rice, | Watchman, | – | 4 | 5 | 139 18 |
| H. P. Tibbetts, | " | – | 9 | 6 | 293 57 |
| Charles P. Scott, | " | – | 3 | 3 | 89 17 |
| George W. Hodgkins, | " | – | 6 | – | 187 50 |
| Leach Clark, | " | – | – | 23 | 22 05 |
| A. M. Moore, | Having Charge of Boys' Dining-room and kitchen, | 1 | – | – | 739 33 |
| Sarah B. Morse, | | 1 | – | – | |
| Abby J. Armitage, | Nurse, | – | 10 | 10 | 179 03 |
| Francis M. Hamilton, | " | – | 1 | 22 | 29 63 |
| Mary E. Morgan, | Cook, | – | 11 | 7 | 291 86 |
| Louisa C. Dowlin, | Assistant-Cook, | – | 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Lillia E. Staples, | " " | – | – | 15 | 8 57 |
| Eva Richardson, | " " | – | 5 | 11 | 99 04 |
| C. E. Carrier, | " " | – | 6 | 3 | 113 57 |
| William S. Woodside, | Assistant-Carpenter, | – | 4 | 19 | 193 15 |
| William H. Hayes, | " " | – | 7 | 11 | 355 99 |
| Nathan W. Brown, | Having Charge of Garden House, | 1 | – | – | 850 13 |
| Nancy S. Brown, | | 1 | – | – | |
| R. F. Bishop, | Having Charge of Farm House, | – | 4 | – | 271 43 |
| H. A. Bishop, | | – | 4 | – | |
| George E. Adams, | Having Charge of Farm House, | – | 8 | – | 463 14 |
| Elnora M. Adams, | | – | 8 | – | |
| N. P. Brown, | Having Charge of Peters House, | – | 5 | – | 374 52 |
| S. N. Brown, | | – | 5 | – | |
| Philip R. Morse, | Having Charge of Peters House, | – | 7 | – | 426 71 |
| Pamelia B. Morse, | | – | 7 | 10 | |
| Mary Staples, | Teacher at Peters House, | – | 4 | 25 | 142 35 |
| Lucy Newton, | " " " | – | 5 | – | 124 11 |
| Matie C. Newton, | " " " | – | 2 | – | 25 47 |
| Abbie A. Bullard, | " Garden House, | – | – | 34 | 27 95 |
| E. M. Eaton, | " " " | – | – | 7 | 6 00 |
| Nellie G. Wilcox, | " " " | – | 1 | 20 | 41 09 |
| Sarah S. Adams, | " " " | – | 6 | 7 | 155 41 |
| M. W. Currier, | " Farm House, | 1 | – | – | 288 05 |
| Charles S. Houghton, | Farmer, | 1 | – | – | 800 16 |
| Charles P. Scott, | Farm Hand, | – | 3 | – | 84 00 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*State Reform School*—Concluded.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter W. Davis, | Farm Hand, | – | 2 | – | $56 00 |
| James Eylward, | " " | – | 11 | 2 | 293 33 |
| Michael McCarty, | " " | – | 8 | – | 224 00 |
| Charles M. Nichols, | " " | – | – | 75 | 68 84 |
| Guilford Groundwater, | " " | – | 5 | 23 | 161 47 |
| John F. Richardson, | " " | – | 2 | 26 | 79 00 |
| Michael Harrington, | " " | – | 3 | – | 74 01 |
| Mary Holbrook, | Filling vacancies, | – | 7 | 1 | 158 53 |
| Bertha Sterling, | " " | – | 1 | – | 30 00 |
| Emily K. Grow, | " " | – | 1 | 16 | 22 40 |
| J. V. Learnard, | " " | – | – | 16 | 13 14 |
| Lemuel Jones, | Released boy, under wages, | 1 | – | – | 61 25 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent and Assistant (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | $2,800 00 |
| Matron and Assistants (3 persons), | 2 | 5 | 29 | 765 62 |
| Physician (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 125 00 |
| Clerk (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 349 58 |
| Teachers (19 persons), | 7 | – | 26 | 2,761 38 |
| Workshop (8 persons), | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1,600 33 |
| Engineer and Carpenter (4 persons), | 2 | 2 | – | 1,530 40 |
| Domestic Department (20 persons), | 10 | – | 17 | 3,536 41 |
| Labor on Farm and filling vacancies (14 persons), | 6 | – | 9 | 2,126 19 |
| Care of Farm House and Family (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | 850 13 |
| Care of Garden House and Family (4 persons), | 2 | – | – | 734 37 |
| Care of Peters House and Family (4 persons), | 2 | – | 20 | 801 23 |
| Total (82 persons), | 42 | – | 17 | $17,979 64 |

## VIII.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—LANCASTER.

| NAME. | DUTY. | TIME. Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marcus Ames, | Superintendent & Chaplain, | 1 | – | – | $1,800 00 |
| Lucina E. Dodge, | Superintendent's Assistant, | 1 | – | – | *b* 400 00 |
| George Morse, | Acting Physician, | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| F. B. Fay, | Treasurer, | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| Albert Tolman, | Steward, | 1 | – | – | 100 00 |
| Frederick Whitney, | Farmer, | 1 | – | – | 800 00 |
| Lucy F. Ayers, | Matron, | 1 | – | – | *b* 400 00 |
| Angie E. Cogswell, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 400 00 |
| Charlotte V. Drinkwater, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 400 00 |
| Fanny V. Greely, | " | – | 6 | – | *b* 200 00 |
| Sarah B. Watson, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 400 00 |
| Arabella A. Somes, | Assistant Matron, | 1 | – | – | *b* 350 00 |
| Lucy A. Miller, | " " | 1 | – | – | *b* 350 00 |
| Sarah J. Buttrick, | " " | 1 | – | – | *b* 350 00 |
| Elmina H. Spaulding, | " " | 1 | – | – | *b* 350 00 |
| Esther D. Holden, | " " | – | 6 | – | *b* 175 00 |
| Lucy M. Koep, | Housekeeper, | 1 | – | – | *b* 275 00 |
| Alsina Thompson, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 275 00 |
| Elizabeth A. Fogg, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 275 00 |
| Charlotte A. Stratton, | " | 1 | – | – | *b* 275 00 |
| Arabella A. Somes, | " | – | 6 | – | *b* 137 50 |
| Lucy A. Miller, | Seamstress, | – | 6 | – | *b* 137 50 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

### SUMMARY.

| | Time. | | | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yr. | Mos. | Dys. | |
| Superintendent and Assistant (2 persons), | 2 | – | – | $2,200 00 |
| Physician (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| Steward (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 100 00 |
| Treasurer (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 200 00 |
| Matron and Assistants (10 persons), | 9 | – | – | 3,375 00 |
| Domestic Department (6 persons), | 5 | – | – | 1,375 00 |
| Farmer (1 person), | 1 | – | – | 800 00 |
| Total (22 persons), | 20 | – | – | $8,250 00 |

### IX.—THE STATE PRISON—CHARLESTOWN.

| NAME. | DUTY. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|
| Harmon Hall, | Inspector, | $100 00 |
| Lewis Weston, | " | 200 00 |
| L. L. Goodspeed, | " | 150 00 |
| Estes Howe, | " | 100 00 |
| James Pierce, | " | 49 99 |
| S. E. Chamberlain, | Warden, | 3,500 00 |
| Almon Hale, | Deputy-Warden, | 1,800 00 |
| William Peirce, | Clerk, | 2,000 00 |
| L. L. B. Speare, | Chaplain, | 2,000 00 |
| Anson P. Hooker, | Physician, | 250 00 |
| James A. Latimer, | " | 750 00 |
| Francis Beverstock, | Turnkey, | 1,200 00 |
| E. S. Darling, | " | 1,200 00 |
| Joseph Fuller, | " | 1,196 78 |
| C. W. Gale, | " | 1,183 34 |
| G. A. Lounsberry, | " | 1,200 00 |
| J. W. Owens, | " | 1,200 00 |
| Samuel I. Pearl, | " | 1,196 67 |
| W. B. Ramsell, | " | 1,200 00 |
| I. F. Simonds, | " | 1,190 32 |
| Amos P. Woods, | " | 1,111 29 |
| Joshua B. Rea, | " | 1,190 00 |
| George F. Ball, | Watchman, | 1,100 00 |
| Nahum A. Doe, | " | 1,100 00 |
| Thomas Devens, | " | 1,100 00 |
| J. W. Ellis, | " | 1,100 00 |
| A. B. Erskine, | " | 1,100 00 |
| Nathan J. Gould, | " | 1,100 00 |
| H. W. Hunting, | " | 1,100 00 |
| T. W. Lord, | " | 1,100 00 |
| Geo. W. Norris, | " | 1,100 00 |
| J. H. Piper, | " | 1,100 00 |
| Thomas Preston, | " | 999 47 |
| S. P. Richmond, | " | 1,100 00 |
| B. F. Russell, | " | 1,100 00 |
| S. D. Seavey, | " | 1,076 12 |
| C. W. Campbell, | Assistant-Watchman, | 841 13 |
| W. E. Hough, | " " | 892 74 |
| A. E. May, | " " | 506 63 |
| George McDonald, | " " | 900 00 |
| J. F. Moore, | " " | 864 93 |
| G. A. Ordway, | " " | 897 58 |
| George P. Smith, | " " | 900 00 |
| E. O. Hyde, | " " | 825 00 |
| Samuel Patterson, | " " | 375 00 |
| Robert L. Huckins, | " " | 750 00 |
| M. W. Fitz, | " " | 195 97 |
| Total, | | $47,192 97 |

## APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### X.—The Blind Asylum—South Boston.

| NAME. | DUTY. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|
| S. G. Howe, | Director, | $3,000 00 |
| M. Anagnos, | Assistant-Superintendent, | 1,500 00 |
| M. C. Moulton, | Matron, | 500 00 |
| Thomas Reeves. | Music-Teacher, | 1,500 00 |
| Eva E. Bingham and others, | Teacher, | 314 58 |
| Amy G. Brown, | " | 350 00 |
| Ariadne H. Jewell, | " | 350 00 |
| Mary L. Robinson and others, | " | 247 91 |
| Abbie E. Conn, | " | 350 00 |
| Julia Boylan, | Assistant Teacher, | 60 00 |
| Pheda Black, | Music " | 350 00 |
| Lizzie Riley, | " " | 212 50 |
| Mary Costello, | " " | 125 00 |
| Luther Stover, | " " | 300 00 |
| John N. Marble, | Tuning " | 355 00 |
| Allie S. Knapp, | Music-Reader, | 300 00 |
| J. H. C. Howes, | " " | 183 33 |
| S. A. Clark, | Assistant-Matron, | 300 00 |
| E. D. Reed, | Housekeeper, | 300 00 |
| Bessie Wood, | " | 300 00 |
| Lizzie Smith, | " | 300 00 |
| A. J. Dillingham, | Work-Mistress, | 300 00 |
| John H. Wright, | " Master, | 425 00 |
| Thomas Carroll, | Assistant Work-Master, | 50 00 |
| A. W. Bowden, | Steward, | 468 00 |
| E. B. Webster, | Book-keeper, | 400 00 |
| George L. Osgood and others, | Musical Instructor, | 327 67 |
| Martha Scott, | Care of Men's Department, | 204 00 |
| Sophie Wolfe, | Chamber and Table-Work, | 144 00 |
| Abbie F. Crane, | General Assistant, | 144 00 |
| Augusta Sawyer, | Care of Bells, | 48 00 |
| Katie Flemming, | Scrubbing, etc., | 120 00 |
| Maggie Conlon, | Cook, | 204 00 |
| Direxia Hawkes, | Assistant-Cook, | 73 00 |
| Lizzie Pettingill, | Chamber-Work, | 120 00 |
| Mary Barry, | Laundress, | 168 00 |
| Mary Callan, | " | 192 00 |
| Eliza Waddell and others, | " | 162 67 |
| Maggie Dempsey, | Domestic, | 180 00 |
| Katie Dwyer, | " | 204 00 |
| Abbie Marks, | " | 156 00 |
| Minnie Brainard, | " | 204 00 |
| Peter Corcoran, | Engineer, etc., | 720 00 |
| Dennis Dee, | Inside Man, | 270 00 |
| John Casey, | " " | 207 00 |
| John Hoschitsk, | Baker, | 510 00 |
| Dennis Reardon, | Watchman, | 100 00 |
| Total, | | $17,299 66 |

### XI.—The Idiot School—South Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. McDonald, | Matron, | $500 00 |
| E. W. Toplis, | Assistant-Matron, | 237 50 |
| A. W. Bowden, | Steward, | 468 00 |
| M. A. Messenger, | Housekeeper, | 300 00 |
| M. A. E. Sanborn, | Teacher, | 400 00 |
| C. M. Shackford, | " | 400 00 |
| H. E. Allen and others, | " | 376 66 |
| Everett Parsons, | Attendant, | 264 67 |
| Mary Davis, | " | 161 07 |
| Susan McBean and others, | " | 140 90 |
| Kate Dwyer and others, | " | 172 40 |
| Mary Curly, | Cook, | 183 00 |
| Mary Buckly, | Assistant-Cook, | 130 00 |
| Sarah Fingleton and others, | Chamber-Work, | 136 40 |
| Nellie Peppeard, | " " | 97 20 |
| Martha McNemaire, | Table " | 147 34 |
| Fannie Colligan, | Laundress, | 176 75 |

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

### *Idiot School*—Concluded.

| NAME. | DUTY. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Murray, | Laundress, | $170 36 |
| Annie Clough, | Assistant, | 72 00 |
| H. Clark, | Fireman, | 266 00 |
| Charles Andrews, | Care of Boys' Shop, | 268 50 |
| Edward Davis and others, | General Work, | 283 80 |
| P. O'Connor, | " " | 70 00 |
| James Ellis, | Watchman, | 90 00 |
| P. Powers, | Gardener, | 128 00 |
| E. B. Webster, | Clerk, | 300 00 |
| ——— ——— | Substitutes and Employés, | 160 86 |
| Total, | | $6,041 41 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

# BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

## Employees and Expenses.

The appropriations for the use of the Board and its departments for the calendar year 1874, were,—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Board, | $1,000 00 |
| For the Secretary's Department, | 10,000 00 |
| For the General Agent's Department, | 16,000 00 |
| For the Visiting Agent's Department, | 17,700 00* |
| For the Agent of Sick State Poor (expenses), | 9,437 43 |
| Total, | $54,137 43 |

The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board, have been as follows:—

### I.—The Board.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Travelling expenses, | | $857 20 |
| Printing and stationery, | | 187 04 |
| Clerk-hire, | | 45 00 |
| Books, etc., | | 32 00 |
| Postage, | | 1 00 |
| Total expenses, | | $922 24 |
| Surplus of the appropriation, | | 77 76 |

### II.—Secretary's Department.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edward L. Pierce, *Secretary*, | | $750 00 |
| Sidney Andrews, " | | 1,500 00 |
| H. C. Prentiss, *Clerk*, | | 1,321 50 |
| H. A. Purdie, " | | 1,000 00 |
| S. E. Sanborn, " | | 700 00 |
| A. D. Delano, " | | 700 00 |
| G. T. Jacobs, " | | 700 00 |
| A. M. Hawes, " | | 233 33 |
| H. I. Clark, " | | 117 10 |
| Total for salaries and clerk-hire, | | $7,021 93 |
| Printing and stationery, | $657 77 | |
| Postage, expressage and telegrams, | 117 40 | |
| Books, binding and newspapers, | 39 80 | |
| Incidentals, | 2 35 | |
| | | 817 32 |
| Total for Secretary's Department, | | $7,839 25 |
| Surplus of the appropriation, | | 2,160 75 |

* Deficiency appropriation for 1873, amounting to $68.83, not included.

## EMPLOYÉS AND EXPENSES.

### III.—General Agent's Department.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. C. Wrightington, *General Agent*, | | $3,000 00 |
| Merritt Nash, *Deputy* (2 months), | | 266 67 |
| William J. Stetson, *Deputy*, | | 1,200 00 |
| Willard D. Tripp, " | | 1,500 00 |
| Charles M. Hanson, *Assistant* (9 months), | | 1,200 00 |
| Patrick Glynn, " | | 900 00 |
| Henry H. Fairbanks, " | | 1,000 00 |
| Charles A. Colcord, *Boatman*, | | 900 00 |
| Fred. Moro, " | | 600 00 |
| Total for salaries and clerk-hire, | | $10,566 67 |
| Rent and taxes, | $288 00 | |
| Printing and stationery, | 320 88 | |
| Fuel, | 21 75 | |
| Expenses of bastardy and settlement cases, | 733 14 | |
| Immigration, | 79 75 | |
| Travel, | 63 67 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses, | 188 72 | |
| | | 1,695 91 |
| Total for General Agent's Department, | | $12,262 58 |
| Surplus of the appropriation, | | 3,737 42 |

### IV.—Visiting Agency.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gardiner Tufts, *Visiting Agent*, | | $3,000 00 |
| G. M. Fisk, *Assistant*, | | 1,500 00 |
| B. B. Vassall, " | | 1,500 00 |
| B. B. Johnson, " | | 1,500 00 |
| Geo. H. Hull, " | | 1,400 00 |
| A. G. Hart, " | | 1,400 00 |
| M. B. Copeland, " | | 900 00 |
| H. A. Smith, *Clerk*, | | 1,200 00 |
| J. L. Thomas, " | | 510 00 |
| Geo. E. Farley, *Temporary Clerk*, | | 125 00 |
| Geo. L. Tilton, " " | | 320 00 |
| H. C. Prentiss, " " | | 25 00 |
| E. D. Endicott, " " | | 262 50 |
| Total for salaries and clerk-hire, | | $13,642 50 |
| Travelling of Assistants, | $1,800 30 | |
| Postage, stationery, etc., | 673 02 | |
| Subsistence of children and incidentals, | 312 30 | |
| Transportation of children, | 545 65 | |
| | | 3,331 27 |
| Total expenses of Visiting Agency, | | $16,973 77 |
| Surplus of the appropriation, | | 726 23 |

### V.—Special Agent for the Sick State Poor.

1.—*Ordinary Expenses*, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| H. B. Wheelwright, *Agent*, | $2,347 50 |
| F. H. Cowing, *Clerk*, | 800 00 |
| S. A. Wheeler, " | 720 00 |
| Henry Shaw, *Medical Assistant*, | 440 00 |
| Temporary Assistants, | 554 00 |
| Total for salaries, | $4,861 50 |

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Travelling expenses, | $901 32 | |
| Postage, expressage and telegrams, | 60 35 | |
| Stationery and printing, | 69 15 | |
| Medicine, hacking and small office expenses, | 64 50 | |
| | | $1,095 32 |
| Total ordinary expenses, | | $5,956 82 |
| 2.—*Expenses on account of Contagious Diseases*, viz.:— | | |
| George B. Tufts, *Clerk*, | | $1,200 00 |
| Henry Shaw, *Medical Assistant*, | | 480 00 |
| Charles A. Clark, Jr., *Clerk and Substitute*, | | 640 00 |
| Temporary Assistants, | | 392 50 |
| Total for salaries, | | $2,712 50 |
| Travelling expenses, | $611 57 | |
| Postage, expressage and telegrams, | 44 15 | |
| Stationery and printing, | 86 73 | |
| Medicine and small office expenses, | 25 66 | |
| | | 768 11 |
| Total expenses on account of contagious diseases, | | $3,480 61 |
| Total expenses of the Agency, | | 9,437 43 |

SUMMARY FOR 1874.

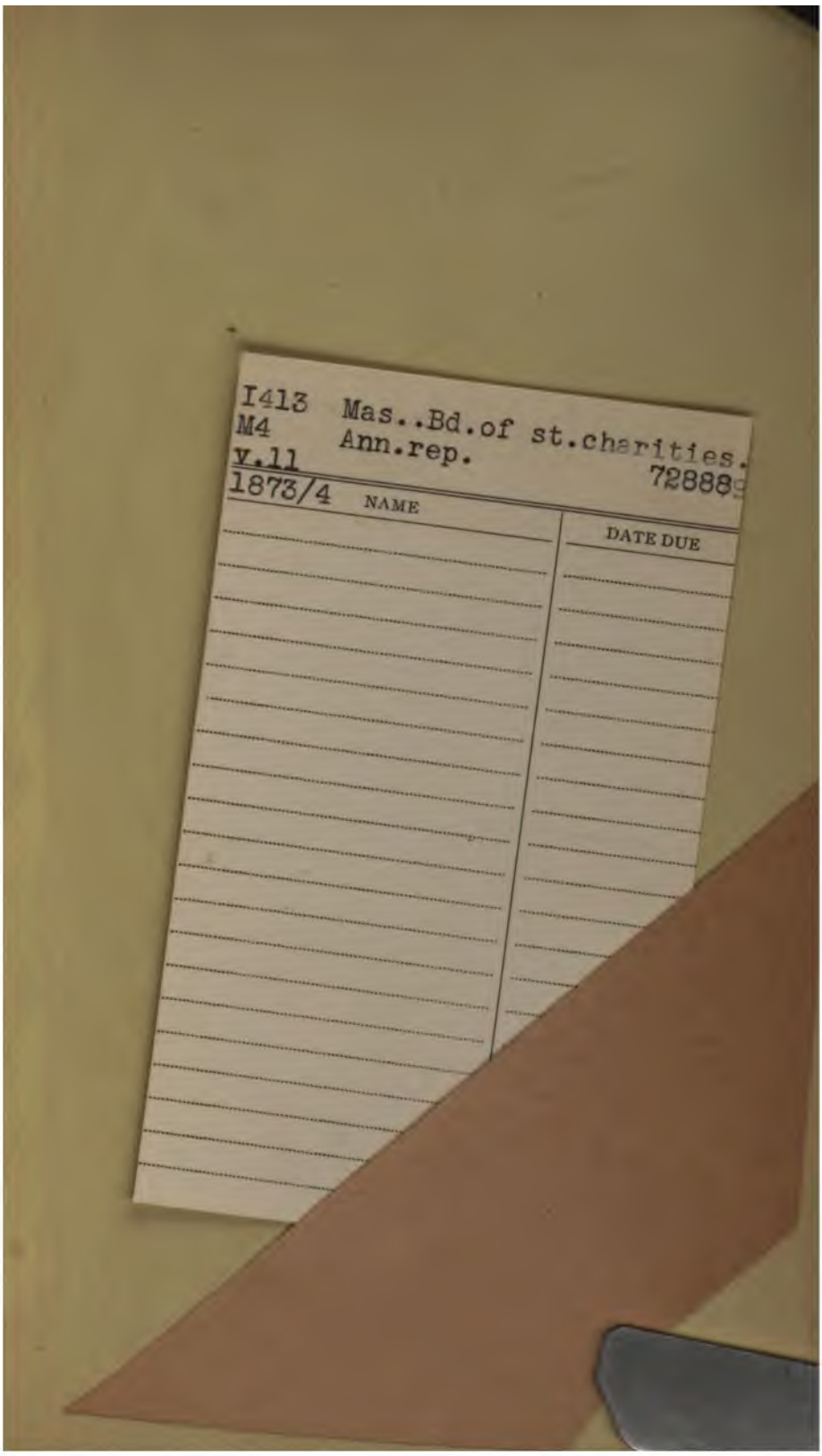
| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of the Board, | $922 24 |
| Secretary's Department, | 7,839 25 |
| General Agent's Department, | 12,262 58 |
| Visiting Agency, | 16,973 77 |
| Agency for Sick State Poor, | 9,437 43 |
| Total expenses, | $47,435 27 |
| Surplus of the appropriations, | 6,702 16 |
| Total appropriations, | $54,137 43 |





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